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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Amalgamation of Bechirak Kenchigapura Village in Sagar Taluk with Yedihally of the same Taluk.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1109—39-40, dated 5th December 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction of Government to the amalgamation of the Bechirak Kenchigapura Village in Sagar Taluk with Yedihally of the same taluk in the interests of the administrative convenience.

ORDER No. R. 3824-8—L. R. 346-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1939.

It is reported that Kenchigapura is a bechirak village with an extent of 520 acres and 27 guntas and assessment of Rs. 180-8-0, out of which an extent of 452 acres and 24 guntas is kharab and the rest assessed waste. The jamabandy of the village is only Re. 0-4-6 in the shape of hulbanni. The Pateli baraward of the village was forfeited to Government as the Patel failed to join duty and the barawardar Shanbhog is dead and his brother has objected to the proposed amalgamation, which is said to be untenable. The proposal was published in the Gazette and no objections were received in the matter. The Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement has no objection to the proposal. The Revenue Commissioner agreeing with the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, recommends that the Bechirak Kenchigapura Village may be amalgamated with Yedihally Village which is at a distance of four furlongs from the former village.

2. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The Working of Debt Conciliation Boards.

ORDER No. R. 3807-18—L. R. 323-39-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH DECEMBER 1939.

Chikballapur. Madhugiri. Devanhalli. Nagamangala. Sagar and Koppa.

The Scheme of Debt Conciliation was brought into effect in the marginally noted six taluks and Conciliation Boards were set up in these taluks with effect from 1st July 1938. From the reports of the working of the scheme in the taluks, it is observed that the results have not been sufficiently encouraging and the expectations which Government entertained when the scheme was sanctioned have not been realised. The presiding officers of the Boards and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts have brought to notice various defects and omissions in the scheme. Several suggestions have also been made in the Representative Assembly and by the public for the improvement of the law in the matter so that the measure may really bring in the benefit which it was intended to secure. Government consider that it is desirable to examine the scheme thoroughly in the light of the experience gained so far and to effect such improvements and supply such omissions as may be called for. They are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. B. K. Ramakrishnaiya, M.A., LL.B., Munsiff, working as Assistant Secretary to Government, be placed on special duty to examine the working of the scheme in all its aspects and submit a report to Government within one month indicating the defects, if any, and suggesting the lines on which action might be taken so that the object of the scheme might be more fully realised. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to afford the officer the necessary facilities.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reduction of Garage Charges on the Nandi Hill Station.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 6297-300—G. G. 123-37-2, dated 1st March 1938, prescribing *inter alia* a rate of Re. 1 per car per day, for occupying the motor sheds on the top of Nandi Hills, during the season.

2. Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No. 158, dated 11th September 1939, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, suggesting for reasons explained, the levy of the garage charges at a uniform rate of annas 12 per car per day during the season instead of Re. 1 as read in the Government Order, read above.

ORDER No. D. 3092-95—G. G. 18-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1939.

Government are pleased to accept the suggestion of the Chief Engineer.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Report on the Working of the Stores Purchase Committee for the year 1938-39.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report on the Working of the Stores Purchase Committee for the year 1938-39, received with letter No. S. P. C. 112-3, dated 9th October 1939.

ORDER No. G. 5397-448—G. M. 65-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1939.

Rajamantrapravina Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, First Member of Council, was the President of the Committee till the end of December 1938, and *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, was the President during the remaining period of the year.

Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar and Mr. S. K. Narasimhiah were the non-official members of the Committee. The Secretary to Government, Electrical Department and Mr. Kenneth Aston, Professor of Electrical Technology, Indian Institute of Science, were appointed as additional members of the Committee.

2. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 358 of the value of Rs. 33,85,107 as against 317 of the value of Rs. 44,01,322 during the previous year. The bulk of the purchases was for the Electrical and the Railway Departments and the Government Electric Factory and the Porcelain Factory. The total number of orders placed with the firms in India was 546 of the value of Rs. 30,72,835 against 565 orders of the value of Rs. 21,49,750 during the previous year. The total value of purchases arranged by the Committee, both foreign and Indian, amounted to Rs. 64,57,942 as against Rs. 65,51,072 during the previous year.

3. The services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, were utilised for the purchase and inspection of all railway materials obtained in England and in the Continent and also in the case of single phase power transformers and switchgear equipment ordered in connection with the Shimsha New Project and the tunnel kiln ordered for the Government Porcelain Factory. The services of the inspection staff of the Indian Stores Department were utilised for the inspection of khaki drill and leather articles ordered on behalf ot the Police, Military and other departments, as also railway materials ordered for the Railway Department from firms in British India. The services of the staff of the Industries and Commerce Department were utilised for the inspection of furniture and boots purchased from firms in Mysore.

4. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Organisation, including the contribution paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton and the salaries, establishment, and contingencies of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 34,005 which worked out to an incidence of 0·53 per cent as against 0·51 per cent during the previous year.

5. The work of the Committee continued to be satisfactory. The Heads of Departments are requested to see that the defects mentioned in the report regarding the matter of preparation of indents, the estimating of requirements and inordinate delay in the matter of payment for stores obtained from firms in India and failure to obtain Government sanction before purchases are made are avoided in future.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Administration Report of the Department of Mines and Explosives for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. 537, dated the 14th September 1939, from the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Mines and Explosives for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. A. F. 2967-82—GEOL. 39-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH DECEMBER 1939.

Recorded.

2. *Mining Operations.*—The following tabular statement shows the output of gold and silver and the financial results of gold mining operations during the years 1937 and 1938:—

	Mining operations.	*1938*	*1937*
1. Output	Gold ...	... 321,114·829 Ozs.	330,710·223 Ozs.
	Silver ...	... 22,295·50 „	24,642·07 „
2. Total value ...		... £2,287,386	£2,307,454
3. Total amount paid in dividends		... „ 462,214	„ 519,864
4. Royalty payable ...		... „ 170,959	„ 193,344
5. Total demand under Royalty		...Rs. 29,28,619*	Rs. 32,29,836
6. Total collection under Royalty		... „ 25,22,924	„ 28,47,342

*Inclusive of the previous year's balance.

The deepest workings on the Kolar Gold Field are reported to be over 8,400 ft. vertically below field datum, the rock temperature in Ooregaum Mine at the 88th level horizon (8,228 ft. vertically below the datum) being 136°F. All known methods of deep mine ventilation have been adopted by the mining authorities on the Kolar Gold Field. The ammonia compressor type air conditioning plant for dehumidifying and cooling the downcast air in the Ooregaum mine was put into operation at the end of August 1938, resulting in an appreciable reduction in the underground air temperatures and the elimination of heat exhaustion cases. A similar air-conditioning plant is reported to have been ordered for the Champion Reef mine which is at present experiencing excessive heat at the lower levels. There were 15 cases of heat exhaustion against 23 in the previous year. The use of ice for cooling drinking water has been discontinued and instead, three "Frigidaire" water coolers have been installed at the 88th level in the Mysore mine with a view to providing a continuous supply of cool drinking water to the workmen at the bottom levels.

3. *Mining Labour.*—The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1938 was 25,985 against 26,666 in the previous year. Of this number, 24,031 (15,528 underground and 8,503 on surface) were employed in gold mining. There was no change in the general working hours underground or on surface. The improvement of the accommodation and living conditions of the workmen continued to receive the close attention of the mining authorities. Chief among the improvements undertaken during the year were the following:—

(1) Appointment of Sanitary Overseers to look after the cleanliness of labourers' quarters.
(2) The construction of incinerators of the army type to burn all rubbish in workmen's lines.
(3) The construction of sanitary cattle sheds on all the mines for accommodating cattle belonging to the workmen.
(4) The opening of night schools for adult education.

4. *Mining Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported during the year was 167 (223). Of these accidents, 29 were fatal, 135 serious, and 3 non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was therefore 164, which works out at the rate of 6·31 (8·18) per 1,000 persons employed. Departmental enquiries were instituted in respect of all these accidents. Though the number of avoidable accidents due to recklessness has decreased from 8·26 per cent to 4·27 per cent, the percentage of accidents due to negligence was 1·35 per cent more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 10·98 per cent against 9·63 per cent. It is reported that the accident and death rate per 1,000 persons employed continue to show an appreciable reduction in spite of an increase in the number of men working underground. The gradual reduction in the accident rates is stated to be due to the intensive education of workmen in safety-first principles. It is hoped that the accident prevention campaigns vigorously undertaken by the mining companies, will result in the further reduction of avoidable accidents from various causes. In the 29 fatal accidents, 49 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·89 per 1,000 persons employed, against a mortality of 1·84 during the year 1937. Eight accidents due to rockbursts accounted for 23 deaths, against 13 and 19, respectively, in the previous year. The improved methods of support, such as granite masonry packs in stopes and steel sets in levels, which were introduced in all the mines, are reported to have withstood the effects of large ground movements and reduced the damage to the mine workings to a minimum. In spite of all known precautions being taken, rockbursts still continue to cause anxiety. They were responsible for nearly 44 per cent of the total number of deaths during the year 1938.

During the year, 119 claims for compensation comprising 44 fatal, 2 permanent total disablement and 73 permanent partial disablement, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 58,664 (Rs. 70,986). Besides the above, compensation amounting to Rs. 20,653 was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Miner's phthisis or silicosis has been added to the list of occupational diseases in Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Act XIV of 1928, as amended by Acts Nos. III of 1936 and XIX 1939. A special Committee has been constituted to frame rules governing the grant of compensation to workmen suffering from this disease.

5. *Explosives Section.*—Eight hundred and twenty-one licenses (8 by Government and 813 by District Magistrates) were granted under the Mysore Explosives

rules against 807 during 1937. The number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by magisterial and police officers was 927 (874). It is reported that, although there was a slight increase in the number of inspections of explosives premises by the magistracy and the police, the percentage of licensed premises inspected, *viz.*, 32·88 per cent (32·49 per cent) continues to be low and only some premises in towns have been frequently inspected neglecting those in the interior and country parts. Forty-three accidents due to explosives are reported to have occurred resulting in the death of 8 persons and injuries to 64 others, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 50, 16 and 60, respectively. Of the 43 accidents, 5 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, resulting in the death of 4 persons and serious injuries to 7 others. These accidents are stated to have been due to drilling into or intersecting old holes containing remnants of the previous charge and necessary action is stated to have been taken against the persons responsible for negligence in such cases.

6. *Petroleum.*—During the year, 206 (174) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene oil imported into the State during the calendar year 1938 were 2,569,870 and 4,078,113 gallons, respectively, against 2,535,378 and 3,956,640 gallons, respectively, during 1937.

7. *Carbide of Calcium.*—Six licenses were granted under the carbide of Calcium Rules.—

8. The Mysore Power Alcohol Act No. VIII of 1939, providing for the compulsory admixture of alcohol with petrol was passed during the year and the rules framed thereunder came into force from 1st October 1939 in the districts of Bangalore and Tumkur.

9. *Conclusion.*—The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Assistant Superintendent of Insurance.

READ—

Notification No. A. F. 1797—J. S. 10-39-3, dated the 11th October 1939, appointing the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, who is the *Ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Mysore as Superintendent of Insurance under the Insurance Act XXII of 1939.

ORDER No. A. F. 2987-9—J. S. 10-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH DECEMBER 1939.

Government are pleased to direct that the Assistant to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, who is the *Ex-officio* Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies be appointed Assistant Superintendent of Insurance.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Letters addressed to Attikan not to be sent on Mysore Government Service in future.

CIRCULAR.

ORDER No. A. F. 3018-84—P. & T. 7-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1939.

It has come to the notice of Government that official correspondence with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Government Dispensary at Attikan, Mr. R. C. Morris,

Honnametti Estate Attikan and the Secretary, Biligirirangana Planters' Committee Attikan, is now being carried on "On Mysore Government Service."

Enquiries have revealed that the Mysore Government Bedaguli Dispensary at Muskal and the Honnametti Estate where Mr. Morris lives, are situated in the Coimbatore District in British India and the posting of letters to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Mr. Morris "On Mysore Government Service" is irregular.

Government direct that the posting of official correspondence to the above-mentioned persons "On Mysore Government Service" be stopped immediately.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Mrs. S. R. Jayalakshmamma to be a member on the Board of Visitors to the Kolar Gold Fields Maternity Hospital.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 8614—Med. 253-37-2, dated 28th April 1938, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the District Hospitals and certain Local Fund Dispensaries in the State for a period of two years and appointing the ladies noted in the margin to the Board of Visitors to the Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.

1. Mrs. G. Benwhite ... ...
2. ,, J. M. Hosking ... ...
3. ,, Manickabai Prasad ... ...
4. ,, M. G. Matthan ... ...

2. Government Order No. G. 5147-8—Med. 135-38-2, dated 25th November 1938, sanctioning the appointment of Mrs. E. M. Willis on the Board of Visitors (in place of Mrs. Manickabai Prasad) to the Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.

3. Letter No. C. 1690-1, dated 30th November 1939, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, reporting that Mrs. M. G. Matthan, one of the members of the Board of Visitors appointed as per Government Order read above, has resigned her membership of the Board, and recommending in the circumstances explained, that Mrs. S. R. Jayalakshmamma, wife of Mr. K. Srinivasan, Special Magistrate, be appointed in her stead.

ORDER No. G. 5524-6—MED. 149-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH DECEMBER 1939.

The recommendation of the Senior Surgeon is approved.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Report on the working of the Government Savings Banks for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. 184—S. B., dated 25th November 1939, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting the report on the working of the Government Savings Banks for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. FL. 3867-78—G. F. 193-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1939.

Recorded.

The rates of interest on Current Deposits were revised with effect from 1st January 1939.

In respect of accounts opened for public and quasi Government purposes, interest at one and a half per cent per annum has been allowed, as a special case,

up to any amount on balances in excess of Rs. 10,000 in addition to the revised rates of interest on balances up to Rs. 10,000.

2. The balances at credit of the Current and the Dead accounts at the end of the year were Rs. 1,62,39,996 and Rs. 1,36,031, respectively, as against Rs. 1,60,77,008 and Rs. 1,36,636 in the preceding year.

3. The amounts of Savings Bank Fixed Deposits and the Government Savings Certificates at the end of the year 1938-39, were Rs. 1,27,43,862 and Rs. 12,66,620-8-0, respectively, as against Rs. 1,34,35,392 and Rs. 69,691-2-0 at the end of 1937-38.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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FIVE YEARS FIXED DEPOSITS IN GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

All Mysore Government Treasuries have been authorised to receive Fixed Deposits for Five Years carrying interest at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum. The interest is payable half-yearly and is exempt from Income-tax. These deposits constitute a very attractive form of investment. Intending depositors may get full particulars on application at any Mysore Government Treasury, or to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore.

TREASURY CASH ORDERS.

Facilities have been created for the public remitting money from place to place through Government Treasuries. For particulars, apply to any Government Treasury or to the undersigned.

M. VIRARAJA URS,
Comptroller.

INSURE

IN THE

MYSORE GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE,

Public Branch.

(Last Bonus Declared Rs 20 per thousand per annum.)

Life Insurance is admittedly the best form of investment and the greatest safeguard against old age and death.

The best, safest, cheapest, most profitable and most convenient place for insurance is the Public Branch of the Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Policies are issued from Rs. 100 to Rs. 15,000 and copies of rules and forms of application can be had from all Government Treasuries, Helpers and the Insurance Office, "Government Life Insurance Office Buildings," Bangalore.

Ensure a steady income for your old age or for your dependents by investing your funds under the Mysore Government Income Policy Scheme.

M. VIRARAJA URS,
Secretary,
Government Life Insurance Department.

"MYSORE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES."

All Government Treasuries are authorised to issue five years' Savings Certificates. For every sum of Rs. 8-11-0 paid into the Treasury; a sum of Rs. Ten will be repaid at the end of five years, yielding a profit of Rs. 1-5-0 which works out to compound interest at 2-13-0 per cent.

Repayment will be made earlier, if so desired by the investor, but the amount repayable will be less and in accordance with a sliding scale.

These certificates offer a convenient and valuable method of investing one's savings ensuring good interest free of Income-tax and repayment at any time at the holder's option.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore, or any Government Treasury.

M. VIRARAJA URS,
Comptroller.

Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 75] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY [No. 2

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Mr. Justice A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, Judge, High Court of Mysore, appointed to enquire into allegations of police excesses on political prisoners.

ORDER No. 3420-73—C. B. 98-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH JANUARY 1940.

Allegations have been made by the members of the Mysore Congress that certain persons accused of offences in connection with the recent political movement were assaulted by Police and other subordinate officers. It has been alleged that they were subjected to torture in order to extort apologies from them. In view of the seriousness of these allegations and the importance of verifying the actual facts, it is considered advisable to hold an independent and impartial enquiry, so that the parties may present their cases in person.

Government are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. Justice A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court of Mysore, be appointed as the enquiring officer for a period of one month from the date of his assuming charge.

He is requested to submit his report to Government at an early date after making a thorough and exhaustive enquiry. Government trust that he will receive all the help and co-operation needed from the public and the heads of departments in conducting the enquiry.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Excise Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. B3. 327—39-40, dated 12th October 1939, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report on the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. FL. 4037-48—EX. 41-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH DECEMBER 1939.

Recorded.

2. *Country Spirits.*—The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., continued as contractors for the manufacture and supply of spirits from the distillery at Mandya. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of arrack was 537 (536) and the issues to them were 128,527 (136,288) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 6,810 (7,206) gallons. The exports of denatured spirits decreased from 234,236 gallons to 233,607 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 27 as in the preceding year.

3. *Toddy.*—There were 1,937 (1,942) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 371 (372) shops for the sale of bagani toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 230,827 (230,731). The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 31,87,978 (Rs. 32,30,993).

4. The consumption of malt liquors was 18,721 (22,228) gallons and of foreign spirits 34,375 (36,287) gallons. The revenue derived from malt liquors, both in the shape of rental and duty, was Rs. 30,591 (Rs. 19,796). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was Rs. 75 (83). The revenue from the sale of foreign liquors inclusive of surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 17,620 (Rs. 17,110).

5. *Intoxicating Drugs (a) Ganja (b) Opium.*—There were 261 (260) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,456 (9,533) seers.

Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 88 (89) and the consumption decreased from 740 seers to 670 seers.

6. *Excise Offences.*—Cases reported under the Excise and Opium laws were 4,783 (4,892), of which 682 (1,026) were grave offences. Including 403 (473) cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 5,186 (5,365). Of these, 354 (458) cases were placed before Magistrates and 4,535 (4,504) cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 4,041 (3,921) cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 14,064 (Rs. 19,052).

7. *Finances.*—The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 95,716 (Rs. 1,14,152) amounted to Rs. 55,03,253 (Rs. 55,18,715), of which a sum of Rs. 53,37,461 (Rs. 54,20,071) was collected and a sum of Rs. 40,354 (Rs. 2,928) was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,438 (Rs. 95,716). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,92,940 (Rs. 3,87,152). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-4 (Re. 0-13-6). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 54,825 (Rs. 43,472).

8. *Rectified Spirits and Dangerous Drugs Licenses.*—Twenty-one (16) chemists and druggists were licensed to use rectified spirits in medicinal preparations, 27 (23) licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for sale of preparations of opium and 81 (77) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

9. *Experiment in Prohibition.*—In addition to the thirteen excise shops closed in the Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Centre last year, ten more shops including the five excise shops of Channapatna Town were ordered to be closed with effect from 1st July 1939. Temperance propaganda work was also carried on in this centre and the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,500 to the Mysore Temperance Federation was continued during this year.

10. The working of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. 50—S. P. F., dated 2nd December 1939, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting the Report on the working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1938-39.

I have the honour to submit the Report on the working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1938-39 and to state as follows.

2. *Membership.*—The number of subscribers to the fund which stood at 4,875 at the beginning of the year went down to 4,817 at the end of the year. The number of admissions and withdrawals made during the year as compared with the preceding year are as shown hereunder :—

	1937-38.	*1938-39.*
	No.	No.
Membership at the beginning of the year	4,914	4,875
Admissions in the year—Compulsory	52	55
Optional	300	274
Total ...	5,266	5,204
Withdrawals on account of—		
Retirement	130	129
Resignation	8	5
Death	52	40
Dismissal	8	6
Inability to continue	193	207
Total ...	391	387
Membership at the end of the year	4,875	4,817

3. *Progress of the Fund.*—A comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals during the year with those for the year 1937-38 is given below :—

	1937-38.	*1938-39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	19,66,885	20,52,090
Subscriptions received during the year ...	2,70,317	3,52,837
Advance re-paid during the year	1,58,878	1,46,285
Total ...	23,96,080	25,51,212
Amount withdrawn—		
Permanently	1,83,505	2,41,970
Temporarily	1,60,485	1,69,669
Total ...	3,43,990	4,11,639
Balance at credit	20,52,090	21,39,573

4. *Interest.*—The amount of interest credited to the Provident Fund Account for the year under report was Rs. 90,700 as against Rs. 83,300 in the preceding year. The total balance at credit of the depositors inclusive of interest at the end of the year was Rs. 23,15,648-13-2 as against Rs. 21,35,390 in 1937-38.

5. *Advances and Repayments.*—The transactions on this account during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 were—

	1937-38.	*1938-39.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount advanced	1,60,485	1,69,669
Amount re-paid	1,58,878	1,46,285
Total ...	1,91,065	2,14,449

The number of advances sanctioned in the year was 1,294 as against 1,235 in the preceding year.

6. *Nominations.*—The number of declarations regarding nominations received in the year was 32 as against 29 in the year 1937-38. The total number of declarations registered from the inception of the Fund to end of 1938-39 was 1 962.

7. *Yearly Advices to Depositors.*—Statements of balance with interest as on 30th June 1938, were furnished to 3,455 subscribers in the year 1938-39. Similar advices for 1938-39 have been despatched during the year *i.e.*, 1939-40 and the total number so far sent is 2,531.

8. The rate of interest on subscription to the State Provident Fund continued at 4 per cent per annum.

ORDER NO. FL. 3879-3928—G. F. 200-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1939.

Recorded.

2. It is desirable that annual statements of balances be sent to all depositors in time.

3. The number of declarations received regarding nomination is relatively small. The attention of the depositors may be invited to the advantages that can be secured by effecting nominations.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

RAILWAY SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Railway Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. 404, dated 12th November 1939, from the General Manager, Mysore State Railway, submitting the Administration Report of the Railway Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. R. S. 1554-84—RY. F. 34-G. 39-40, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH DECEMBER 1939.

Recorded.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—There were no important administrative changes during the year under report and Mr. Y. K. Ramachandra Rau, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.E. (IND.), continued to be in charge of the Department as General Manager.

3. *Open Lines.*—The total open line mileage worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the State was 748·19 and the Capital at charge amounted to Rs. 666·09 lakhs.

4. *Lines Worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.*—The length of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on 30th June 1939, was 9·88 miles of Broad Gauge. The gross earnings during the year were Rs. 1·98 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2·14 lakhs in the year previous. The net receipts after deduction of working expenses amounted to Rs. 0·68 lakhs against Rs. 0·79 lakhs during the previous year. The decrease in the net receipts is due to fall in both goods and coaching traffic.

5. *Lines Worked by the State.*—The length of the lines worked by the State was 738·31 miles on 30th June 1939. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 78·31 lakhs as compared with Rs. 72·12 lakhs in the year previous. The increase of Rs. 6·19 lakhs is due to considerable improvement in goods traffic and a slight increase in coaching traffic.

6. *Expenses.*—The ordinary working expenses, including hire of rolling stock paid by the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar line, amounted to Rs. 44·58 lakhs. The net earnings was 24·59 lakhs (inclusive of a cash receipt of Rs. 1·42 lakhs on account of recovery of arrears due from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, etc.). Compared with the previous year there was in increase of Rs. 6·49 lakhs in the net receipts mainly due to increase in the total goods revenue during the year.

7. *Stores.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,95,109 and stores to the extent of Rs. 23,73,573 were purchased. The issues inclusive of sales amounted to Rs. 22,78,531 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,90,151 at the end of the year.

8. *Accidents.*—One passenger was run over and killed while trying to alight from a train while it was in motion. There were fourteen cases of trespassers who were run over and killed when trying to cross the track against a running train.

9. *General.*—A re-survey of the proposed Railway line from Kadur to Chikmagalur was carried out during the year. As the financial prospects appeared to be distinctly unfavourable, Government ordered that the project of constructing this Railway be abandoned and that the question of improving the Kadur-Chikmagalur Road and organising an efficient Bus and Lorry Service be examined.

The extension of the Railway line from Sagara to Talaguppe, a distance of 9·88 miles on the metre gauge was sanctioned during the year. It is expected that by June next this line will be opened for all classes of traffic. This will bring the Jog Falls within 10 miles of the Railway, besides facilitating the transport of materials for the proposed hydro-electric scheme.

A fresh Traffic and Engineering survey at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned for the proposed Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupaliyam line.

As on other State Railways, a "Staff Benefit Fund" in place of the old "Fine Fund" was formed for the benefit of the employees of the Mysore State Railway.

The reduction in passenger fares introduced last year continued in force.

The introduction of a system of through Road Van services between the Mysore State and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways has resulted in the elimination to a large extent of the handling of road goods at junctions and consequent delay.

10. *Facilities for Handling Traffic.*—The following are among the new facilities provided for the handling of traffic :—

(i) The work of roofing over the platform at Bangalore City Broad and Metre Gauge sides was completed and the approach roads from Malleswaram were widened, improved and tarred and provided with cement foot-paths on both the sides.

(ii) Additional sidings for loading and unloading were given in the Metre Gauge Yard at Bangalore City.

(iii) Sidings were extended at Chickbanavar and Kodaganur to hold larger number of wagons.

(iv) The passenger platform at Banavar was extended by 600′ for convenience of passengers in crossing trains.

(v) The loop at Shivani was extended and a new goods-shed and platform were also provided.

(vi) The goods-shed at Krishnarajanagar was extended.

11. *Local Advisory Committee.*—The Local Advisory Committee met four times during the year and the members evinced considerable interest in their work and were helpful both to the Department and to the public.

12. *Conclusion.*—This is the first financial year in which the entire Metre Gauge system of the State has been worked by Government Agency and the report for the year is a record of efficient management and satisfactory progress.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Amalgamation of the Civil Veterinary Department and the Live-Stock Department.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Est. 522-25—38-39, dated 17th March 1939, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, regarding the appointment of four additional District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers on Rs. 150 each per mensem.

2. Letter No. A. H. 89-694—38-39, dated 10th January 1939, from the same officer, regarding the appointment of two assistants, one each for Poultry and Sheep Farming.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 48—38-39, dated 28th August 1939, from the same officer, submitting certain proposals in connection with the amalgamation of the Civil Veterinary Department and the Live-Stock Department and the revision of scales of pay of some officers of the combined department.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 433—Books, dated 12th September 1939, from the Comptroller, forwarding duly verified, the proposition statement relating to the amalgamation referred to in the Director's letter, read above.

ORDER No. A. F. 2821-97—A. H. 92-38-10, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH DECEMBER 1939.

There are, at present, two separate departments in the Agricultural Department for work connected with the improvement of cattle—(1) the Live-Stock Department under the Live-Stock Expert on a pay of Rs. 300—25—600, and (2) the Civil Veterinary Department under a Superintendent on a pay of Rs. 300—20—500 engaged in the work of Animal Husbandry. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, has several Veterinary Inspectors under him in charge of taluk dispensaries but they have not got sufficient work except in seasons of epidemics. The

Live-Stock Expert, on the other hand, has no subordinate staff for work in the taluks. The question of amalgamation of both the Civil Veterinary Department and the Live-Stock Department under one officer has been under the consideration of Government for some time past on the suggestion of the Animal Husbandry Expert to the Government of India; but it was not found possible to give immediate effect to the proposed amalgamation. Consequent on the retirement of Lt. A. A. Monteiro, Live-Stock Expert, an opportunity has now occurred to consider this question along with the filling up of the vacancy. The Director of Agriculture has, therefore, submitted, *inter alia*, the following proposals for consideration :—

(*i*) The Live-Stock and Amrit Mahal Department and the Civil Veterinary Department be amalgamated into one department under one officer on Rs. 250—30—700 who may be designated as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary, Live-Stock and Amrit Mahal Department.

(*ii*) In place of the present posts of Assistant to the Live-Stock Expert on Rs. 125—25/2—300 and of the Office Assistant to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on Rs. 60—5—120—5—150, two posts of Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 200—40/2—400 each, be created and attached to the office of the Superintendent.

(*iii*) A post of Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 125—10—175 be created for the charge of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, against the existing post of the Manager on a fixed pay of Rs. 150.

(*iv*) There are now four Assistant Superintendents in the Civil Veterinary Department in charge of two districts each. The Director is of opinion that it would be useful to have an officer for each district when the Live-Stock work is added on to them. He, therefore, recommends—(*a*) the conversion of four appointments of Senior Veterinary Inspectors on Rs. 150 each to those of District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers on the same pay in addition to the existing four posts of Assistant Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, on Rs. 125—10—175 (to be designated hereafter as District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers), making a corresponding reduction in the cadre of Veterinary Inspectors, Mobile Corps, on the same pay, as it does not involve any immediate extra expenditure, and (*b*) the appointment of four additional Salustries on Rs. 20 each per mensem and eight additional peons on Rs. 10 each per mensem for work under the additional District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers, the appointment of the peons being against the charge allowance of eight dispensaries at Rs. 10 each per mensem.

(*v*) The work of the department in respect of sheep-breeding and poultry-farming has been developing very fast and it is found necessary to have two experts, one for each branch of work. The Director, therefore, recommends the appointment of two special officers in grade Rs. 125—10—175 and Rs. 100—10—150 for sheep-breeding and poultry-farming, respectively. This will not involve additional expenditure as the savings effected by the amalgamation of the posts of the heads of the two departments will be utilised for this purpose.

2. After a careful consideration, Government are pleased to sanction the above proposals of the Director with the following modifications :—

(*a*) The grades for the Superintendent and the two Assistant Superintendents will be fixed at Rs. 300—25—600 and Rs. 125—25/2—300, respectively.

(*b*) As there is no need at present to create a post of Assistant Superintendent for the charge of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur, the present post of Manager on Rs. 150 (fixed) be continued.

This order will take effect from 2nd January 1940.

3. A proposition statement showing the effect of the proposals sanctioned in this order is annexed hereto.

4. The Director of Agriculture is requested to submit very early, for the separate consideration of Government, definite proposals regarding the appointment of officers of the combined department against the sanctioned posts, the initial pay to be allowed to each of them, with reasons therefor, etc., together with an allocation statement.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Proposition relating to amalgamation of the Civil Veterinary and Live-Stock Departments.

Nature of Charge

Present Scale						Sanctioned Scale					
No.	Designation	Pay: Minimum	Pay: Rate of Increase	Pay: Maximum	Average Cost	No.	Designation	Pay: Minimum	Pay: Rate of Increase	Pay: Maximum	Average Cost
	CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		OFFICERS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendent ...	300	20	500	422⅔	1	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary, Live-Stock and Amrit Mahal Department.	300	25	600	476⅔
4	Assistant Superintendents.	125	10	175	633⅓						
1	Assistant Superintendent, temporary.	125	10	175	158⅓	1	Assistant Superintendent, Civil Veterinary and Amrit Mahal.	125	25/2	300	222⅔
*1	Veterinary Research Officer.	125	25/2	300	222⅔						
1	C. A.	30	...	30	30	1	Assistant Superintendent, Live-Stock.	125	25/2	300	222⅔
						1	Veterinary Research Officer.	125	25/2	300	222⅔
	LIVE-STOCK OFFICERS.					4	District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers.	125	10	175	633⅓
1	Live-Stock Expert ...	300	25	600	476⅔	4	District Veterinary and Live-Stock Officers.	150	...	150	600
1	Assistant to L. S. E. ...	125	25/2	300	222⅔						
1	Manager, Cattle Breeding Station.	150	...	150	150	1	Assistant Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, temporary.	125	10	175	158⅓
						1	Manager C. B. S. ...	150	...	150	150
						1	Sheep Expert ...	125	10	175	158⅓
						*1	Poultry Special Officer ...	100	10	150	133⅓
						1	C. A.	30	...	30	30
	CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.						OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT, CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.				
1	Office Assistant ...	60	5	150	107						
1	Head Clerk ...	60	4	80	75	1	Head Clerk ...	60	4	80	75
1	Accountant ...	50	2	60	57⅓	1	Accountant ...	50	2	60	57⅓
1	Assistant Accountants ...	40	2	50	47⅓	1	Assistant Accountant ...	40	2	50	47⅓
6	Clerks	30	1	40	220	6	Clerks. ...	30	1	40	220
1	P. A. to Store Clerk ...	14	...	14	14	1	P. A. to Store Clerk ...	14	...	14	14
1	Salustry	25	1	30	28⅓	1	Salustry.	25	1	30	28⅓
1	Daffedars	15	...	15	15	1	Daffedar	15	...	15	15
2	Peons	12	...	12	24	2	Peons	12	...	12	24
1	Sweeper	11	...	11	11	1	Sweeper	11	...	11	11
1	C. A. to Store Clerk ...	5	...	5	5	1	C. A. to Store-keeper ...	5	...	5	5
1	Do to Peon ...	1	...	1	1	1	Do to Peon ...	1	...	1	1
	ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS' OFFICES.						DISTRICT VETERINARY AND LIVE-STOCK OFFICERS.				
8	Clerks	30	1	40	293⅓	8	Clerks	30	1	40	293⅓
2	Salustries ...	25	...	25	50	2	Salustries	25	...	25	50
2	Do ...	20	...	20	40	6	Do	20	...	20	120
8	Peons	12	...	12	96	8	Peons	10	...	10	80
						8	Do	12	...	12	96
	HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES ESTABLISHMENT.						HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES' ESTABLISHMENT.				
14	Veterinary Inspectors ...	90	5	125	1,575⅔	10	Veterinary Inspectors ...	90	5	125	1,125⅔
87	Do ...	50	⅝	90	6,206	87	Do ...	50	⅝	90	6,206
37	Charge Allowance ...	10	...	10	370	29	Charge Allowance ...	10	...	10	290
6	House Rent Allowance ...	10	...	10	60	6	House Rent ...	10	...	10	60
4	Salustries ...	30	...	30	120	4	Salustries ...	30	...	30	120
12	Do ...	25	...	25	300	12	Do ...	25	...	25	300
69	Do ...	20	..	20	1,380	69	Do ...	20	...	20	1,380
11	Do ...	35	...	35	385	11	Do ...	35	...	35	385
1	Salustry ...	20	1	25	23⅓	1	Salustry ...	20	1	25	23⅓
1	Compounder ...	25	...	25	25	1	Compounder ...	25	...	25	25
1	Do ...	20	...	20	20	1	Do	20	...	20	20
1	Do ...	20	1	25	23⅓	1	Do	20	1	25	23⅓
1	Do ...	15	1	20	18⅓	1	Do	15	1	20	18⅓
4	Compounders ...	18	...	18	72	4	Compounders ...	18	...	18	72
8	Do ...	17	...	17	136	8	Do	17	...	17	136
12	Do ...	16	...	16	192	12	Do	16	...	16	192
56	Do ...	15	...	15	840	56	Do	15	...	15	840
10	Farriers	17	...	17	170	10	Farriers	17	...	17	170
8	Peons	11	...	11	88	8	Peons	11	...	11	88
69	Do	10	...	10	690	69	Do	10	...	10	690
4	Do	12	...	12	48	4	Do	12	...	12	48
2	Scavengers ...	11	...	11	22	2	Scavengers ...	11	...	11	22
8	Mobile Corps Salustries ...	20	...	20	160	4	Mobile Corps Salustries ...	20	...	20	80
8	M. C. Peons ...	10	...	10	80	8	M. C. Peons ...	10	...	10	80
2	Watchmen ...	6	...	6	12	2	Watchmen ...	9	...	6	12
	Total ...	...	...	...	16,417⅓		Total ...	...	...	—	16,5[illegible]

* Counts against a Veterinary Inspector.

Increase per month Rs. 134⅔ per mensem or Rs. 1,618⅓ per annum.

N.B.—No change in the ministerial or menial establishment of the Live-Stock and Amrit Mahal Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

As allegations were made by the members of the Mysore Congress that certain persons accused of offences in connection with the recent political movement were assaulted and subjected to torture by the police and other subordinate officers, the Government have appointed Mr. Justice A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, Judge, High Court of Mysore, to enquire into the said allegations of police excesses. The enquiring officer will hold the enquiry at the following places on the dates noted against them :—

Bangalore	(at the Daly Memorial Hall)	commencing from 17th January 1940.
Kolar	(at the Travellers' Bungalow)	commencing from 22nd January 1940.
Shimoga	(Do)	commencing from 29th January 1940.
Chitaldrug	(Do)	commencing from 6th February 1940.

Those who have a personal knowledge of the alleged incidents are requested to come forward and give evidence before the enquiring officer.

Complainants and officers complained against may, if they so desire, be represented by Counsel.

If any of the complainants wishes to secure the appearance of witnesses, he may apply to the Law Secretary to Government not later than 17th instant in the case of witnesses to be examined at Bangalore and not later than the 22nd instant in the case of witnesses to be examined at other places.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Public Service Commissioner.

READ—

Government Order No. 6-105—C. R. B. 1-34-1, dated 3rd July 1934, issuing revised instructions governing recruitment to the subordinate ranks in the public service.

2. Paragraphs 235—6 of the Report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in Mysore, presided over by *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, recommending the constitution of a Public Service Commission for Mysore.

3. Paragraph 65 of Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, accepting the principle underlying the recommendation of the Committee, and stating that separate orders would be passed on the proposal of the Committee.

ORDER No. 3685-3735—C. B. 103-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JANUARY 1940.

The question of the constitution of a Public Service Commission in Mysore had been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government ever since 1930, and in

some form or other, the subject had come up for discussion both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council more than once. Government had then pointed out that it was not necessary for Mysore to have a Public Service Commission. They, however, agreed to re-examine the rules with a view to ensuring that qualified candidates of all communities got a fair chance of securing appointments in the public service, and that the Central Recruitment Board would be given such additional powers as might be necessary to perform the functions of a Staff Selection Board.

Government accordingly issued revised rules in 1934 for recruitment to the subordinate services and to make more liberal provision for a proper representation of the several communities in the public service. Although this system has been working satisfactorily, there is a feeling that a Public Service Commission would be a more satisfactory instrument for executing the policy of recruitment.

The Committee appointed by Government to go into the question of Constitutional Reform in Mysore has recommended the appointment of a Public Service Commission for dealing with all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 25 and above, appointments below Rs. 25 being left to be made by the officers concerned in accordance with the rules that may be issued by the Government. The role of the Commission is to be purely advisory in character, and it is to be consulted also in regard to the principles to be followed in respect of promotions and transfers from one service to another, and also regarding the suitability of the candidates for such promotions and transfers. The Committee state that the Commission should see that in all appointments the prime considerations are the efficiency of the public services, and the merits of the candidates. Subject to this, the principle of giving a fair opportunity to all communities for a share in the public services of the country should also be recognised. The Committee have also added that in order to avoid overlapping and possible conflict of functions, the present Central Recruitment Board should be abolished, when the Commission is brought into being.

Government have accepted the principles underlying the recommendation, and they have agreed to examine the details and pass orders on the proposal. After examining the working of the various Commissions and Selection Boards in various Provinces and States, they have come to the conclusion that it is not necessary for Mysore to have an expensive Public Service Commission, and have decided that the entire work and responsibility may well be entrusted to one individual officer of high status, who can command the confidence of the public. As it is necessary that such an officer should not be accused of any local bias and that he should be free from any local influence to deal with the question in all its aspects, Government consider it necessary that the first appointment to the post of Public Service Commission should be that of an outsider.

They accordingly direct that Mr. A. C. Gupta, M.A., O.B.E., retired Accountant General, Government of India, be appointed Public Service Commissioner for Mysore on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of two years. The appointment will be non-pensionable, and in the matter of leave, travelling allowance, etc., the provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations will apply to him.

Mr. Gupta is requested to examine the existing rules in the matter of recruitment to the subordinate services, and prepare a draft set of rules, and also define the duties and powers of the Commissioner. He will keep in view the existing principle of giving adequate and just representation to all communities in the public service, to the extent educated and qualified men are available in those communities. The Commissioner is requested to take very early action to submit the draft rules to Government so as to enable Government to bring into force the new scheme from an early date.

Pending orders of Government bringing the new rules into effect, the existing Central Recruitment Board will continue to function as hitherto.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Budget Calendar for 1940-41.

ORDER NO. FL. 4655-714—G. F. 256-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JANUARY 1940.

The attached Calendar for regulating the Budget Work for 1940-41 is approved. The object with which an interval of about a fortnight is allowed for items Nos. 3 and 15, respectively, in the Calendar is to secure an even flow of work in the Comptroller's Office and in the Secretariat and to avoid rush of work at the last moment. All officers handling Budget papers are requested not to take up the entire interval but to strictly adhere to the dates fixed.

2. All estimates require to be framed with the greatest possible care. Those relating to heads of receipts should aim at forecasting the realizable result as closely as possible; and those relating to expenditure heads—Revenue and Capital—should be limited to absolute minimum requirements.

3. *No provision for unsanctioned items should be proposed for inclusion in the expenditure estimates.* The attention of all Heads of Departments is invited to this instruction which should be strictly followed in the preparation and submission of their Budget proposals.

4. Sanctions which have not been communicated to the Audit Office on or before the 31st January 1940 need not ordinarily be taken into account in framing expenditure estimates.

5. The Chief Engineer and the Muzrai Commissioner are requested to take timely action to have the detailed estimates of the Irrigation Cess Fund and General Muzrai Fund, respectively, sanctioned and transmitted, as indicated in item No. 22 of the Calendar, to the Superintendent, Government Printing, for being printed and supplied to the members of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

6. The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, is requested to have the Authorization Rolls and the Capital Budget Estimates sent, through the Comptroller, to the Financial Department, with the remarks of the Auditor, for being dealt with in the same manner as the estimates of other departments.

7. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to treat all Budget work as urgent and co-operate with the Comptroller in arranging for the issue of the different editions of the Budget on the due dates.

8. As provided in item No. 25 of the Calendar, action will be taken by the Finance Department to communicate to the departments concerned their Budget allotments as soon as they are provisionally fixed with a view to enable the departments to draw up without delay a suitable programme of work for the coming year and systematise their departmental operations.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

CALENDAR FOR BUDGET WORK, 1940-41.

By 13th February 1940.

Preparation by Heads of Departments (including Railways) of Appendices B, C and D—Details of Estimates of Expenditure on Salaries, Establishments and Allowances (Appendix B), Grants-in-aid (Appendix C) and Scholarships (Appendix D), including those relating to Road Fund, Coffee Cess and Experimental Station Fund, Record of Rights Fund and the University Fund.

13th February to 27th February 1940.

2. Preparation of above Appendices by Comptroller (the Railway Appendices to be prepared by the Auditor, Mysore State Railway) and their transmission to Departmental Officers.

16th February to 1st March 1940.

3. Return of above Appendices by Departmental Officers to Comptroller with remarks regarding changes, if any, required according to current sanctions, copies of statements of alterations proposed being sent simultaneously to Government in the respective Secretariats.

NOTE.—In the case of Railways, the General Manager has to return the Appendices to the Auditor, who, in turn, has to send them to the Comptroller with his remarks.

22nd February to 5th March 1940.

4. Submission of above Appendices to Government by Comptroller with notes indicating points, if any, for orders.

NOTE.—The above Appendices relating to the Electrical and Education Departments will be submitted, after verification by the Audit Branches of the respective departments to Government through the Comptroller.

27th February to 11th March 1940.

5. Communication by Government of orders on points referred to under item No. 4.

By 13th March 1940.

6. Submission by Departmental Officers to Comptroller and to Administrative Departments of Government of detailed estimates under all Heads of Revenue with reference to eight months' actuals with Statements of D. C. B. in Form—Appendix A in the case of Land Revenue, Excise and Income-tax.

NOTE.—The estimates of gross revenue under the following heads will be dealt with at this stage:—

XXIV. Railways.	XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.
XXV. Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.	XXX. Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works.
	13-A. Road Fund.

For II. Forest, I. Sandal Oil, XXVII. Iron Works and XXIX. Industrial Works, however total estimates working from Opening Balance to Closing Balance will be required.

16th March to 25th March 1940.

7. Submission to Government by Comptroller, with Budget Notes of above Revenue Estimates as also the Estimates under "IX. Interest and XI. Pensions and Allowances."

20th March to 30th March 1940.

8. Return to Comptroller of Revenue Estimates by Government with orders.

By 25th March 1940.

9. Completion by Heads of Departments of Estimates of Expenditure other than Appendices B, C and D, including the Estimates of Receipts and Disbursements under Advances and Loans and the following Fund heads.—

(i) Road Fund.	(iv) Mysore University Fund.
(ii) Coffee Cess and Experimental Station Fund.	(v) General Muzrai Fund.
(iii) Record of Rights Fund	(vi) Irrigation Cess Fund.
	(viii) Irrigation Development Fund.

3rd April to 17th April 1940.

10. Preparation by Comptroller, of Expenditure Estimates other than Appendices B, C and D based on eight months' actuals and their transmission to Departmental Officers.

20th March 1940.

11. Receipt from Subordinate Departmental Officers by—

(1) The Chief Engineer, of Expenditure Estimates other than for Establishments.

(2) The Chief Electrical Engineer, of Estimates of Revenue Expenditure other than Establishments, of Capital (including Stores) and of Depreciation Fund Works.

(3) The Chief Engineer, Krishnaraj Sagar, of Estimates chargeable to Revenue (other than Establishments) and to Capital and for Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area (with a Demand, Collection and Balance Statement).

25th March 1940.

12. Transmission to Comptroller, of Public Works and Electrical Works Estimates for items other than Establishments, by Chief Engineer, Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Engineer, Krishnaraj Sagar and the Director of Public Health, with detailed lists of works, showing separately the sanctioned and the unsanctioned works. The estimates relating to Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area will be accompanied by a Demand, Collection and Balance Statement in the prescribed form.

30th March 1940.

13. Transmission to Comptroller by—

(1) The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, of Authorization Rolls and Estimates of Works chargeable to Capital (including Stores) and Depreciation Fund. (Through Auditor.)

NOTE.—The Authorization Rolls should be verified by the Auditor and sanction of Government in the Finance Department obtained for all items disallowed as uncovered by sanctions.

(2) The Railway Secretary, of Capital and Revenue Expenditure Estimates of the Railways worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company. (Through Auditor.)

(3) The Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, etc., of Estimates of Capital Works.

(4) The Director, Sandal Oil Factory, of Estimates of Capital and Depreciation Fund Works.

(5) The Director, Industries and Commerce, of Estimates of Capital Works of concerns worked by the Department.

(6) The Director of Public Health, of Estimates of Capital and Depreciation Fund Works of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.

(7) The Government Director, Industrial Concerns, Bangalore, of Estimates of Capital Works of the concerns under his control.

6th April 1940.

14. Transmission to Comptroller by Heads of Departments, of Estimates of receipts and payments under advances and loans and the fund heads referred to under item No. 9 (other than Appendix B) on the basis of eight months' actuals.

6th April to 19th April 1940.

15. Return with remarks by Departmental Officers of Comptroller's Budget Estimates of Expenditure other than charges included in the Appendices B, C and D, copies of statements of alterations proposed being sent simultaneously to Government in the respective Secretariats. The Departmental Officers should use only the forms supplied by the Comptroller for proposing alterations required.

11th April to 25th April 1940.

16. Transmission to Financial Secretariat, of statements of alterations (with reasons) proposed by the respective Secretariats with reference to estimates referred to under item No. 15.

11th April to 27th April 1940.

17. Submission by Comptroller to Finance Department, of Expenditure Estimates other than Appendices B, C and D, revised with reference to remarks of Departmental Officers, with Budget Notes and statements of points for orders, and also the estimates relating to advances and loans and the fund heads referred to under item No. 14 above.

15th April to 29th April 1940.

18. Return of above by Government to Comptroller with provisional orders and communication of such orders to respective Secretariats.

1st May 1940.

19. Submission of Group and Major Head abstracts by Comptroller to Government.

4th May 1940.

20. Submission by Comptroller, of Group and Major Head abstracts incorporating orders under item No. 18 with a General Note and Ways and Means Estimate.

10th May 1940.

21. Communication to Comptroller, of orders on consolidated Budget Estimates.

17th May 1940.

22. Transmission to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore, by—

(1) The Chief Engineer, of the copies of the Budget Estimate of Irrigation Cess Fund sanctioned by Government (English and Kannada).

(2) The Muzrai Commissioner, of the copies of the Budget Estimate of the General Muzrai Fund sanctioned by Government (English and Kannada).

(3) The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, of the Authorization Rolls and Detailed Capital Budget Estimates (including Stores) of the Railway Department (English and Kannada).

22nd May 1940.

23. Despatch of copies of Provisional Budget Estimates with Explanatory Memorandum to members of Finance and Taxation Committee.

25th May 1940.

24. Despatch of copies of Provisional Budget Estimates with Explanatory Memorandum (together with the Budget Estimates of Irrigation Cess Fund, General Muzrai Fund), Railway Authorization Rolls and Detailed Capital Budget Estimates of the Railway Department (English and Kannada) to members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and Heads of Departments.

25th May 1940.

25. Communication by Financial Department to Heads of Departments of provisional sanctions of Budget allotments.

30th and 31st May 1940.

26. Meeting of the Finance and Taxation Committee.

7th June 1940.

27. Commencement of the Representative Assembly.

8th June, 10th and 11th June 1940.

28. Discussion of Budget and resolutions on Budget by Representative Assembly.

24th to 29th June 1940.

29. Budget discussion and voting of grants by Legislative Council.

1st July 1940.

30. Final orders by Government, communicating grants (voted) as passed by Legislative Council with restorations, if any, and grants (non-voted) sanctioned by Government.

Independent Audit Office for the Electrical Department.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl 1328-78—G. F. 7-36-6, dated the 5th September 1939, directing a reorganisation of the Financial Branch of the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office with a view to securing an independent examination by audit of all the financial transactions of the Electrical Department and calling for detailed proposals in the behalf from the Comptroller.

2. Letter No. 647—Es., dated 1st—4th November 1939, from the Comptroller to Government, submitting, for approval in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer, certain proposals for implementing the directions given in the Government order read above and adding in conclusion that other subsidiary and allied questions that may arise in the course of practical working of the revised arrangement will be taken up as and when found necessary.

ORDER No. Fl. 4436-95—G. F. 169-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH JANUARY 1940.

Government have carefully considered the proposals submitted by the Comptroller and are pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the Financial Branch of the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office as indicated in the annexure to this order.

2. As regards the relationship of the Audit Officer with the Chief Electrical Engineer and the Comptroller, the Chief Electrical Engineer wants that he should be consulted by the Auditor of the Electrical Department before the latter refers any question to the Comptroller for decision. Government consider it desirable that the Comptroller should be in possession of the views of both the audit and administrative sides before he arrives at an audit decision on the individual cases referred to him. To gain this end, it is enough if the auditor invariably obtains a statement of the case from the administrative office signed by the Chief Electrical Engineer and records his own views thereon. The rules in the annexure provide for this procedure.

3. As regards the improvement in the pay and prospects of both the gazetted and non-gazetted staff, Government do not consider that any increase in this respect is necessary for the present.

4. The two Account Officers now permanently attached to the Financial Branch will continue on the same scales of pay and constitute the permanent gazetted staff of the new Electrical Audit Office. The third temporary officer—Audit Assistant to the Financial Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer in grade Rs. 250—20—350—will also continue as Assistant Auditor in the same grade in the new Audit Office, but will be on a temporary basis for a period of two years. The whole question of both the gazetted and non-gazetted strength of the Financial Branch will be reviewed after the said period of two years, in the light of experience gained.

5. The Chief Electrical Engineer has separately suggested the creation of an extra post of Accounts Assistant on a pay of Rs. 500—50/2—600 to help him in the maintenance of internal accounts, disposal of inspection reports, etc. Government have already negatived this proposal (*vide* Electrical Secretary's letter No. E. D. S. 1546, dated 2nd January 1940).

The services of the audit officers may be utilised for these items of work as hitherto, and as laid down in the Electrical Secretary's letter dated 2nd January 1940 referred to above, the help of these audit officers should be readily forthcoming in respect of matters on which their advice is sought by the Chief Electrical Engineer. Further, the services of a first grade Superintendent of the Comptroller's Office are also now available to the Chief Electrical Engineer in the person of his Chief Accountant and Office Manager and this officer could help the Chief Electrical Engineer in the items of work referred to by him.

6. The question of introducing certain modifications in the present Provident Fund Scheme of the Electrical Department is separately under examination. In the meanwhile, the staff of the new Electrical Audit Office will continue on the existing basis, *viz.*, such of those as are already on a pension tenure will continue accordingly, and the others on the Provident Fund basis.

7. The post of an Accountant in grade Rs. 60—10/2—100 is sanctioned for work under the Comptroller for dealing with questions received from the Electrical Audit Office.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE.

Constitution of the Electrical Audit Office.

1. *Office.*—The designation shall be "The Electrical Audit and Accounts Office."

2. *Officers.*—The designation of the Head of the Electrical Audit and Accounts Office shall be "Auditor, Electrical Department" and that of his assistants "Assistant Auditors."

3. *Location.*—The office shall be located in the same place as at present.

4. *Powers of the Auditor and His Relationship with the Comptroller.*—The Comptroller as the Head of the Audit and Accounts Department will exercise general supervision over this Audit Office also. He will inspect the Audit Office once in two years. The Auditor may dispose of all routine questions arising in the course of audit, etc., he being guided by the Audit and Account Codes of the Department and Circulars and instructions of the Comptroller. All important questions in regard to Audit and Accounts will be decided by the Comptroller, if necessary, by personal discussion with the Auditor. References to Government by the Auditor will be made in consultation with, and through the Comptroller except in routine matters like furnishing figures, leave certificates, etc. The Auditor may exercise the powers delegated to the Railway Auditor in Government Order No. R. S. 304-8, dated 31st July 1922, and in Government Orders Nos. Fl. 5832-33—G. F. 163-38-2, dated 8th March 1939, and Fl. 3-5—G. F. 9-38-102, dated 1st July 1939, in regard to appointments, transfers and postings, etc.

5. *Auditor's Relationship with the Chief Electrical Engineer.*—The Auditor will be independent of the Chief Electrical Engineer. He will dispose of all questions arising in the course of audit according to the rules, difficult and doubtful points being referred to the Comptroller for his orders. When there is a difference of opinion between the Auditor and the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Auditor will refer the matter to the Comptroller for his decision. Before referring the matter to the Comptroller, however, the Auditor shall invariably obtain a statement of the case from the Administrative Office, signed by the Chief Electrical Engineer and put his own views thereon on record. When the Chief Electrical Engineer is unable to accept the Comptroller's decision, he may address Government in the Electrical Department for final orders. All Government orders over-ruling audit views shall invariably issue through the Financial Department.

6. The Auditor will also be the Financial Adviser to the Chief Electrical Engineer in all matters relating to Finance and Accounts, and the Auditor should be consulted freely by the Chief Electrical Engineer in all such matters in order to minimise subsequent audit objections.

7. The records of the Audit Branch should be maintained separately and not got mixed up with the records of the Administrative Branch.

8. *Accounts of the Department.*—The Sectional Offices will, as hitherto, continue to be independent Accounting Units and forward their monthly accounts to the Electrical Audit and Accounts Office for audit, consolidation of the accounts for the whole Electrical Department and their transmission to Comptroller. This arrangement is generally analogous to the system in vogue in respect of the Public Works Divisional Accounts, where Divisional Officers are independent Accounting Officers. The position of the Electrical Sectional Accounts Staff will be analogous to that of the Public Works Divisional Accounts Staff borne on the Comptroller's Establishment.

9. *General.*—In respect of pre-audit, compilation and consolidation of accounts, store-accounts, local inspections, financial scrutiny of estimates, local orders and foreign orders, etc., the existing procedure in the department will continue.

10. *Staff.*—The entire Accounts and Audit Staff—both gazetted and non-gazetted—of the present Financial Assistant's Office together with the Accounts Staff in the various sections and sub-sections will constitute the Audit and Accounts Cadre of the Electrical Audit and Accounts Department. Bill and Ledger Clerks will not be included in the cadre of the Audit Office.

11. *Gazetted Staff.*—The Gazetted Staff of the Electrical Audit and Accounts Department will be in the combined Gazetted Cadre of the Accounts Department as that of the Railway Department. Posting of the Gazetted Staff to the Electrical Audit and Accounts Office will rest solely with the Comptroller.

12. The Gazetted Staff in the Electrical Department at present consists of—

1. The Financial Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer of the status of a Deputy Comptroller in grade Rs. 500—50/2—750.
2. Accounts Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer in grade Rs. 250—25—350 (Rs. 450 personal).
3. Audit Assistant to the Financial Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer in grade Rs. 250—20—350 (temporary).

The same strength will continue subject to the directions in the Government order forming cover hereto.

13. *Non-Gazetted Staff.*—The Audit and Accounts Cadre of the Electrical Department will be divided as in the Comptroller's Office into three classes,—Subordinate Account's Service, Accountant's and Clerical Services. As in the Central Office, the examinations to secure promotion to, and confirmation in, the respective services will be Accounts Higher Examination for the Clerical Service, Accountant Examination for the Accountants' Service and Subordinate Accounts Service Examination for the Subordinate Accounts Service. Exemption from passing the Departmental Examinations will not be allowed. The rules for the conduct of these examinations will be the same as those prescribed for the examination in the Comptroller's Office. The strength and pay of the non-gazetted staff of the Electrical Audit and Accounts Department shall, for the present, be the same as that sanctioned for the Financial Branch of the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office and for the maintenance of accounts in the several sections and sub-sections.

14. There are now ten posts of Superintendents in the Electrical Department (as noted below), of which seven are permanent and three temporary for Project Works. All these are at present reserved for the Superintendents of the Comptroller's Office. But in view of the altered conditions, 50 per cent of the six permanent posts of Senior Accountants will be made available for the officials of the Electrical Department as and when Accountants of the Electrical Department qualify themselves for the Subordinate Accounts Service.

PERMANENT.

1st Grade— 1 Chief Accountant (Rs. 160—10—250)
2nd Grade—6 Senior Accountants (Rs. 118—6—160)

TEMPORARY.

1st Grade— 2 Shimsha Division
Senior Accountants (Rs. 160—10—250)
Jog Project Division Senior
Accountant (Rs. 160—10—250), since transferred to Public Works Department.

2nd Grade—1 Shimsha Construction
Audit in the Electrical
Financial Branch (Rs. 118—6—160)

Total ... 10

15. When qualified and deserving Bill and Ledger Clerks are available in the department, they may be drafted to the Clerical Service in the proportion not exceeding one-third of the total number of appointments in the Clerical Service, the remaining two-thirds being thrown open for direct recruitment according to the Central Recruitment Board Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

(KRISHNARAJ SAGAR WORKS.)

Improvement of Communications in the First Section of the Irwin Canal.

READ—

Government Order No. 985-92—K. S. S. 2835-42, dated 10th March 1938, passing orders in the matter of construction and improvement of inter-village roads in the Irwin Canal tract.

2. Government Order No. 633—K. S. S. 1625, dated 30th September 1939, approving a programme of works proposed to be undertaken against the grant of Rs. 16,000 for the above purpose.

3. Irrigation Circle Superintending Engineer's No. 3794, dated the 17th October 1939, requesting sanction to the list of roads selected for improvement in the First Section of the Irwin Canal, to facilitate individual estimates being sanctioned for execution in their order of urgency.

4. Note No. D. 186—K. S. S., dated 13th November 1939, by the Secretary to Government, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, requesting sanction of Government to the above proposals of the Superintending Engineer.

ORDER No. 1042-55—K. S. S. 2952-65, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH JANUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to convey sanction to the appended list of roads selected for improvement in the First Section of the Irwin Canal and recommended by the Roads Committee.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department
(Krishnaraj Sagar Works).

APPENDIX.

Serial No.	Name of road	Length in miles
	First Class Road—District Fund Roads.	
1	Improvements to L. C. K. Road 2/3 to 2/9	
	Second Class Roads—Irwin Canal Service Road or Distributaries only.	
1	12th mile distributary 0 to 2 miles	2
2	13th mile distributary 0 to 5 miles	5
3	17th mile first sluice distributary	½
4	17th mile second sluice distributary	¾
5	20th mile distributary main	2½
6	20th mile distributary Branch No. 2	1½
7	20th mile distributary Branch No. 3	1½
8	21st mile Bidagandy distributary	1½
9	22nd mile first sluice distributary	2
	Third Class Roads—Village Panchayet Roads.	
1	Harohalli-Ballenhalli cart-track	4
2	Haralahalli-Nelamane cart-track	1¾
3	Mugurkoppal-French-Rocks Railway Station Road (continuation of cart-track of Chikkade).	1
4	Nelamane-French-Rocks Railway Station cart-track	1¾
5	Kennal-French-Rocks cart-track	1½
6	Kyathanahalli S. C. Road 7/5	1¼
7	Kyathanahalli-Yelekere-Haravoo (L. C. K. Road Junction) ...	1¾
8	Kadathanal-Makankoppal-Achappankoppal Road	1½
9	Darasaguppe-Junction of Nelamane-French-Rocks Railway Road ...	1
10	Yelekere-S. C. Road 3/6 ...	1
11	Harohalli-French-Rocks Railway Station-Nelligere Road 8/2 ...	1
12	Haralahalli-French-Rocks Railway Station-Nelligere Road 6/2 ...	½
13	Madikepatna-Chickamarli-Nuggahalli Road	3¼
14	8/1 of 20th mile distributary to 21st mile of Bidagandy (Old Kunigal Road portion).	1½
15	Hirode-Hills-L. C. K. Road	1½
16	C. D. S. Channel to L. C. K. Road *via* Chickade	1¼
17	Chickade-Pattasomanahalli cart-track	1¼
18	Talasana-L. C. K. Road	1
19	Tirumalapura-Kankanmaradi to meet third mile of 24th mile distributary ...	2
20	Lokapavani aqueduct-Kankanmaradi-Chickabyaderahalli ...	4

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

An Errata to para 32 of the G. O. No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, on Constitutional Reforms in Mysore.

ORDER No. 3760-3810—C. B. 58-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JANUARY 1940.

The following errata to para 32 of Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, is issued :—

For the words, "the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce, and for Industries is capable of reduction by one each," appearing in the second sentence, substitute the following :—

"the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce is capable of reduction to one".

The second sentence as amended will thus read as under :—

Government consider that separate representation is unnecessary in the case of Inamdars and Agriculture including Sericulture, and that the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce is capable of reduction to one, and that under present conditions in the State, three seats will provide adequate representation for Labour.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. P. Per. 44—38-39, dated the 6th October 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. R. 4236-49—L. R. 213-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH JANUARY 1940.

Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., continued to be the Revenue Commissioner till 16th October 1938, when, on his appointment as Member of Council, he was succeeded by Mr. S. Abdul Wajid, B.A.

2. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Charges.*—Changes of Deputy Commissioners were necessitated in the exigencies of service in the districts of Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug towards the end of the year.

(ii) The new Sub-Divisions constituted at Chikmagalur and Tumkur were continued and a Special Land Acquisition Officer was sanctioned for a period of three months with headquarters at Sagar for the acquisition of lands for the Sagar-Talaguppe Railway line. With a view primarily to provide adequately for the municipal administration of the growing town of Bhadravati, an officer of the status of Assistant Commissioner has been stationed at Bhadravati and placed in charge of a new Sub-Division with revenue jurisdiction over Channagiri Taluk.

(iii) There were no changes in the personnel of Amildars and Deputy Amildars in 32 taluks and 3 sub-taluks. The Bangalore Taluk, which was found to be too heavy and unwieldy a charge for one officer was bifurcated into two taluks, *viz.*, Bangalore North and Bangalore South and the arrangement was brought into effect from the beginning of this year.

3. *Village Officers.*—Two hundred and forty-seven cases of embezzlement of Government money by Village Officers were reported during the year and, including the cases pending from the previous year, 276 cases were finally disposed of. There was a decrease in the number of Village Officers against whom disciplinary action was taken. Seventy-two Patels and forty-five Shanbhogs were dismissed. It is reported that suspension and dismissals were generally ordered in cases of serious charges like embezzlement of Government money, and gross indifference to duty.

One hundred and ninety-seven illiterate Patels were replaced by literate men.

4. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall during the year was on the whole less than that in the previous year. It was besides untimely and ill-distributed. In the districts of Kadur and Shimoga particularly, the rainfall was insufficient while the maidan districts did not derive much advantage from the unseasonal showers. The year, therefore, was not a prosperous one from the agriculturist's point of view. A large number of tanks did not receive sufficient water and consequently the crops suffered. The acreage under all the principal crops except paddy and cholam showed a decrease and the outturn of crops was also slightly less than in the preceding year.

5. Due to these adverse seasonal conditions relief measures had to be undertaken in the affected areas on a fairly extensive scale. State forests were thrown open for free grazing wherever needed and concession to transport fodder to affected areas at a reduced railway freight was also granted and fodder loans were freely granted. Employment was made available to the agricultural classes in the affected parts by starting relief works and additional grants were sanctioned for these works. Instructions were issued to waive the raiyats' share of maintenance charges in regard to tank maintenance works as a measure of relief.

Besides applying the existing remission rules in a liberal spirit, the rules were further relaxed with a view to afford relief to rain-fed wet lands affected by drought. Remissions aggregating Rs. 3,66,705 were sanctioned by Government. Special concessions by way of remission of half wet assessment and suspension of the other half were sanctioned in respect of 18 villages of the Shikarpur and Sorab Taluks.

The concessions regarding the payment of Government dues sanctioned on account of agricultural depression were continued during the year and were liberally granted by the local officers.

6. *Accidental Fires.*—The number of cases of accidental fire during the year increased to 713 from 649 in the year previous and the value of property lost rose to Rs. 2,68,605 (Rs. 1,52,287). A sum of Rs. 3,871-2-0 was granted from the Distress Relief Fund to victims of these fires. A distressing feature of these accidents has been the larger number of human lives lost during the year.

7. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 60,952 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 91,761 was taken up during the year out of the available waste lands while an area of 39,116 acres assessed at Rs. 55,164 was relinquished or resumed during the year, resulting in a net increase of 21,836 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 36,597, in the occupied area.

The cropped area also showed an increase of 82,328 acres, the increase being shared by all the districts except Mysore and Kadur.

8. *Darkhasts.*—Including the arrears pending at the beginning of the year, there were 26,792 applications for disposal, of which 20,500 were disposed of, leaving 6,292 darkhasts pending at the end of the year. Except in the Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, there was a decrease in the percentage of disposals, the Hassan and Bangalore Districts showing a marked fluctuation. The Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts continued to have a heavy pendency of old applications. Government trust that darkhasts will be disposed of more promptly.

The total area granted was 48,958 acres, realising a sum of Rs. 1,93,411 with an addition of annual assessment of Rs. 58,521.

6. *Amelioration of the Condition of the Depressed Classes.*—In connection with the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes, darkhasts for grant of land were dealt with promptly and sympathetically. Out of 2,526 darkhasts for land for disposal, 1,638 cases were disposed of, leaving 828 at the end of the year. An extent of 3,931 acres was granted for cultivation under the Depressed Classes Concession Rules. These rules have been amended so as to make the lands granted thereunder inalienable.

Special attention was paid to the provision of drinking water facilities for these communities in rural areas. In 1,503 villages, separate wells are available for their use. Of these 365 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 88,340 during the year under report. A dozen deep well pumps were purchased in the Chitaldrug District for supplying drinking water to the Adikarnatakas from the village wells. Among other measures undertaken for the benefit of these classes may be mentioned the formation of special extensions for Adikarnatakas, grant of free sites and construction of model houses.

The work of amelioration of the condition of these classes which was hitherto being attended to by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Special Officer for Depressed Classes was transferred to the Revenue Commissioner. In response to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council in June 1939, a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, has been constituted to consider measures for the economic, social and other advancement of the Depressed Classes.

10. *Cultivation under Special Projects*—(i) *Cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagara.*—The area under occupation during the year was 8,617 acres, out of which 6,223 acres were under Karthika crop and 5,769 acres and 8 guntas under Vaishakhi crop. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 45,229-10-9, of which a sum of Rs. 40,416-7-6 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,209-11-5 was remitted. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,092-8-0 was disbursed on account of takavi loans for cocoanut cultivation.

(ii) *Irwin Canal.*—The total irrigable area under the channels opened for service was nearly 59,500 acres. It is reported that there was not much demand for the waste lands in this area and that an extent of 204 acres and 6 guntas only was disposed of for a sum of Rs. 43,121-3-9. The total demand on account of contribution and water-rate to the end of 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 49,42,538, out of which a sum of Rs. 24,23,255 has been collected. The arrears are very heavy

and it is hoped that with the help of the special establishment sanctioned for the purpose, better collections will be shown during the current year.

(iii) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel.*—According to re-classification made by the Survey Department, the irrigable extent under this channel is 8,102 acres and 14 guntas. The area under occupation at the beginning of the year was 6,826 acres, an extent of 366 acres was added to it either by fresh grants or by restoration of khates while 513 acres were resumed so that the net extent under occupation at the end of the year was 6,680 acres. A scheme of garden cultivation under the channels on the same lines as under the Vani Vilas Sagara was sanctioned during the year with a view to induce the raiyats to grow crops of a higher monetary value.

(iv) *Anjanapur Channels.*—An extent of 4,757 acres and 32 guntas under the right bank channel and of 891 acres and 28 guntas under the left bank channel was brought under irrigation during the year. Various concessions, such as the reduction of assessment and water-rate, increase in the number of instalments for payment of contribution, remission of water-rate on lands in four villages for the year 1936-37 were sanctioned during the year. A representation was made by some members in the Representative Assembly at its last Session that the prescribed water-rates are heavy and Government have promised to have enquiries made into this matter.

11. *Jamabandi and Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The Jamabandi settlement of all the taluks was practically completed before the Khistbandi.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,50,56,604 under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 1,18,81,532 was collected and a sum of Rs. 5,03,077 was remitted under the rules or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,71,995 as against Rs. 22,61,553 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of collections to total demand was 78·9 against 84·6 in the previous year. The collections were generally low in all the districts except Chitaldrug, which reached a percentage of 97·1. The districts of Mysore and Tumkur had the heaviest balances. The percentage of collection was the lowest in the Tumkur District, being 68·4. The demand under Land Revenue proper showed an increase of about Rs. 25,000 which was shared by the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the whole State decreased by Rs. 54,535 in spite of an increase of nearly Rs. 52,000 in the Shimoga and Tumkur Districts, and this decrease is attributed to the waiving of process fees and the reduction of temporary assessment on the rectification of Akarbands.

12. *Coercive Processes.*—The total number of coercive processes of all kinds issued during the year was 407,280 (as against 347,179 in the previous year), of which the demand notices alone numbered 240,443, resulting in the realisation of Rs. 21½ lakhs out of Rs. 31 lakhs realised by the adoption of all processes.

13. *Loans and Advances.*—Loans amounting to Rs. 1,14,118 were disbursed during the year out of a total allotment of Rs. 1,48,000.

Out of 2,858 applications for Takavi Advances, 1,089 were sanctioned involving a sum of Rs. 75,865-8-0 and the rest were rejected, leaving 239 applications for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,04,938-6-0 fell due for collection during the year, of which a sum of Rs. 78,053-9-9 or 25·5 per cent was collected. The collections were generally unsatisfactory in all the districts and this is said to be due to the continued economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products. The scheme of loans to coffee planters was continued. An allotment of Rs. 1,20,000 was provided in the Budget, out of which loans to the extent of Rs. 1,08,550 were disbursed during the year. In view of the repeated representations for further help to planters, a Committee has been constituted by Government consisting of officials and representatives of the planting community to investigate the conditions of the planting industry, the adequacy or otherwise of the existing credit facilities and the need for further measures, if any, to stabilise the industry.

Under land improvement loans, 979 applications had to be dealt with during the year, out of which loans aggregating Rs. 45,342-8-0 were granted in 296 cases, leaving 197 cases undisposed of at the end of the year. The loan instalments including the arrears which fell due for collection during the year amounted to

Rs. 3,78,791, out of which only 29·9 per cent, or a sum of Rs. 1,13,542 was recovered.

14. *Takarar Taktas.*—Including the cases of previous years, 78,137 takrar taktas were for disposal during the year and of these 66,172 were finally disposed of. There was an improvement in the percentage of disposals, being 84·6 against 77 in the previous year, and the pendency has also decreased. As in the preceding year, the largest number of cases for disposal and the heaviest pendency related to the Mysore District.

15. *Avenue Trees and Topes.*—The number of trees planted during the year was 91,034, or nearly thrice the number planted in the previous year. Government are glad to note that this important and useful work has received some attention during the year and trust that the interest will be sustained and that roadside avenues throughout the State will be brought to a satisfactory condition.

16. *Execution of Co-operative Societies Decrees.*—Including 4,905 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 7,604 decrees involving nearly Rs. 13 lakhs had to be executed, of which 3,050 decrees of about Rs. 51 lakhs were disposed of leaving 4,554 decrees at the end of the year. The arrears continue to be heavy, particularly in the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts.

17. *Tanks.*—Three hundred and two major and one hundred and twenty-seven minor tanks were restored or repaired at a total cost of Rs. 4,60,320 and the value of earth work done by the raiyats was about Rs. 1 lakh. Nearly 2,000 major tanks and 1,600 minor tanks were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers. A large number of tanks are said to be in urgent need of repairs. Systematic action should be taken by the inspecting officers to see that the defects observed by them during inspections are promptly set right and that all urgent repairs are effected without delay, so that the efficiency of the tanks may not suffer.

18. *Record of Rights.*—The scheme has been introduced into 68 taluks and sub-taluks and final notifications have been issued in respect as 56 taluks. As regards six more taluks, the preliminary stage is reported to have been completed. The total demand on account of Record of Rights fees in respect of 63 taluks and sub-taluks is Rs. 44,20,523, out of which a sum of Rs. 26,94,280 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,26,243. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,520 as against Rs. 3,10,635 in the previous year. The collections under Record of Rights fees and mutation fees continue to be unsatisfactory. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to enquire into the matter and issue suitable instructions for reducing the arrears appreciably. The total expenditure on the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 24,19,252. The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of registration having been found to work satisfactorily, has been extended to eight more taluks, bringing the total of such taluks to 24. The question of making such collection compulsory and effecting the necessary statutory changes to provide for this is under the consideration of Government.

19. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 131 days and inspected all the District Offices excepting the Kadur District Office, and four Sub-Division Offices and nine taluk and sub-taluk offices and a large number of villages, tanks and Muzrai Institutions. All the Deputy Commissioners toured for more than the prescribed number of days, the number of days toured by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Shimoga, *viz.*, 222 and 212, being the largest. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Chitaldrug camped out for the largest number of days, *viz.*, 139 and 101, while the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, camped out for 27 days only. The inspection of villages by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, is the lowest, this officer having inspected only 120 villages. The Sub-Division Officers toured more than the minimum number of days and almost all of them inspected all the taluks and Sub-Registry Offices in their jurisdiction. Government observe that considerable attention was paid to the improvement of rural areas as is evidenced by concentrated propaganda done in the selected villages, improvement works carried out in other interior villages and increased activity shown in providing drinking water facilities. They consider, however, that the work of intensive hobli inspections should receive greater attention, as apart from the improvement of the rural conditions, it ensures the systematic overhauling of all items of

revenue work and enables the officers to locate and check delays in the disposal of business. Government trust that this important work will not be allowed to be neglected and that the Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Commissioner will take suitable notice of any tendency to laxity on the part of officers in this respect.

Conclusion.—Government are glad to note that the work of the department continued to be carried on in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Introduction of the Scheme of Debt Conciliation into the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7-75—L. R. 301-36-9, dated 13—14th June 1938, sanctioning the introduction of the Debt Conciliation Scheme into certain taluks for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 1938.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3050—39-40, dated 13th January 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore in the matter of introducing the Debt Conciliation Scheme into the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudgere, Kadur District.

ORDER No. R. 4360-4420—L. R. 6-38-30, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26—27TH JANUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct tha the Scheme of Debt Conciliation be introduced into the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks and that a Board be established at Chikmagalur with jurisdiction over the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, will be the Chairman of the Board for a period of one year.

Mr. A. C. Malle Gowda, Coffee Planter, Aralaguppe Estate, and Mr. Mysore Krishna Setty, Merchant, Chikmagalur, will be the other two members of the Board.

2. An establishment consisting of a clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 10 per mensem is sanctioned for work in the office of the Board and a sum of Rs. 5 (five) only per mensem is also sanctioned for contingent expenditure.

3. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to arrange to supply the necessary forms and stationery to the Board in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The cost during the current year will be met from the lumpsum provision of Rs. 3,000 made in the Budget for the purpose.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Working of the Treasuries in the State during the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A. 7—38-39, dated 22nd November 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his remarks the report received from the Comptroller on the Working of the Treasuries in the State for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. R. 4296-307—R. M. 38-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JANUARY 1940.

1. *Monthly Accounts and Annual Returns.*—Though there has been a slight improvement in avoiding delay in submitting these accounts and returns by most of the District Treasuries, there was a delay of eight days in the Bangalore District. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain and submit to Government a special report regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken for improving the condition of the treasury accounts of this district.

2. *Classification of Receipts and Payments and Objection Slips.*—The number of misclassification in the treasury accounts and the retrenchment slips increased from 145 to 2,208 in 1937-38 to 156 and 2,262, respectively, during the year under report, thus indicating a further set back in improvement as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that greater care will be exercised and misclassifications minimised, if not avoided altogether.

3. *Irregularities in Payments.*—Of the irregularities noticed, 11 cases related to excess or double payments, 19 cases of payments without pre-audit and 18 other cases of noticeable errors. These cases disclose lack of care and call for severe disciplinary action against the officials responsible. It is noted however that in the more serious instances necessary action has been taken.

4. *Inspections.*—Three District Treasuries and nine Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the officers of the Audit Department and all the District Treasuries and majority of the Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

Permits the Village Panchayets to spend up to Rs. 25 for repairs of School Buildings belonging to them.

READ—

Development Secretary's letter No. L. 6484—V. P. 43-33-4, dated 21st March 1935, directing that as the development of education is a discretionary duty of the Village Panchayets and as there are many other demands on the funds of the Panchayets for purposes connected with their primary and obligatory duties, it is not considered advisable to divert these funds for educational purposes such as the construction of, and repairs to, primary school buildings and teachers' quarters save in very exceptional circumstances.

2. Government Order No. L. 3323-42—V. P. 28-36-1, dated 6th November 1936, directing that in very exceptional cases, where there is need for a school building and the Village Panchayets have enough funds to spare for the purpose, after providing for sanitation and other primary needs, which are the first charge on its finances, the utilisation of the funds of the Village Panchayets for construction of school buildings may be allowed with the special sanction of Government.

ORDER NO. L. 6219-30—V. P. 20-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9—13TH JANUARY 1940.

In partial modification of the orders read above, so far as they relate to repairs, Government are pleased to direct that in regard to school buildings which are the property of the Village Panchayets, the latter may be permitted to spend up to Rs. 25 each time for the repairs of such buildings.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ELECTRICAL SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Electrical Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. E. D. S. 1295, dated the 29th November 1939, in regard to the Administration Report on the Working of the Electrical Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. E. D. S. 1706-60, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND JANUARY 1940.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The gross demand for the year was Rs. 78,02,705 including the previous arrears of Rs. 7,06,184. Against the budget estimate of Rs. 70,00,000 under "Receipts" and the revised one of Rs. 71,11,300,

the collections aggregated Rs. 70,75,850. While reviewing the Administration Report for 1937-38, it was observed that the question of deficits in payments due from several local bodies was under the consideration of Government. Orders have since been passed on the 26th August 1939 on this question directing that deficits amounting to Rs. 3,41,596 due from certain municipalities and village panchayets to the end of 1937-38 be written off the accounts and that further deficits, if any, need not be demanded from these local bodies for the year 1938-39 and thereafter.

2. *Working Expenses.*—The working expenses under "Power and Telephones" amounted to Rs. 23,77,239 and Rs. 29,711, respectively.

3. *Revenue Returns.*—The net revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 46,68,900 after adjusting the annual contribution to the Depreciation Fund and to the Provident Fund of the Department against Rs. 42,95,100 during the previous year.

4. *Capital Outlay.*—The capital outlay under "Power" excluding stock and suspense amounted to Rs. 53,29,830 against the revised grant of Rs. 66,48,700. It is reported that the lapse of grant was mainly under the Shimsha New Project and Town Electrification Schemes due to the non-receipt of foreign materials in time for use on the works.

The capital outlay incurred on the automatic telephones during the year amounted to Rs. 64,790.

5. *Total Capital Expenditure and Net Return.*—Under Hydro-Electric Works, the total capital cost inclusive of capital on telephones, to the end of the year, as per the finance and revenue accounts, was Rs. 404·81 lakhs. The total capital expenditure on the combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,74,58,282. The net revenue on the combined scheme is Rs. 47,57,794, which works out to 5·44 per cent on the combined total outlay.

6. *Electrification of Towns and Villages.*—The work of electrification of rural parts continued to make good progress. The net return on these schemes works up to 7·91 per cent as against 9·78 per cent in the previous year, showing a decrease of nearly 2 per cent which is due to some of the towns, *viz.*, Davangere, Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur, T.-Narsipur, Belur, etc., for which service was given during the course of the year, having yielded revenue only for a part of the year. Besides, the rate of contribution to Depreciation Fund was raised from 2 to 2½ per cent during the year, as 2 per cent was found to be insufficient.

Irrigation Pumps.—The following were some of the important works that were carried out during the year, under this head:—

(i) Running a power line to the Irrigation Pumping Installation at Hosahalli, Shimoga Taluk.
(ii) Running a power line to the 5 H. P. Irrigation Pumping Set of Mr. N. Narasinga Rao at Hullal Estate, Bangalore Taluk.
(iii) Running a power line to the 3 H. P. and 5 H. P. Irrigation Pumping Sets of Mr. Anjanappa near Rajasandra Village.
(iv) Running a power line to the 3 H. P. Irrigation Pump of the Commandant, Mysore Lancers, Bangalore, at Byrasandra.

7. *Power Generated.*—The total power generated during the year in Kilo Watt Hours was 252,095,833 as against 228,582,090 in the previous year. The per capita consumption of power in Mysore State works out at 30 units during the year. The expenditure on administration, generation, transmission, distribution and other costs, including Depreciation Fund Contribution, etc., being Rs 23,77,239 as stated in para 2 above, the average working cost per unit of power generated works out to 1·811 pies as against 1·970 pies during the previous year. Neither of these figures, however, includes the cost of storage of water for power production, and if this were added, the cost for 1938-39 would be about 2·8 pies. It has been decided that this cost shall be included in future.

8. *Power and Lighting Installations.*—At the end of the year under review, there were 4,815 power installations and 38,370 lighting installations as against 4,340 and 34,671 during 1937-38, and 3,747 and 31,771 during 1936-37. It is highly gratifying to note that the number is on the increase year after year.

9. *Depreciation Fund.*—The amount credited to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 8,78,853 and the total amount that stood at the credit of this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 78,37,452.

10. *Contribution Works.*—The cost of works executed for other Departments of Government amounted to Rs. 4,04,230 as against Rs. 3,90,742 in the previous year.

11. *Stores.*—The value of stores purchased during the year under report was Rs. 41,72,625 against Rs. 18,02,015 for the previous year and Rs. 17,17,913 during 1936-37. A sum of Rs. 28,04,489 represents the value of foreign purchases. The remaining amount of Rs. 13,68,136 was spent on local purchases. The Stores Management Committee is reported to have met on two occasions, once on 4th July 1938 and again on 13th June 1939 and subsequent days, and scrutinised the annual requisitions for special and general materials and also fixed the quantities to be purchased for 1938-39 and 1939-40. The report containing the recommendations of the Committee is yet awaited. Its submission may be expedited.

12. *Accidents.*—There were five fatal accidents during the year under report against ten in the previous year.

13. *General.*—During the year under review, power service was given to Davangere, Belur, T.-Narsipur, Krishnarajanagar, Hunsur and seven other minor villages. For meeting the increased demand for telephone service, Government sanctioned, in May 1939, an estimate for Rs. 4,98,120 for providing an additional 800-line equipment for Bangalore. It has been subsequently decided to carry out the work in two stages of 400 units each as the prices of materials have gone up owing to the war. The Bangalore-Kolar Gold Fields link line was inter-connected to the All-India Trunk System on the 9th February 1939. The Shimsha New Project made good progress and all the works of the first stage of the project are expected to be completed by the end of June 1940.

With a view to afford relief to consumers, the minimum return on capital cost fixed in respect of interior power and lighting works was waived in the case of heating and cooking installations, the capital cost of which is not more than Rs. 1,000. The interest on instalments due on the hire-purchase system in respect of irrigation pumps, was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent per annum. A further concession was also sanctioned by way of extending the period of final adjustment of the amount due on the hire-purchase system to five years, in special cases, instead of two years.

14. *Conclusion.*—The working of the department during the year under review was satisfactory.

H. N. COLAM,
Secretary to Government,
Electrical Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The existing Central Recruitment Board to continue for a period of six months.

READ—

Government Order No. 5359-450—C. R. B. 11-37-7, dated 20th January 1938, directing the reconstitution of the Central Recruitment Board for a period of two years.

2. Government Order No. 3770-3840—C. R. B. 39-38-1, dated 7th December 1938, directing that Mr. R. Chennigaramiah be appointed as a Member of the Central Recruitment Board, during the remaining period of its term. in place of Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, deceased.

3. Government Order No. 5288-358—C. R. B. 67-38-1, dated 21st March 1939, directing the appointment of *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami, Mysore, as an additional member of the Board, during the remaining period of its term.

ORDER No. 4351-450—C. R. B. 61-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the existing Central Recruitment Board, as shown hereunder be continued for a period of six months :—

CHAIRMAN.

The Second Member of Council.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
3. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government.
5. The General Secretary to Government.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon, B.A.
2. " M. C. Lingegowda.
3. " B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
4. " M. Ramachendra Rao Scindia.
5. " Sylvester Pais, B.A.
6. " L. Vema Reddy.
7. " R. Chennigaramiah.
8. " *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami.

SECRETARY.

One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Report on the Working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 5298, dated 14th November 1939, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, forwarding the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. A. F. 3639-52—C. S. 54-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JANUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. The touring of the Assistant Registrar, Hassan Division, was not adequate being only for 117 days. The number of societies inspected by the Assistant Registrars in all the Divisions was also inadequate while the number of societies in the interior inspected in the Tumkur and Shimoga Divisions was very small being only 25 and 15, respectively. It is hoped that improvement will be shown not only in touring but also in the number of societies inspected, especially those in the rural parts.

3. With the registration of 50 societies and the cancellation of the registration of 44 societies, the number of societies at the end of the year stood at 1,899 as against 1,893 in the previous year and the membership also showed a slight increase. While there was an increase in deposits, reserve fund and working capital and loans recovered, the paid-up capital, turn over loans issued and net profits showed a decrease during the year.

4. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank having been treated as an urban primary Bank, the number of Central Financing Banks stood at the end of the year at eight besides two institutions for co-operative propaganda and education. The working of the Central Financing Banks cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The percentage of overdues to the total outstandings of the Apex Bank increased from 77·96 to 79·12. The Bank should make more vigorous attempts to liquify its frozen debts of over Rs. 27 lakhs in the best manner possible with the least risk of loss to the Banks and without much hardship to the debtors. The re-valuation of securities for the loans outstanding and the question of obtaining additional securities to cover the deficit have not progressed as satisfactorily as was expected. The Bank and the Department should make strenuous efforts to complete the re-valuation of the securities without further delay. Side by side with the process of re-valuation, the Bank may consider the feasibility of placing the good loans on a long-term basis to enable the borrowers to repay the debts in easy instalments. With a view to improve the financial resources of the Bank to meet its liabilities, Government have sanctioned a cash credit of Rs. 5 lakhs besides permitting the Bank to utilise, if necessary, the amount of Rs. 1·5 lakhs sanctioned for financing house-building societies.

5. There was a slight improvement in the membership, shares and working capital of the agricultural societies. Most of the agricultural supply societies have neglected their primary function and are serving more as credit institutions than as supply societies. Special attention has therefore to be devoted to develop these societies to serve as real agricultural societies true to the ideals and objects with which they were started. The grain banks too have not been a success mainly for want of enthusiasm on the part of the members and lack of proper facilities for stocking grain. Attention should be paid to improve the working of these institutions. The recovery of loans due to the agricultural societies has not been satisfactory. The percentage of overdues to the demand has increased from 73·2 to 76·1 which is not an encouraging feature and it is essential that recoveries should be more prompt and satisfactory, if the societies are to function efficiently. The Hiriyur Agriculturists' Marketing Society and the Ramagondanhalli Potato Marketing Society were started during the year. The Ganjam Fig Marketing Society, Seringapatam, the Paddy Growers' Societyat Mysore, Achanahalli Cardamom Society, Mardihalli Cotton Seed Growers' Society fared well during the year. With a view to improve the sales of areca grown in malnad and to secure better prices to the cultivators, investigations for starting a co-operative society were completed during the year under review and a society at Shimoga has recently been started with the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as Chairman.

6. The non-agricultural non-credit societies have not shown sufficient progress during the year. The weavers' societies have departed from the primary object of supply of raw materials and the sale of finished products. The Bangalore Handloom Weavers' Society has not shown any improvement in its working in spite of the subvention granted to it by Government and the cash credit allowed to it by the Apex Bank and attempts are being made to liquidate the society by the disposal of the stocks and payment of amounts due to the Apex Bank and other creditors. With a view to improve the condition of the weavers, Government have recently sanctioned a scheme which would enable the Department of Industries and Commerce to supply raw materials to the weavers, render technical advice to them and arrange for the sale of finished products. The weavers' societies which are functioning mostly as credit institutions and those which are in a dormant stage have to amalgamate themselves with the local credit institutions. The two Gudigars' Societies at Sagar and Sorab organised for the benefit of sandalwood carvers continued to do good work during the year. It is gratifying to note that the Mysore Arya Bhaginiyara Society, the Tumkur Ladies' Society, the Bangalore Engineering College Society, and Sri Krishna Dhanalakshmi Society, Mysore, had another year's good record of work. As the sericultural societies are not working satisfactorily, attempts should be made to close the moribund societies, if it is not possible to improve them and to place the good societies on a more satisfactory basis. Though some of the house-building societies have done good work as credit institutions by granting long-term loans for house construction and house improvement, Government wish to reiterate their observation made last year that the object of making these societies supply raw materials to, and undertake the construction of houses for, the members should be steadily kept in view and steps taken to realise the object.

7. The working of the Central Land Mortgage Bank was satisfactory. With the extension of lending operations to four more taluks during the year, the Land Mortgage Scheme is in force in 33 taluks, three sub-taluks and portions of three taluks. Representations are however being received from almost all the taluks to extend the scheme to them. Though the scheme has to be ultimately extended to the whole State, the policy that areas where conditions are more favourable for successful working of the scheme have to be taken up first, has to be kept in view. To accelerate the programme of expansion and to devote concentrated attention on the working of the scheme, an officer has been appointed exclusively for Land Mortgage work and two more Inspectors in addition to eight already appointed, mainly for investigation of loan applications, have been entertained recently. Government have since permitted the Bank to raise a fifth series of debentures of Rs. 5 lakhs at 3½ per cent interest to meet the additional demands on account of the

extension of the scheme. It is hoped that, with all this financial and administrative assistance, the scheme will be able to attain its object which is to relieve the indebted agriculturist of his heavy burden of debt and place him on a better economic footing. The collection of dues was satisfactory, being about 89 per cent. of the demand and it is hoped that this progress will be kept up and even improved.

8. Though there has been improvement in the disposal of disputes as a whole, the disposals in Hassan and Shimoga Divisions are not adequate. The pendency in the offices of the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Divisions and of the arbitrators continue to be heavy. Attempts should be made to bring the old disputes to disposal as early as possible.

9. The disposal in the execution of decrees shows a decline during the year. Only 52 decrees were executed in Chitaldrug District which is thoroughly inadequate. No explanation is forthcoming as to this poor disposal. The number of decrees pending execution at the close of the year is 8,210, which is very large. Delay in executing the decrees will affect the financial resources of the societies and seriously hamper their working and development. More strenuous efforts should therefore be made by the Revenue and Co-operative Departments to expedite disposals in the execution of decrees and speed up the recoveries. In spite of instructions to reduce the balance of the court-fee stamps to be recovered, a sum of Rs. 35,004 yet remains unrecovered. Vigorous steps should be taken to effect recoveries without further delay.

10. In addition to 109 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year, 25 societies were brought under liquidation during the year. Of these, liquidation proceedings were completed only in respect of five societies. The progress made is not adequate and more energetic steps should be taken to expedite the completion of proceedings in as many societies as possible and that with the least practicable delay.

11. Government have, during the year, passed orders on all the recommendations contained in the several chapters of the Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore and have framed rules to give effect to the orders. The question of amending the Co-operative Societies' Act in accordance with the orders passed is under the active consideration of Government.

12. The working of the Department was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 150-404—39-40, dated the 9th November 1939, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. A. F. 3946-67—AGRI. 116-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer was in charge of the department throughout the year. The services of Dr. V. K. Badami, Deputy Director, were lent to the Government of Orissa and Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, succeeded him as Deputy Director in January 1939.

Work of Scientific Sections.—Sugarcane.—The chemical section continued to devote much attention to the manurial problems of sugarcane. A number of experiments were laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm to arrive at a conclusion regarding the optimum dose of nitrogen, which is the largest plant food requirement

for sugarcane and the best time of application of the dose. These experiments are reported to have disclosed beneficial results in the application of nitrogen in smaller number of doses within the first sixteen weeks. The work of controlling the sugarcane borer pest in the Irwin Canal area was continued over an area of 7,160 acres. It is gratifying to note that the biological method of controlling the pest in the State has attracted the attention of Entomologists in other parts of India.

During the year under report the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a scheme for the investigation of sugarcane pests and Mandya was selected as one of the stations to be financed under the scheme.

This work was started in January 1939. The use of Activated Carbon in making cream jaggery and of indigenous sugar have indicated wide possibilities of increasing the income from cane cultivation. During the year the extension of the Active Carbon plant and the installation of a jaggery unit in the Irwin Canal Farm were sanctioned at a capital expenditure of Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 4,874 and at a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,300 and Rs. 12,484 respectively.

Coffee.—Vigorous steps were adopted during the year to control the coffee borer pest. Thirty-two and three-fourths lakhs of borer-affected plants were uprooted and destroyed by the planters from 2,188 acres of coffee area. Another one and a half lakhs of borer infected plants were destroyed as a result of 426 notices issued to planters under the Mysore Destructive Insects and Pests Act. Sixty-six thousand and thirty-four such plants were removed under departmental supervision in cases where the planters did not act in spite of the issue of notices to them.

The scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to investigate the relation of coffee-cup quality to the age of the bush, variety, manurial treatments, maturity of fruit, soil reaction and preparatory processes, was started during the year.

Cotton.—Comparative tests of twelve of the best New World Cottons grown in India were laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm under the Mysore Doddabathi scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The results obtained so far indicate that the Irwin Canal Area offers bright prospects for profitable cotton cultivation.

Experimental Farms.—The work of the Irwin Canal Farm was improved and developed in all respects. Twelve of the best varieties of cotton in India were put under comparative tests for yield in statistical layouts month after month from February 1939. Seven hundred and fifty-three pounds of cigarette tobacco seed of first Indian generation were prepared on the Farm, of which 4·8 lbs. were sold to the Mysore Tobacco Company and the rest held over for future supply. A large number of varietal and manurial experiments on tobacco are in progress. Plant breeding work was continued on the Nagenahalli Farm and several useful selections made. The manurial experiments conducted in that station during the year were: (1) investigation into the relative merits of compost and cattle manure with and without superphosphate, and with and without a basal dose of green manure, (2) the optimum economic dose of the several manures, *viz.*, compost, cattle manure, artificial fertilisers and combination of organic and inorganic manures. The area under cultivation in the Hebbal Farm was nearly doubled during the year, while the recurring expenditure under labour was reduced from Rs. 10,500 in 1937-38 to Rs. 7,500 or by nearly 30 per cent. Paddy varietal trials were continued in the Marthur Farm. At the end of the year, the administrative control of the Farm was transferred to the Paddy Special Officer.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—The scheme of demonstration plots, in the raiyat's fields sanctioned in 1937-38, is reported to have proved highly beneficial to the raiyats. The number of such plots for the demonstration of the benefits of improved cultivation, better seeds and balanced manuring was nearly doubled during the year under report. The work of the Demonstration Section of the department in seed distribution was also satisfactory and indicated a considerable increase in the value of seeds distributed. The number of demonstrations of improved implements was nearly five times of what it was two or three years ago. The sugarcane crop on the Babbur Farm was largely used for distribution of sugarcane setts and it is reported that there is a large demand for these setts in the area. Two lakhs, twenty-five thousand and five hundred setts were distributed to the raiyats at concession rates. The Farm raised over 12,000 cocoanut seedlings and 50,000

areca nut seedlings during the year for distribution to the raiyats. The demonstration of the suitability of Malabar Pepper in the Marthur Farm has created an increasing demand for pepper layerings from the raiyats. Five hundred and two (496) basket layerings and 2,950 (1,350) cuttings were supplied to the raiyats during the year. Nearly 55,270 seers of ragi, 121,300 seers of paddy, 22,300 seers of groundnut, all of the improved variety, were supplied, as also 194,024 lbs. of cotton seed. The value of seeds and manures supplied during the year amounted to Rs. 25,000.

Agricultural Education.—The Hebbal Agricultural School and the vernacular schools at Ramakrishnapur and Chikkanahalli continued to be popular. In addition to the usual course in Agriculture, the students of the Ramakrishnapur School were given training in the making of ensilage, compost, malted ragi, clean jaggery and charaka spinning.

The work of the department was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1938-39 received from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, with his letter No. Pr. 71 of 1938-39, dated 9th October 1939.

ORDER NO. A. F. 3847-916—FT. 98-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Control.—Rajasevasakta* Mr. M. Machaya, B.A. (Oxon.), continued to be in charge of the Forest Department during the year under review, Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar, B.A., continued as Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, up to 26th April 1939, when he proceeded on privilege leave and Mr. K. Revanna was appointed in his place.

3. *Area of State Forests.*—The total area of State Forests and Plantations at the close of the year was 3,717 square miles, showing an increase of 21·01 square miles over the area at the beginning of the year.

4. *Reservation and Settlement.*—Six blocks were notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act and six blocks settled under section 17, leaving fourteen blocks at the close of the year yet to be settled. Forest settlement work requires to be more expeditiously dealt with.

5. *Minor and Village Forests.*—The extent of these forests remained the same as in the previous year. Some cultural operations were done in the Village Forests by the Forest Department. Government, however, regret to note that the half-yearly joint inspection of Village Forests by the Revenue and Forest Officers has not been done to the desired extent.

6. *Forest Surveys and Working Plans.*—Twenty State Forests, four Cardamom Plantations, and the Khedda areas in the Begur and Kakanakote State Forests were surveyed during the year.

Out of a total area of 3,659·07 square miles of State Forests, 1,891·82 square miles are provided with regular working plans, and the working of 499·31 square miles is regulated by provisional schemes. Field work for the revision of the working plans of eleven State Forests with a total area of 106·11 square miles of the Hunsur Range was completed during the year. The work done during the year cannot be considered adequate but this is explained as being due to the deputation drafting of the Officer-in-charge of Working Plans and Forest Surveys for Khedda and other works.

7. *Buildings Communications and Miscellaneous Work.*—New roads to a length of about 43 miles were opened, while about 392 miles of existing roads and paths were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 19,820-11-10. Water facilities were also provided or improved in several State Forests and labour camps.

8. *Forest Offences including Sandal Damage Cases and Cases of Sandal Smuggling.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 1,978, of which 1,803 cases, involving 2,730 persons, were disposed of, leaving a balance of 175 at the close of the year. The cases of injury to sandal trees detected and disposed of during the year were 121 and 140, respectively. In spite of the observations made last year, the pendency of cases is still very heavy, being 221. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to look into this matter and issue suitable instructions to ensure more expeditious disposal of these cases.

9. *Grazing in State Forests.*—As usual, cattle were permitted to graze in all the State Forests excepting the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration on prepaid individual licences or on payment of lumpsum grazing fees. Owing to failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder, free grazing was also permitted in several forests of the Tumkur, Bhadravati and Mysore Divisions. The amount realised under grazing, inclusive of sale proceeds of grass in plantations, was Rs. 65,366-6-1, and the amount foregone by Government on account of grazing concessions and free removal of fodder was Rs. 32,302-8-6 against Rs. 74,142 and Rs. 22,147-9-6, respectively, in the previous year.

10. *Spike and Other Diseases and Pests.*—While the spike disease continued in certain localities, a new disease akin to Koleroga in arecanut gardens has appeared in some places and this is under observation. Experiments in checking the spread of the disease in sandal trees continued during the year. Vegetable pests did damage to a number of plantations. The prickly pear pest is gradually decreasing on account of the introduction of the Cochineal insect. The eradication of lantana is not found to be possible on a large scale on account of the prohibitive cost. Attempts are, however, being made to uproot lantana in several areas planted with casuarina and around trees such as mango, tamarind, marudi, etc.

11. *Sylviculture and Afforestation.*—There was some improvement in the natural regeneration of teak, while that of honne, bite, mathi, etc., in all sub-moist zones, of sandal in the plantations of the Kolar District, of the principal local species like surahonne, etc., in the Ghat Forests of the Shimoga and Sagar Divisions, and of dindige, etc., in the pole forests of Bhadravati, Shimoga, Kadur and Mysore Divisions, was good. The reproduction by coppice shoots in the previously worked out areas is reported to be satisfactory in all the divisions except Hassan where the growth was adversely affected by drought.

The pre-monsoon planting of stumps in stake holes in Tea Plantations was continued during the year in all the divisions and the results were promising. Four hundred and three acres of Teak Plantations with 372,200 plants therein were raised during the year, bringing the total area of regular plantations of teak at the close of the year to 19·45 square miles. Extensive plantings of fuel species, particularly casuarina, were continued in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts to meet the growing demand for fuel for domestic and industrial purposes. The agri-cum forestry method of raising casuarina plantations was continued during the year with very good results. Dibbling of sandal seeds was done on a large scale in all the divisions except Shimoga, the total area dibbled being 16,050 acres. All the permanent nurseries in the divisions were maintained in good condition and a large number of plants was supplied to Municipalities, Village Panchayets, the Public Works Department and the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.

Afforestation work on the hill areas, the Talkad Sand Dunes and in Hulikere Blocks was continued during the year. Attention was also paid to the extensive planting of economic species such as eucalyptus, cashewnut and tamarind and cinchona and dibbling of Seethapal seeds. To relieve the monotony of the bare hill slopes round about Kemmanagundi, small groves of casuarina and silver oak have been successfully raised.

12. *Exploitation of Timber.*—The quantities of timber felled in forests, brought to depots and sold during the year were 760,475 c.ft. 703,616 c.ft. and 601,719 c.ft., respectively. In addition to this 2,986 Balagi Poles 106,307 Junglewood sleepers

and 6,000 Kiral bogi sleepers were exploited and prepared for supply to the Electrical Department, the Mysore State Railway and other Government Departments. Large quantities of timber were as usual supplied to the Kolar Gold Mines, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and other industrial concerns. Four thousand, seven hundred and twenty Ascu treated Balagi poles and 62,679 Ascu treated M. G. sleepers were supplied to the Electrical Department and the Mysore State Railway, respectively. The demand for the year under "Timber" amounted to Rs. 8,76,166-7-9 against Rs. 8,64,194-11-3, during the previous year. The increase was due to the better rates realised, though the quantity sold was less than in the previous year.

13. *Fuel Supplies and Other Minor Forest Produce.*—The demand under fuel and charcoal, including supplies to industrial concerns, rose to Rs. 1,61,239-7-4. The total demand under 'Bamboos' was Rs. 1,22,178-9-0 against Rs. 47,493 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the large supplies of bamboos worth Rs. 1,21,106-7-0 to the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravati. There was a fall in the revenue under other minor forest produce, which is explained to be due mainly to non-collection of khists due on account of the thangadi lease for 19 7-38. It is also observed that the revenue from thangadi and kakke barks is gradually declining due to large imports of wattle bark. The revenue foregone by Government during the year as a result of the grant of concessions under the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules and the free grants of forest produce for building houses destroyed by accidental fire and other causes in village areas and for other benevolent purposes amounted to Rs. 53,849-3-1.

14. *Exploitation of Sandalwood*:—The quantity of sandalwood collected during the year was 2,168 tons and 14 cwts., while the quantity of prepared wood supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory was 1,373 tons, 11 cwts., and 81 lbs. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil amounted to Rs. 7,61,546-3-9, against Rs. 8,92,139-2-0 in the previous year. A quantity of 286 tons, 11 cwts., 100 lbs. and 4½ ozs. of white wood were sold to the public and to Muzrai Institutions, realising a revenue of Rs. 1,75,381-10-5.

15. *Financial Results.*— The opening balance was Rs. 3,01,143-5-5 and the demand for the year, including Sandal Oil net receipts, was Rs. 27,33,729-14-0. Out of the total demand of Rs. 30,34,873-3-5 a sum of Rs. 27,01,056-13-8 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 4,505-2-9 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,29,311-3-0 at the close of the year. The balance due for recovery by departmental action is heavy, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared to collect the amount with the least practicable delay. The total expenditure of the department, including that under establishment, was Rs. 16,79,606-8-1, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,21,450-5-7.

16. *Wood Preservation Plant, Saw Mills and Other Industries.*—The Saw Mills at Shimoga worked for 305 days during the year. The quantity of timber sawn was 82,864 c.ft. of round logs, the outturn therefrom being 45,512 c.ft. and the wastage working out at 44·2 per cent, which is slightly less than in the previous year. The revenue realised is Rs. 71,273-13-0 and the expenditure incurred, including that on machinery and buildings, Rs. 17,275-12-8.

The wood preservation plant, Bhadravati, worked for 236 days and treated 151,323 c.ft. of timber, exclusive of bamboos. The expenditure of the plant was Rs. 1,89,574-4-9 and the realisations Rs. 2,39,227-7-6. A sum of Rs. 52,166-7-11 was spent out of the special reserve of the plant for the construction of quarters for the staff, for the building of the Forest Research Laboratory at Bangalore and for payment of royalty for the purchase of the 'Ascu' patent.

The Kalkere Mill was dismantled and the engine and other parts were disposed of.

17. *Game and Game Laws*:—Thirty licences for shooting big game and 72 licences for small game were issued during the year. Several areas were thrown open for free shooting of tigers on account of havoc to men and cattle in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Hassan and ten tigers are reported to have been shot in such areas. A sum of Rs. 884-10-0 was paid as rewards for destruction of wild dogs, tigers, panthers and cheetas.

Government have, on the recommendation of the Game Laws Committee, sanctioned the adoption of various measures calculated to popularise sport, while preventing indiscriminate and wanton destruction of game. The Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to expedite the submission of proposals for the revision of the Act in the light of the orders issued. A bird survey in the State is being conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society with financial and other assistance from the Government.

18. *Elephants.*—At the beginning of the year, there were 46 elephants maintained by the department. Khedda operations were conducted during the year with a view to capture some wild elephants which had been causing damage to the crops in the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote Taluks. These operations were so arranged as to synchronise with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in January 1939 and the results were successful. Out of the elephants captured in the Kheddas, only 5 were retained for the department, 40 were sold realising a sum of Rs. 28,950, 4 were presented to the Zoological gardens at Mysore and 1 to Kanchi Kamkotimutt. The total expenditure on account of the Kheddas was Rs. 62,367-9-2 and the revenue realised Rs. 36,060-12-0.

19. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Chief Conservator of Forests toured for 138 days and 170 days, respectively, and inspected all the District Forest and other offices and all the important forests and plantations. The itineration of the District Forest Officers, except those of Bangalore and Chitaldrug, was satisfactory. From the several audit and other reports received, it is observed that sufficient attention is not being paid to the stock-taking of depots and kotis. The Chief Conservator of Forests is requested to issue instructions to the officers concerned to pay more attention to this important work and to follow strictly the Standing Orders on the subject.

20. *Forest Research Laboratory.*—The equipment of the laboratory is now almost complete and the nucleus of a library has been collected. The fitting up of the Museum is in progress. The collection of authentic specimens of Mysore Timbers and the study of their structure has been commenced. The microscopic study of healthy and diseased tissues of the sandal plant was continued. A beginning has also been made on the analysis of the soils from selected localities. A nursery, as an adjunct to the laboratory, to grow experimental plants for investigation and research purposes is being developed and extended. A workshop is attached to the laboratory and suitable standard designs are being evolved for the furniture required by the Education Department of the State, so as to reduce the cost and also to utilise certain classes of available timber which do not find a ready market at present.

21. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory under the control of *Rajasevasakta* Mr. M. Machaya, B.A. (Oxon.), who retired from service from 6th July 1939.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Bus Company in Bangalore City.

ORDER NO. T. 2183-93—R. T. 53-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST JANUARY 1940.

There are at present in Bangalore City a number of motor bus services owned by different persons, and this has resulted in overlapping of effort and unhealthy competition, rendering it difficult for the individual owners to provide comfortable vehicles such as the public has a right to expect, or to maintain them properly.

2. With a view to remedy these drawbacks, the Chairman of the Mysore Traffic Board had discussions with the bus owners of the City on the possibility of combining all the owners into one public limited liability company which would have a monopoly of services in Bangalore City for a certain period. Most of the owners

were prepared to join the proposed Company in view of its advantages. The Chairman submitted a scheme to Government for the formation of all bus services at present operating and carrying on the business of running motor omnibuses in Bangalore into a joint-stock company.

3. The scheme contemplates grant of monopoly to the Company resulting in a re-distribution of the number of buses in each area so as to avoid not only the present wasteful running but also to prevent adoption of circuitous routes. Such an arrangement is bound to increase the income of each bus. The objects of the Company are to improve the present services with a view to serve the interests of the public better and more usefully than at present; to have buses which are comfortable, tidy and good-looking; to run them according to specified timings; to have waiting sheds for passengers at important bus stands; and to own an up-to-date service station which is very necessary. The company also proposes to extend its activities to other areas if and when Government approve of such extension.

4. The principal proprietors of the City Bus Services also waited upon the Government in deputation and submitted their views on the formation of a Company. After a careful review of all the circumstances, Government have agreed to the formation of a Company for running buses in the City. In order to ensure the successful operation of the undertaking, Government are pleased to lay down the following conditions :—

(*i*) Out of an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000, Government will take Cumulative Preference Shares to the value of Rs. 50,000 of the nominal value of Re. 1 each and 2,500 ordinary shares of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000. The Preference Shares will carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

(*ii*) Grant of monopoly to the Company for running buses in Bangalore City for ten years, or so long as the Government are satisfied that its continuance is in the interest of the public.

(*iii*) Two out of the seven Directors of the Company will be nominated by Government. One of the Directors so nominated will be the Chairman and another, the Managing Director, should there be a separate Managing Director.

(*iv*) The appointments of Manager or Secretary of the Company will be made by the Board subject to the approval of Government.

(*v*) Government will reserve the right to cause the accounts of the Company to be audited and inspected by their officers at their own cost.

5. The proprietors of the present Bus Services in the City forwarded the following suggestions to Government :—

(*i*) Valuation of buses of existing services by five independent valuers,

(*ii*) payment of 20 per cent over the valuation of existing buses as compensation for loss of business,

(*iii*) appointment of one of the present bus owners as the Managing Director, and

(*iv*) grant of monopoly for ten years.

Items 3 and 4 have been dealt with above. Items 1 and 2 will be left to the provisional Board for consideration.

6. The provisional Board of Directors of the proposed Company will be constituted as under :—

(1) Mr. B. K. Garudachar.
(2) The District Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, Bangalore.
(3) Mr. C. M. Garudachar.
(4) ,, S. L. Narayana Rao.
(5) ,, B. Abdur Rahmon.
(6) ,, Shampoor Papanna.
(7) ,, V. S. Thiruvengadaswamy Mudaliar.

Mr. B. K. Garudachar will be the Chairman of the Provisional Board.

7. To meet the preliminary expenses, a sum up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 will be advanced by Government in the first instance and adjusted towards their subscription to the share capital after the company comes into existence. The Comptroller is requested to place the amount required at the disposal of the Chairman, as and when necessary.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. C. 25—39-40, dated the 3rd October 1939, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. P. 5136-49—POL. 90-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST JANUARY 1940.

Mr. F. A. Hamilton, C.I.E., was in charge of the department up to 4th April 1939, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. E. G. B. Peel, C.I.E., the present Inspector-General of Police, was in charge of the department during the rest of the year.

2. The report shows an increase of grave crime from 5,946 to 6,376, which is attributable to the continuance of unfavourable seasonal conditions and unemployment among the lower and middle classes, coupled with a slight rise in the price of food-stuffs.

3. The increase is chiefly noticeable under house-breaking and theft, the number of cases reported being 2,038 against 1,870 in the previous year.

4. Government note with satisfaction that the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of increased from 38·1 to 41·7. The percentage of the value of property recovered rose from 35·1 to 40·1. Another satisfactory feature of Police work during the year was the perceptible reduction in the number of warrants remaining unexecuted particularly in the Bangalore District.

5. It is seen that out of 272 persons dealt with in security cases, as many as 146 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Government trust that the District Magistrates will take special steps to see that no avoidable delay occurs in the disposal of security cases.

6. It is reported that the incremental scale of pay sanctioned during the year to the constabulary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 has been of benefit to the existing men and has proved attractive to a better class of recruits. The result has been that the percentage of illiteracy fell further from 25·2 to 21·8. In order to train the recruits soon after their enlistment in the Force, an additional Training School was opened at Mysore.

7. With the construction of 112 units in the Police Lines in the Bangalore City, the percentage of officers and men provided with quarters rose to 39·4 from 37·9.

8. A sum of Rs. 9,258 was disbursed as rewards during the year. An Inspector was awarded His Highness the Maharaja's Police Medal for detective ability and a Superintendent was awarded a Bar to the Medal already awarded to him in recognition of his continued good and tactful work in difficult and critical situations.

9. The Inspector-General of Police has reported that the Criminal Investigation Department requires to be thoroughly reorganised to bring it up-to-date and to enable it to cope with its three-fold functions of intelligence, expert criminal investigation and control of criminal tribes. The details of the proposals are awaited.

10. Government are pleased to note that the working of the department continued to be satisfactory during the year. Government also wish to place on record their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Police Department was administered by Mr. Hamilton who was in charge of it from 22nd October 1930 to 4th April 1939.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Grant of certain Powers to the District Forest Officers.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 4203-4—Ft. 97-28-2, dated the 1st October 1928, authorising the Sub-Assistant Conservators in charge of Forest Sub-Divisions to permit Forest Rangers to conduct petty sales of timber and other forest produce in cases in which the anticipated realisations as made out from the three previous years' sales are not expected to exceed Rs. 200.

2. Government Order No. G. 58-9—Ft. 249-33-4, dated the 15th June—3rd July 1935, empowering the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, to authorise Forest Range Officers to conduct petty sales of timber and other forest produce which have fetched in any of the previous three sales, a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 or where the sale realisations are expected to be not more than Rs. 50 in each case, such sales being notified by and made subject to confirmation of District Forest Officers.

3. Government Order No. G. 2864-5—Ft. 30-34-11, dated the 22nd September 1938, sanctioning the reorganisation of the Forest Department and directing, among other things, the abolition of the Forest Sub-Divisions.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. D1-122-559—34-35, dated the 18th December 1939, from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, recommending that the power hitherto vested in the Sub-Assistant Conservators in charge of Sub-Divisions to permit Forest Rangers to conduct petty sales of timber and other produce may hereafter be vested in the District Forest Officers and that the

power vested in the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga, to permit Rangers to conduct sales where the realisations are expected to be not more than Rs. 50, etc., in each case may be withdrawn as the same is obviously unnecessary.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4150-60—FT. 119-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Approved.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Mr. M. Subbanna, Representative Assembly Member, Seringapatam, appointed as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Local Fund Hospital at Seringapatam.

READ—

Letter No. C. 974-5, dated 22nd January 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, requesting sanction for the appointment of Mr. M. Subbanna, Representative Assembly Member, Seringapatam as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the Local Fund Hospital at Seringapatam, in place of Mr. Siddalinga Devaru, deceased.

ORDER NO. G. 7175-7—MED. 193-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Sanctioned.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Public Accounts Committee for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Notification No. 3882—L. C., dated 2nd February 1940, publishing the names of the four non-official members of the Legislative Council declared to have been duly elected to the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1939-40.

ORDER NO. RL. 1145-215—L. C. 9-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to appoint the Second Member of Council as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1939-40 and the Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Financial Department as the Secretary.

The Committee will consist of the following members:—

OFFICIAL.

1. The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
2. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

NON-OFFICIAL.

1. Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., Davangere.
2. Mr. H. B. Gundappa, B.A., B.L., Hassan.
3. Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar, B.A., B.L., Bangalore City.
4. Mr. K. R. Subbannachar, B.A., LL.B., Hole-Narsipur.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Empowers the Chikballapur Town Municipal Council to elect a Non-official President from among its members.

READ—

Letter No. A5. C. 2045—39-40, dated 25th January 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, forwarding, with his remarks, the resolution dated 20th November 1939, of the Chikballapur Town Municipal Council that it may be given the privilege of having a Non-official President.

ORDER NO. L. 7149-51—ML. 53-39-53, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct, under Section 23(2)(*c*) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, that the Chikballapur Town Municipal Council be given the privilege of electing a Non-official President from among its members.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is requested to take further action in accordance with the prescribed rules and submit a report to Government early.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Reports on the Administration of District Boards in the State for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Reports on the working of the several District Boards in the State during the year 1938-39, received from the Presidents of District Boards.

ORDER NO. L. 5953-74—L. B. 49-39-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD—6TH JANUARY 1940.

Recorded.

Constitution.—There were eight District Boards as in previous years. The bifurcation of the Mysore District Board which was to have come into effect from 1st September 1939 was postponed. The terms of all the District Boards were extended up to 1st June 1940, in view of the changes that may have to be effected in their constitution as a result of the recommendations of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in Mysore.

Mr. H. R. Guruv Reddi, President, District Board, Bangalore, having resigned, Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon was elected President in his place. The Vice-Presidents of Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur District Boards resigned their membership on the concerned boards during the year. Mr. T. Syed Khajapeeran was elected Vice-President of the Kadur District Board while the offices of the Vice-Presidents of the Tumkur and Mysore District Boards remained vacant, the Tumkur District Board having resolved that the vacancy need not be filled up for the rest of its term. During the year, as many as 61 vacancies occurred among the members of the several District Boards, mostly on account of resignations and 32 vacancies were filled up by election or nomination. At the end of the year there were 266 members against the sanctioned strength of 295, of whom 172 were elected, 58 were non-officials nominated by Government and 36 were *ex-officio* members as shown in statement No. 1. The District Boards held 43 (40) meetings during the year and the average attendance at each meeting was 25 (27·15) non-officials and 2·9 (3·27) officials or 27·9 in all, against the average sanctioned strength of 36·9 for each District Board.

The Standing Committees of the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan District Boards held 10, 5 and 5 meetings, respectively, while those of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug District Boards held four meetings each during the year. The Standing Committee of the Kadur District Board met three times and that of Shimoga held only two meetings. The Bangalore District Board formed a special committee for finding ways and means to balance its budget. The Chitaldrug District Board also constituted a special committee to consider the question of revising the schedule of market fees which had been fixed several years ago.

Rules and Bye-laws.—The Shimoga District Board framed rules for the conduct of business at its meetings and the Chitaldrug District Board revised the bye-laws for regulating the levy of fees at the several shandies under its control. Government issued orders permitting the official members of the District Boards to vote at the election of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the concerned boards.

Finance.—The opening balance of the District Boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,577 and the income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,81,937 (Rs. 22,59,892) and Rs. 14,50,740 (Rs. 22,01,656), respectively, as noted below :—

Items	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
A. Ordinary items	12,84,783	10,48,349
B. Investment account	2,35,522	1,55,862
C. Debt heads—		
(a) Loans	448	5,480
(b) Deposits	44,872	53,188
(c) Advances	47,908	31,778
(d) Drinking Water Wells Fund ...	8,089	25,722
D. Other items	60,315	1,30,361
Total ...	16,81,937	14,50,740

The abnormal decrease in the total receipts and expenditure as compared with those of the previous year is due to the separation of the Railway Cess Funds from the normal budget of the District Boards. The expenditure was greater than the income in the Kolar and Tumkur District Boards. In regard to the other District Boards, the expenditure was within the income, as most of them could not pay their contributions due to Government during the year for want of funds and have postponed the payments to the next year. It is reported by the Presidents of the District Boards of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug that the contributions on account of local fund dispensaries could not be paid before the end of the year for want of bills from the Comptroller. The Comptroller is requested to send the bills promptly in future. The details of income and expenditure of the several District Boards are contained in statements Nos. II, V, VI and VIII appended.

Income under Ordinary Items.—The income under Service Heads amounted to Rs. 12,84,783 (Rs. 14,46,814), of which a sum of Rs. 7,62,890 (Rs. 7,86,676) was realised from local cess, Rs. 93,012 (Rs. 1,41,464) from tolls, Rs. 1,35,822 (Rs. 1,37,742) from markets, Rs. 87,208 (Rs. 42,803) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous sources. The income from local cess showed a decline in all the districts except Mysore and Shimoga, though the increase in the Shimoga District was almost negligible. There was a slight improvement in the income from markets in the Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur Districts. The arrears to be collected under markets and tolls continue to be heavy and the Presidents of District Boards are requested to take steps to recover them promptly.

Railway Cess Transactions.—Railway cess was continued to be levied in all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan and the income from this source amounted to Rs. 2,04,511 (Rs. 2,14,873). The total income and expenditure under railway cess transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 4,16,105 (Rs. 4,07,131) and Rs. 5,35,897 (Rs. 4,01,787), respectively. A sum of Rs. 31,512 advanced from the normal funds of the Chitaldrug District Board in connection with the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway was ordered to be refunded by debit to the Railway Cess Fund of the District. In connection with the proposal to connect Kadur and Chikmagalur by Railway, a traffic re-survey was ordered by Government during the year.

Expenditure under Ordinary Items.—The expenditure under ordinary items during the year was Rs. 10,48,349 (Rs. 14,58,607), the decrease being due to the fact that certain bills on account of the execution of public works were not paid during the year by some of the District Boards for want of funds. The Bangalore District Board paid only a sum of Rs. 764 for works executed on its behalf by the Public Works Department while the Kadur District Board adjusted a sum of Rs. 4,428 in this behalf.

Public Works.—The expenditure incurred on public works executed by the Public Works and Civil Departments amounted to Rs. 3,66,646 (Rs. 5,71,642)

and Rs. 80,750 (Rs. 97,830), respectively. Most of the District Boards could not undertake public works of a capital nature on account of their financial stringency.

The Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge near Halagur, Malvalli Taluk, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja.

The Kadur District Board spent a sum of Rs. 87,281 from the Railway Cess Funds on public works. The construction of a bridge and a high level causeway on the Mudgere-Belur Road was completed during the year and the former was opened by the Dewan. The foundation stone for the bridge across the Veda River on the Sakrepatna-Banawar Road was laid by the Second Member of Council. A sum of Rs. 2,967 was spent on intra-communications and Rs. 1,420 for relief works.

The Chitaldrug District Board spent a sum of Rs. 2,33,926 during the year on the five-year programme of works undertaken by it out of the Railway Cess Funds. The bridges at Bilichodu and Donehalli were completed and thrown open for traffic. The bridge at Kellodu is nearing completion and that at Allapur is in good progress. Ten roads of 100 miles in length were opened for traffic during the year. The total amount spent by the District Board from the start of the five-year programme up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,78,617.

The Tumkur District Board undertook the extension of the Anchepalya-Kempanahalli Road at a cost of Rs. 15,000, as also the construction of compound walls to the District Board Office, Tumkur, and to the Musafirkhana at the same place. The formation of a road from Hiresave to Nonavinkare was undertaken by the Hassan District Board. Eight miles of road from Jade to Hosur and four miles of road connecting Hosudi with Shimoga-Holehonnur Road which had been constructed by certain philanthropic gentlemen were taken over by the Shimoga District Board for maintenance. The mileage grants of certain important roads in the Mysore District were enhanced with a view to maintain them in a good and trafficable condition. The Kadur District Board also enhanced the mileage grants of a few important roads.

Medical Relief.—The expenditure under medical relief during the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,464 (Rs. 3,86,900). There were 231 Local Fund Dispensaries, 139 Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas and 247 Midwives maintained by the District Boards wholly or partly from their funds, as against 226, 150 and 240, respectively, during the previous year. A Local Fund Dispensary was opened at Bilichodu, Chitaldrug District and a reduced scale Dispensary at Bidadi, Closepet Taluk. Subsidised dispensaries were opened at Kodigenahalli, Madhugiri Taluk, at Udri, Sorab Taluk, Saswehalli, Honnali Taluk, Yegati and Singatagere, Kadur Taluk, Belakavadi, Malvalli Taluk, and at Sindhughatta, Krishnarajpete Taluk. Additional midwives were stationed at Chelur, Baragur, Kallur, Turuvekere and Kolala in the Tumkur District. The proposal of the Shimoga District Board to appoint eight midwives in the rural parts was sanctioned. An additional midwife to the female section of the Local Fund Dispensary at Vadigenahalli was also sanctioned. Ten Vaidyasalas in the Bangalore District were abolished. The Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas at Yegate, Kadur Taluk, and Sindhughatta, Krishnarajpete Taluk, were discontinued with a view to start dispensaries of the subsidised type at the places. The Vaidyasalas at Badavanahalli and Bevinahalli, Tumkur District, did not function for want of qualified Pandits while those at Sathnoor and Dommasandra, Bangalore District, remained vacant on account of the absence of the Pandits from these places.

Vaccination.—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 2,51,632 (1,69,951), the increase being due to the fact that vaccination work was undertaken on an extensive scale in all the districts, especially in the Mysore District.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 1,19,635 (1,23,150), and 90,629 (83,828), respectively. There were 436 deaths from cholera, 307 from small-pox and 2,448 from plague.

Water Supply.—At the beginning of the year, there were 179 incomplete wells and 59 wells were sanctioned during the year, out of which 88 wells were completed. Most of the District Boards did not undertake fresh wells from their funds, in view

of the new Rural Water Supply scheme sanctioned by the Government. The income and expenditure under the drinking water wells fund was Rs. 8,089 and Rs. 25,722 respectively.

Accommodation for Travellers.—The income realised from the fees levied for the occupation of the third class travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas under the control of the District Boards was Rs. 9,648 and the expenditure incurred for their maintenance amounted to Rs. 35,385. The question of transferring all the third class travellers' bungalows to the Public Works Department as recommended by the District Boards Finance Committee is under the consideration of Government.

Audit of Accounts.—The accounts of all the District Boards for the year 1937-38 were audited by the Local Audit Staff of the Comptroller's Office.

Balances.—The balances at the credit of the District Boards at the beginning and close of the year were as noted below :—

District	Balance on 30-6-1938	Balance on 30-6-1939
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	—66,372	61,365
Kolar	20,781	20,037
Tumkur	18,702	16,569
Mysore	22,283	77,945
Hassan	20,507	21,537
Kadur	3,327	21,574
Shimoga	—14,546	923
Chitaldrug	3,895	20,354

The financial condition of the District Boards continues to be very unsatisfactory. The Hassan District Board has not been able to pay the annual equated instalments of the loan granted to it for the construction of a bridge at Ramanathapur and to provide for the sinking fund in respect of the Gorur-Hemavathi Bridge Debenture Loan. The bills on account of the public works executed by the Public Works Department have not been paid by most of the District Boards and some of the District Boards are carrying on their normal administration by taking an overdraft from Government. Government have since issued orders on almost all the recommendations of the District Boards Finance Committee, which, it is hoped, would improve their finances to a considerable extent and enable them to balance their budgets.

The offices of the District Boards were inspected by the respective Deputy Commissioners during the year.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ANNEXURE.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the constitution and meetings of the District Boards during the year 1938-39.

Serial Number	Names of District Boards	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles	Population within the area	Particulars as to Presidents			Number of Members			
					Elected non-officials	Ex-officio	Nominated	Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bangalore ...	Mysore District Boards Act, 1926	...	887,955	Mr. H. R. Guruv Reddy, B.A., LL.B. ,, B. Abdur Rahman, B.A. ...	...	...	5	8	19	32
2	Kolar ...		3,153	694,688	,, V. Venkatasamy Chetty ...	...	...	4	7	20	31
3	Tumkur ...		4,082	799,819	,, H. Venkataramiah, B.A., B.L. ...	...	...	4	8	15	27
4	Mysore ...		5,463	1,404,000	,, B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L. ...	...	...	7	9	31	47
5	Hassan ...		2,626	596,937	,, H. B. Gundappa, B.A., B.L. ...	...	...	4	6	24	34
6	Kadur ...		2,771	307,804	,, S. N. Ramanna, B.A. LL.B. ...	...	...	4	7	21	32
7	Shimoga ...		4,039	461,703	,, K. H. Halappa, B.A. ...	...	...	4	6	20	30
8	Chitaldrug ...		4,143	590,118	,, J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L. ...	...	...	4	7	22	33

Serial Number	Names of District Boards	Total number of meetings held including those specified in Cols. 14 and 15.	Number of meetings out of the total in col. 13 which proved abortive for want of a quorum.	Number of meetings out of the total in col. 13 which were adjourned	Average attendance of officials present at each meeting	Average attendance of non-officials present at each meeting	Average attendance of all members present at each meeting	Remarks
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Bangalore ...	7	...	1	3·5	29·2	32·7	
2	Kolar ...	6	...	...	2·0	24·5	26·5	
3	Tumkur ...	4	...	...	3·0	27·0	30·0	
4	Mysore ...	7	...	...	4·1	32·7	36·8	
5	Hassan ...	5	...	1	4·0	23·0	27·0	
6	Kadur ...	4	...	...	2·1	20·1	22·2	
7	Shimoga ...	5	...	...	2·6	21·0	23·6	
8	Chitaldrug ...	5	...	...	2·0	22·7	24·7	

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the income of the District Boards for the year 1938-39 under ordinary items.

Details of Income	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Local Cess ...	1,16,511	1,02,389	91,974	1,71,622	84,372	55,607	74,863	65,552	7,62,890
2. Tolls ...	5,840	3,896	13,929	13,415	1,426	17,946	13,852	22,708	93,012
3. Ferries ...	...	...	...	733	201	159	1,814	267	3,174
4. Markets ...	23,029	24,899	11,221	25,425	27,263	10,053	5,669	8,263	1,35,822
5. Fees from Travellers' Bungalows and Musafirkanas.	923	1,475	1,629	1,217	983	1,251	1,058	1,112	9,648
6. Motor permit fees ...	32,033	23,802	19,190	29,964	7,129	...	8,881	9,386	1,30,385
7. Interest on investments ...	310	...	1,266	2,118	...	97	...	...	3,791
8. Contributions ...	4,645	25,679	4,488	617	1,724	2,988	4,639	42,428	87,208
9. Other items ...	27,342	8,170	2,072	6,505	4,277	1,167	5,314	4,006	58,853
Total ...	2,10,633	1,90,310	1,45,769	2,51,616	1,27,375	89,268	1,16,090	1,53,722	12,84,783

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the Education Cess Transactions of the District Boards for the year 1938-39.

Nil.

STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the Railway Cess Transactions (Receipts of the District Boards) for the year 1938-39.

Names of District Boards	Railway Cess collections	Interest on investment	Income from Railways	Guaranteed interest	Investment	Interest on debentures	Refund and miscellaneous	Sinking fund	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...				No Railway Cess is levied.					
Kolar ...	44,240	2,012	23,274	2,204	...	...	1,000	...	72,730
Tumkur ...	32,705	22,332	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	1,30,037
Mysore ...	1,133	...	24,040	...	...	...	...	...	25,173
Hassan ...				No Railway Cess is levied.					
Kadur ...	42,258	44,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,180
Shimoga ...	25,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,769
Chitaldrug ...	58,406	16,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,216
Total ...	2,04,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16,105

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the extraordinary items of receipts of the District Boards for the year 1938-39.

Names of District Boards	Investments	Loans	Deposits	Advances	Drinking water wells fund	Other items.				Total
						Stock and Suspense	Economic Development	District Conference	Other items	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	8,405	110	6,775	1,519	369	...	61	...	201	17,440
Kolar ...	...	...	10,285	9,187	...	...	...	...	...	19,472
Tumkur ...	1,50,816	...	4,516	20,556	898	...	...	...	...	1,76,786
Mysore ...	36,686	...	5,269	1,440	...	...	...	...	5,893	49,288
Hassan ...	...	...	1,254	5,341	2,983	...	...	...	...	9,578
Kadur ...	...	338	4,355	1,346	250	...	...	...	1,704	7,993
Shimoga ...	...	...	2,147	4,323	...	...	...	...	...	6,470
Chitaldrug ...	39,615	...	10,271	4,196	3,539	...	...	...	15,887	73,558
Total ...	2,35,522	448	44,872	47,908	8,089	...	61	...	23,685	3,60,585

STATEMENT VI.

Statement showing the expenditure of District Boards for the year 1938-39 under ordinary items.

Details of Expenditure	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works executed by the Public Works Department.	764	59,722	61,680	99,076	44,938	4,428	35,045	60,993	3,66,646
Public Works executed by the Civil Department.	13,262	36,593	5,391	9,819	8,044	4,276	5,843	2,522	80,750
Contribution to Drinking Water Wells Fund.	...	...	...	1,879	...	...	2,987	36,994	41,860
Administration and Collection.	13,685	19,322	16,479	20,474	15,685	20,335	16,448	15,450	1,37,878
Conservancy and Sanitation.	14,143	8,983	8,247	26,006	5,293	4,567	6,735	9,167	83,141
Medical Relief ...	20,769	29,955	39,620	41,889	39,831	25,062	24,260	17,078	2,38,464
Accommodation for Travellers.	3,434	5,206	4,548	6,927	4,162	3,050	4,977	3,081	35,385
Other items ...	2,130	11,761	5,304	6,352	11,780	5,467	2,256	19,167	64,225
Total ...	68,187	1,71,550	1,41,269	2,12,422	1,24,733	67,185	98,551	1,64,452	10,48,349

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the Railway Cess Transactions (Expenditure) of District Boards for the year 1938-39.

Names of District Boards	Capital outlay	Interest on debentures	Redemption of value bonds	Refunds	Investments	Loans	Sinking fund	Miscellaneous	To grant	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	..			No Railway Cess levied.						
Kolar ...	1,178	3,057	....	...	891	...	...	25,098	23,274	53,498
Tumkur ..	20,779	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	...	95,779
Mysore ...	...	6,444	1,500	291	...	...	...	...	...	8,235
Hassan ...				No Railway Cess levied.						
Kadur ...	87,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,249
Shimoga ...	25,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,698
Chitaldrug ...	2,33,926	...	...	31,512	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,438
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5,35,897

STATEMENT VIII.

Statement showing the extraordinary items of expenditure of District Boards for the year 1938-39.

Names of District Boards	Investments	Loans	Deposits	Advances	Drinking water wells fund	Economic development	District Conferences	Interest on loans	Other items	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	...	10	5,942	1,190	6,614	953	...	...	...	14,709
Kolar ...	...	250	10,692	3,154	...	200	100	...	128	14,524
Tumkur ...	1,53,996	...	5,121	19,325	4,977	...	...	...	...	183,419
Mysore ...	1,769	...	5,291	1,655	...	...	...	...	41,592	50,307
Hassan ...	...	...	6,250	3,750	1,141	...	...	...	...	11,141
Kadur ...	97	220	5,238	1,482	...	...	...	...	4,792	11,829
Shimoga ...	...	1,000	2,398	140	...	...	...	494	4,435	8,467
Chitaldrug ...	...	4,000	12,256	1,082	12,990	...	...	1,273	14,198	45,799
Total ..	1,55,862	5,480	53,188	31,778	25,722	1,153	100	1,767	65,145	3,40,195

STATEMENT IX.

Statement showing the loans of District Boards for the year 1938-39.

Names of District Boards	Amount and purpose of loan		Amount outstanding on 30th June 1938		Transactions during the year			Closing balance outstanding on 30th June 1939	
	Government	Public	Government	Public	Borrowed	Repaid	Interest paid	Government	Public
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	...	4,48,800*	...	55,100	...	...	3,057	...	55,100
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	8,00,000	...	2,500	...	1,500	6,459	...	1,000
		7,00,000	...	7,00,000	...	...	...	...	7,00,000
Hassan ...	1,35,000	85,000	1,35,000	43,000	..	...	...	1,35,000	43,000
Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	15,000†	...	12,000	...	...	1,000	494	12,000	...
Chitaldrug ..	...	1,00,000‡	...	77,629	...	4,000	1,273	...	...

* Kolar District Board Railway.
† For the purchase of a building for the District Board Office.
‡ Out of the Railway Cess Fund for sinking drinking water wells.

STATEMENT X.

Statement showing the number of medical institutions and details for vital statistics for the year 1938-39.

Districts	Local Fund Dispensaries						Vaidyasalas					
	Number of patients treated and cost incurred						Number of patients treated and cost incurred					
	Previous year			Year under review			Previous year			Year under review		
	Number of Dispensaries	Number of patients	Cost	Number of Dispensaries	Number of patients	Cost	Number of Vaidyasalas	Number of patients	Cost	Number of Vaidyasalas	Number of patients	Cost
1	2						3					
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Bangalore ...	30	797,875	26,779	30	955,406	27,913	46	210,746	10,690	36	135,066	9,376
Kolar ...	26	524,82	26,523	26	559,164	11,769	30	226,073	6,415	30	226,083	6,426
Tumkur ...	26	532,515	25,793	27	589,982	24,754	10	40,356	1,078	80	34,726	1,014
Mysore ...	44	1,163,792	37,424	44	1,174,356	36,087	45	305,670	7,503	45	297,258	6,990
Hassan ...	35	774,444	31,609	35	866,663	29,844	4	23,998	1,934	3	20,060	1,865
Kadur ...	17	420,149	12,880	17	432,043	13,804	8	70,182	1,949	5	47,078	1,590
Shimoga ...	25	449,314	22,167	27	459,259	21,519	6	29,138	1,490	5	...	1,290
Chitaldrug ...	23	394,511	17,233	25	451,818	24,675	7	26,206	738	7	22,119	555

Districts	Midwives				Persons vaccinated		Births	
	Number and outturn of work							
	Previous year		Year under review		Previous year	Year under review	Previous year	Year under review
	Number of Midwives	Number of cases attended to	Number of Midwives	Number of cases attended to				
	4				5		6	
Bangalore ...	33	2,742	34	2,498	23,346	28,510	19,238	17,261
Kolar ...	32	1,898	32	1,892	21,472	21,105	14,720	14,414
Tumkur ...	32	2,891	36	3,149	22,084	26,766	19,730	16,536
Mysore ...	51	2,928	51	3,024	29,902	88,772	23,995	31,242
Hassan ...	36	2,210	36	2,254	17,200	17,891	1,016	8,175
Kadur ...	11	1,148	10	975	6,583	10,049	5,834	4,697
Shimoga ...	24	2,088	24	2,124	26,846	38,685	13,047	10,100
Chitaldrug ...	21	2,022	24	2,536	25,521	24,854	17,495	16,410

STATEMENT X.—*concld.*

Districts	Deaths		Number of deaths from						Remarks
			Cholera		Small-pox		Plague		
	Previous year	Year under review	Previous year	Year under review	Previous year	Year under review	Previous year	Year under review	
	7		8						
Bangalore ...	10,390	10,723	52	107	34	58	950	567	
Kolar ...	11,616	11,080	40	1	...	...	1,534	360	
Tumkur ...	9,652	11,935	...	...	6	57	1	22	
Mysore ...	18,938	23,432	189	...	...	13	1,973	954	
Hassan ...	9,199	9,312	47	128	70	97	525	430	
Kadur ...	6,014	5,260	6	...	2	24	...	89	
Shimoga ...	10,777	9,421	96	130	18	58	129	24	
Chitaldrug ...	8,239	9,466	59	70	9	...	...	2	

STATEMENT XI.

Statement showing the condition of roads maintained by the District Boards, their mileage, cost incurred, etc., during the year 1938-39.

District	Number of miles of roads			Number of miles of roads		Mileage of State Fund Roads in the District	Number of miles of roads per 100 square miles of the area	Cost incurred by District Boards from		Cost per mile of District Fund Road	Mileage of newly opened roads	Condition of Roads
	Maintained by Public Works Department	Maintained by Civil Agency	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled			Normal income	Railway Cess Fund			
1	2			3		4	5	6		7	8	9
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.				...	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	415	497	912	290	622	...	29·9	86,507	91,216	146	...	Good
Tumkur ...	558 3/8	28 7/8	587	318 3/8	268 1/8	...	...	51,170	6,504	98	50	Fair
Mysore ...	684 3/4	324 1/8	1,009 1/8	818 1/8	268 1/8	...	18·5	1,08,366	...	107·4	...	...
Hassan ...	472 9/32	56	528 9/32	324 9/16	203 23/32	...	...	63,379	...	120	...	...
Kadur ...	303	35 5/8	338 5/8	48	290 5/8	...	13·2	33,133	...	98	...	Good
Shimoga ...	434 3/4	129 1/8	564 1/8	...	...	...	...	37,958	...	68	...	Good
Chitaldrug ...	364	...	364	232	132	...	...	48,123	2,33,926	...	...	...

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Leave Rules in respect of temporary employees of the Bombay Billet Section of Sandal Koti at Bangalore.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 7759-60—Ft. 69-32-2, dated the 2nd May 1933, sanctioning certain leave rules in respect of the temporary establishments of the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga and the Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati.

2. Government Order No. G. 1551-2—Ft. 69-32-4, dated 2nd September 1933, amplifying the rules referred to in the Government Order dated 2nd May 1933, read above.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. A2. 11-113—38-39, dated the 11th December 1939, from the Chief Conservator of Forests, recommending that the rules sanctioned in Government Orders referred to above may be made applicable to the temporary employees of the Bangalore Sandal Koti.

ORDER No. A. F. 4132-3—FT. 160-38-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Chief Conservator of Forests. The rules as slightly revised and made applicable to the temporary employees of the Bombay Billet Section of the Sandal Koti at Bangalore are appended to this order.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Leave rules in respect of the temporary employees of the Bombay Billet Section of the Sandal Koti at Bangalore.

1. The temporary employees of the Bombay Billet Section may be granted ten days leave on full pay for every year of approved service, which may be accumulated for 30 days. But such accumulation will be permitted only in the case of employees who have put in a continuous service of five years.

2. Special leave with pay to the extent required but not exceeding 30 days may also be granted in each case of injury arising out of work in the section. This leave cannot however be combined with the ordinary leave mentioned above.

3. The other conditions regarding the grant of leave applicable to the temporary employees of the Government Saw Mills at Shimoga and the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, will also apply to the temporary employees of the Bombay Billet Section of the Bangalore Sandal Koti.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Non-official members of the Stores Purchase Committee for 1940.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 4937-48—G. M. 81-38-2, dated 21st November 1938, nominating *Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur* Mr. B. K. Garudachar and Mr. S. K. Narasimhaiya as non-official members of the Stores Purchase Committee for a period of one year from 1st December 1938.

2. Government Order No. G. 7765-76— G. M. 81-38-4, dated 10th February 1939, nominating Mr. Kenneth Aston, B.Sc., Tech, M.Sc, M.I.E.E, Professor of Electrical Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, as member of the Stores Purchase Committee for a period of one year.

ORDER No. G. 7233-44—G. M. 103-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to renominate the gentlemen noted below as non-official members of the Stores Purchase Committee for a further period of one year from 1st December 1939.

1. *Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur* Mr. B. K. Garudachar.
2. Mr. S. K. Narasimhaiya.
3. Mr. Kenneth Aston, B.Sc., Tech., M.Sc., M.I.E.E.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Report on the Administration of the Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2371—K. S. S., dated 23rd November 1939, from the Chief Engineer, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, forwarding the Administration Report of the Krishnaraj Sagar and allied Works for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. G. 7135-47—G. M. 76-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar continued to be Chief Engineer, Krishnaraj Sagar Works and Secretary to Government, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, till the afternoon of 30th June 1939, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement from service. He was succeeded by Mr. N. Sarabhoja, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Krishnaraj Sagar Works.

3. During the year 1938-39, three separate sub-divisions were formed, one with headquarters at Mandya for the construction of Tract Roads in the Irwin Canal area; the second at Kestur for the restoration of the Kestur Tank and its feeder channel with an "Ane" at its head and for the opening of the Left Bank Channel of the Keelaghatta "Ane" across the river Shimsha; and the third at Garudanahalli for the execution of the remodelling works of the Maddur Branch and the Tunnel works of the Shimsha Branch.

The Special Land Acquisition Office, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, formed in November 1936 at Mysore for the acquisition of properties coming under submersion of the Krishnaraj Sagar, was continued during the year.

4. *The Dam Works.*—Against the final grant of Rs. 3,78,145 for Dam Works, the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 3,39,147, which brings the total expenditure to date to Rs. 2,50,03,645.

All the main works connected with the Dam and sluices were completed. The erection of a high pressure fountain behind the Dam and the illumination of the same with flood lights, the further improvements and beautification of the Brindavan gardens, the construction of a rest house and a new building for the hotel at Krishnaraj Sagar, are a few of the important capital works carried out during the year.

The regulation of water due to Madras was, as usual, conducted satisfactorily.

5. *Brindavan Gardens.*—The Brindavan Gardens, with the fountains illuminated, continued to be popular. During the year 134,476 pedestrians visited the gardens in addition to those who visited in their vehicles. The toll collections over the Dam amounted to Rs. 16,310.

6. *The Irwin Canal Works*—Against the final grant of Rs. 11,06,980 (excluding receipts on account of acreage cotribution), the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 11,21,749 including suspense. The total outlay on the canal works from the commencement comes to Rs. 1,78,55,096 to the end of June 1939. The Irwin Canal and its distributaries opened to the end of June 1939 provided water-supply for a total area of 65,903 acres, including 10,180 acres of Government waste lands. The extent actually under irrigation at the end of June 1939 was 51,630 acres against 48,025 acres secured in the previous year. There was good progress under the Shimsha Branch Channel including the tunnel works. The execution of the several sub-branches of the Irwin Canal, *viz.*, Lokasara, Bebbakavadi, Thuraganur and Nidaghatta made good progress.

7. *Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.*—The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee dealt with several problems connected with the development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal Tract. Three additional non-official members were appointed to the Committee.

8. *Other Works.*—The Special Roads Committee met twice during the year. A Special Sub-Division was formed and as many as 60 roads were selected for execution in the order of urgency. The outlay incurred on roads during the year was Rs. 1,83,324.

With a view to meet the growing demand for water-supply at the two generating stations at Sivasamudram and Shimsha, a scheme for constructing a reservoir across the river Kabbini at Hullahalli for the first stage of the reservoir costing about Rs. 53 lakhs for storing about 7,210 millions cubic feet of water is under consideration.

9. *Grant and Outlay.*—Against a final grant of Rs. 23,67,971 for the year 1938-39 the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 23,42,958.

10. *Distinguished Visitors.*—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow, Prince and Princess Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, Doctor and Mrs. Ralph Harlow of the U. S. A., Mr. Lloyd Williams of the "Times," London, and Prince Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar were among the distinguished visitors to the Brindavan Gardens during the year.

The work of the department was satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

KRISHNARAJ SAGAR WORKS.

Inclusion of certain roads in the list of Inter-village Communications in the Irwin Canal Area for improvement.

READ—

Government Order No. 985-92—K. S. S. 2835-42, dated 10th March 1938, passing orders in the matter of construction and improvement of inter-village roads in the Irwin Canal tract.

2. Government Order No. G. 341-54—K. S. S. 807-820, dated the 16th August 1938, sanctioning the list of roads in the Irwin Canal tract selected by the Committee in the order of their urgency and the execution thereof by the Executive Engineer, Irwin Canal Division, Mandya.

3. Letter No. 6774, dated the 16th January 1940, from the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, reporting that the Road Committee have recommended at the meeting held on the 24th November 1939, the undermentioned roads, as classified in the order of urgency, being included in the list of roads sanctioned by Government from time to time, for improvement, in the Irwin Canal area, and requesting sanction to the estimates amounting to Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,900 for improving the first-named two roads:—

Class II Road.

(i) Irwin Canal Service Road from mile 1/20 to 6/21.

Class III Road.

(ii) Road from Chandagal to Basaralkoppa Road in the Shimsha Tract.

Class II Road.

(iii) Road along 14th Distributary of Lokasara Branch	...	Length 5 miles.
(iv) Road along 14th B. Distributary of Lokasara Branch	...	Length 5 miles.
(v) Road along Lokasara Distributaries ...	...	Length 6 miles.

Class III Road.

(vi) Road from Cheeranahalli, Kammanaikanahalli, Halavadipura to 14th Distributary of Lokasara Branch ...	...	Length 2½ miles.

ORDER No. 1276-88—K. S. S. 3564-76, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Road Committee to include the abovenamed roads in the sanctioned list of roads in the Irwin Canal area requiring improvements.

2. The estimates, amounting to Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,900 for improving the first-named two roads are also sanctioned under "24-A. Communications."

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government.
Public Works Department,
(Krishnaraj Sagar Works.)

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Provident Fund Scheme in respect of the operating staff of the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and Saw Mills, Shimoga.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. E. 360-1453—33, dated 26th January 1940, of the Chief Conservator of Forests, submitting for sanction a set of draft rules relating to the introduction of a Provident Fund Scheme in respect of the operating staff of the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga.

2. U. O. Note No. 132—Spl., dated 30th August 1939, of the Comptroller to Government and the U. O. Note No. 14, dated 17th November 1939, of the Chief Conservator of Forests, on the subject.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4287-8—FT. 22-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH FEBRUARY 1940.

In connection with the proposal to revise the scale of pay of the Operator, Creosote Plant, now called the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and to make the Operator's post permanent, the Chief Conservator of Forests was requested to furnish his views on the suggestions that the operating staff may be entertained on terms similar to those obtaining in Industrial establishments and may be given the benefit of a Provident Fund Scheme as in the Soap or Sandal Oil Factory. The Chief Conservator of Forests, having generally agreed with the above suggestion, was requested to submit detailed proposals for the introduction of a Provident Fund Scheme.

The rules proposed by the Chief Conservator of Forests and approved by Government with slight modifications are appended to this order. The Scheme will come into force with effect from the 1st January 1940.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Provident Fund Rules.

1. *Title and Extent.*—The fund shall be called *The Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the "Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and the Saw Mills, Shimoga, managed by the Forest Department in Mysore" and shall come into force from 1st January 1940.*

2. *Definition.*—In these rules unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Concerns" shall include—

(*i*) the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati;

(*ii*) the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga; and

(*iii*) any other concern which may be brought under the operation of these rules under sanction of Government.

(*b*) "The Fund" shall mean the Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and the Saw Mills, Shimoga, and any other concerns managed by the Forest Department.

(*c*) "Department" shall mean the Forest Department, and "Member of the Fund" shall mean an employee who, under this rule, is a subscriber to the Fund and who has signed an agreement to become a member thereof in the form annexed to these rules.

(*d*) "Salary" means monthly salary and does not include overtime or other allowances if any.

(*e*) "Depositor" means a servant by whom or on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules.

(*f*) "Deposit" means a deposit in this Provident Fund.

(*g*) "Interest" includes compound interest.

(*h*) "Compulsory Deposit" means a deposit made under Rule 4 with interest accruing thereon.

(*i*) "Bonus" means a bonus added to a deposit under Rule 5 with interest accruing thereon.

3. *Rate of Subscription.*—All the employees who are in permanent but non-pensionable service including those coming under the class of skilled labour and who have put in a qualifying service of not less than *three years* on the date of introduction of this scheme, shall be eligible for membership and shall become members. Unskilled and casual labour shall, however, be excluded from the operation of these rules.

4. Every employee of the class defined in the previous paragraph shall subscribe to the Fund every month *a sum equal to one-sixteenth* ($\frac{1}{16}$) *of the amount of his monthly salary* and this subscription shall be recovered by deduction from his monthly salary at the time it is disbursed.

(*i*) *Explanation.*—In fixing the rate of subscription, pies shall be rounded off to the nearest anna in the total calculation by treating six pies and above as one anna and by neglecting five pies and less.

(*ii*) When a member is on leave with allowances, subscription calculated as above on the full salary the member would have received had he not gone on leave, will be recovered from the leave allowances at the time of its disbursement but no subscription will be recoverable when a member is either on leave without pay or under suspension, provided the balance subscription falling due for that period is going to be fully paid up within three months from the date of the member's return to duty from such leave or suspension.

5. *Contribution by the Concerns.*—The concerns shall contribute to every member's account—

(*a*) at the end of each year, *i. e.*, on 30th June or as soon as the accounts of the concern for the year are closed, under sanction of Government, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the subscriptions contributed by a member under these rules during the preceding year, provided the concern or concerns have earned sufficient net profits during the said year after making full provision for depreciation.

(*b*) For past service up to the end of December 1939 in respect of such of the members as have put in not less than three complete years of service continuously in the concerns and who, after 1st January 1940, subscribe towards the Fund, a bonus equal to the total of half the pay drawn by him for the month of June, for each full year of service.

Note.—1. The bonus for past service shall not bear any interest and shall be payable on termination of service or when a final withdrawal or closing of the subscriber's account is ordered.

2. In the calculation of the bonus amount, pies will be rounded off in the manner enumerated under explanation (*i*) to Rule 4.

6. *Interest.*—Compound interest at the same rate as is allowed from time to time in the case of the State Provident Fund will be calculated at the end of each financial year on the amounts standing to the credit of each member at the end of the previous financial year, plus the subscriptions collected from the members during the year and credited to their accounts.

Interest will be calculated on the minimum monthly balances for the year or for any shorter period when it may become necessary to close the account. It will be added to the principal at the end of the financial year except when the account is finally closed in the course of the year.

In crediting interest to subscribers, pies should be rounded off to the nearest anna in the manner enumerated under explanation (*i*) to Rule 4. As the amounts of the Fund will be remitted to the Treasury, a bill on account of the interest calculated as above will be forwarded to the Comptroller for adjustment in the accounts of the half-year by credit to the Fund and debit to the head "Interest."

7. *Withdrawals.*—No final withdrawal of the deposit or bonus shall be permissible except—

(*i*) on the death of the depositor, or

(*ii*) when the depositor finally quits or is permitted to quit finally the service in the concern or concerns.

8. *Advances.*—On being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, the Chief Conservator of Forests may sanction advances not ordinarily exceeding four months' salary or one-fourth of the total amount standing to the credit of the depositor in the Fund, whichever is less—

(*i*) to pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of the subscriber or a member of his family;

(*ii*) to pay expenses in connection with the marriages, funerals or ceremonies, which, by the religion of the subscriber, it is incumbent upon him to perform and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred.

Note.—1. Advances may be made with due regard to the principles above stated and not confined to objects referred to.

2. A second advance is not granted when any portion of the first advance is still unpaid or unless the unpaid portion is refunded at once by deduction from the new advance.

3. Except for strong reasons to be recorded in writing, no new advances will be allowed until at least twelve months have elapsed since the date of the previous advance.

9. *Recovery of Advances.*—Advances will be recovered at the discretion of the sanctioning authority in not less than twelve or more than twenty-four instalments. Recovery will be made monthly commencing from the first payment of a full month's salary (*i. e.*, employed pay whether subject to deductions on some other account or not) after the advance is granted but no recovery will be made from an official when he is on leave of any kind. The instalments will be paid by compulsory deductions from pay and will be in addition to the usual subscription.

10. *Grant of Bonus.*—Cent per cent Bonus on all subscriptions paid during the preceding year will be allowed in the following cases :—

(*i*) Except as provided for in Rule 11, in all cases of transfer to other concerns of the Department where these rules are not applicable or any other Department of Government.

(*ii*) In case where permission has been accorded to terminate the services of a subscriber on account of ill health or *bona fide* reduction of establishment or attainment of age limit fixed, if any.

(*iii*) In the case of death.

11. In the case of the transfer of a member at his own request to some other concern to which these rules do not apply, such member should not receive and bonus not already credited to his account on the date of his transfer. The Chief Conservator of Forests shall decide, in each case, whether a member has been transferred in the interests of public service or not.

12. *Payment on Dismissal or Resignation.*—If a member is dismissed from his employment in consequence of his conviction by a criminal court or for serious misconduct or for neglect of duty resulting in loss to Government or where he has resigned his appointment, the Chief Conservator of Forests may direct the whole or any part of the bonus credited to the account of such member with the interest accrued thereon to be paid to Government or the concern concerned, as the case may be, or action may be taken in pursuance of Rule 14, as may be deemed fit in each case.

13. On a member voluntarily resigning the service of the concern or the Department after giving due notice of his intention to do so, the Chief Conservator of Forests may order payment of the aggregate amount subscribed by him to the Fund together with interest thereon and in respect of the balance remaining to his credit in the books of the fund, pay to him, according to the length of the service in the concern, such fraction, of it as may be deemed fit, subject to the maxims fixed below :—

(*i*) If he shall have served continuously for three years but less than six years—One-fourth of such balance.

(*ii*) If he shall have served continuously for six years but less than nine years—Half of such balance.

(*iii*) If he shall have served continuously for nine years but less than twelve years—Three-fourths of such balance.

(*iv*) If he shall have served continuously for twelve years or more—The whole of such balance.

(*v*) " Bonus cannot be claimed as of right. The Chief Conservator of Forests reserves the power to withhold a part or the whole of it according to the nature of service of the employees."

Note.—In the case of members who leave or resign service in the concern after rendering less than three years' service, they will be given only the amount contributed by them with interest thereon.

14. If any member shall be dismissed from the service of a concern or leaves without due notice, the Chief Conservator of Forests shall, subject to these rules, pay to him only the aggregate amount subscribed by him with interest thereon, provided the Chief Conservator of Forests may pay to any such member on sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, the amount or any part thereof to which he would have been entitled under Rule 13 above if he had voluntarily resigned service in the concern.

Note.—The sum remaining to the credit of such member after payment under Rules 13 and 14 shall belong to and be credited to the concern under which the member was employed or to Government, as may be deemed fit.

15. *Nomination.*—Every member may nominate a person to whom the amount standing to his credit in the Fund shall be payable in the event of his death while in the service of any of the concerns contributing to this Fund or before his claim on the Fund shall have been discharged.

If any person so nominated predeceases the member, the member may forthwith assign the amount to another nominee in his stead.

Every such nomination and appointment as aforesaid must be in writing signed by the member and attested by a witness and must be sent to the Head Office through his superior officer for registration and record.

16. If a member has failed to nominate or to keep up the nomination of the Receiver, then the Chief Conservator of Forests shall, subject to these rules, pay to the person entitled thereto under any probate, letters of administration or succession certificates, the amount standing to the credit of the member in the Fund. Notwithstanding the above procedure, in cases where the total amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, the amount may be disbursed to the representative of the deceased member after a summary departmental enquiry.

17. *Assignment.*—No assignment by any member of any money standing to his credit, whether by way of absolute assignment or of mortgage or otherwise, shall be valid and the Department shall not recognise or be bound by notice of any such assignment other than those contemplated under these rules.

18. *Lien of the Department.*—The Department shall have a permanent lien during the life-time of the members, on the accounts from time to time standing to the credit of such members of the Fund in respect of all losses, damages, costs and expenses which the concern or Department may, at any time, sustain or be put to, by reason of embezzlement, default or negligence of such members.

19. *Powers of Government.*—The Government shall have power for changing the rules and the members shall agree to have their accounts regulated according to the rules as they stand from time to time.

20. *General.*—The Provident Fund Regulation of 1916 shall apply to this Provident Fund.

AGREEMENT.

THE PROVIDENT FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE WOOD PRESERVATION PLANT, BHADRAVATI, AND THE SAW MILLS, SHIMOGA, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

I DO HEREBY admit that I have read the rules and regulations relating to the Provident Fund for the benefit of the employees of the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, and the Saw Mills, Shimoga, managed by the Forest Department or that they have been read and interpreted to me and I hereby agree to the same. Any other rules and regulation which may hereafter be made with respect to the said Provident Fund shall be binding upon me and my nominees and legal heirs. My accounts may be regulated in accordance with these rules as they stand from time to time.

Dated.....

.....
Signature.

Witnesses:—

1. .....
.....

2. .....
.....

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Engineering Training to Probationary Revenue Inspectors.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1372-81—L. R. 393-22-6, dated 20th August 1924, sanctioning a scheme for direct recruitment of Sheikdari Probationers and directing *inter alia* that the selected candidates should undergo training for six months in the Engineering School.

2. Government Order No. R. 3726-35—L. R. 62-34-11, dated 30th January 1935, issuing revised rules regarding the appointment and training of Revenue Inspectors and directing, among other things, that the selected candidates should undergo practical training in the Public Works Department for two months.

3. Letter No. C. 5921—38-39, dated 27th October 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that no regular syllabus has been prescribed so far, for the Probationary Revenue Inspectors who are now being given Engineering training for two months in the Public Works Department, that the syllabus prescribed for the Probationary Assistant Commissioners which is now being adopted in the case of Probationary Revenue Inspectors may not hold good for them and that a separate syllabus of a lower standard is sufficient in their case and recommending, in the circumstances stated, that the syllabus in the Engineering Course which was adopted in the Engineering School, Bangalore, in previous years for training the Probationary Revenue Inspectors may be ordered to be followed in the case of the Probationary Revenue Inspectors.

4. Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No. 599, dated 20th February 1940, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, on the subject.

ORDER No. R. 5048-59—L. R. 265-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1940.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore who was consulted has stated that the scope of the syllabus that had been adopted in the last Sheikdari training school is too

extensive to be covered in two months and has forwarded a modified syllabus for their practical training in elementary Engineering. He has also suggested that the period of training in the Public Works Department may be fixed at three months, instead of at two months, as mentioned in the Government Order dated 30th January 1935.

2. Agreeing with the Chief Engineer, Government direct that the period of training in the Public Works Department be fixed at three months in future.

3. The syllabus as modified by the Chief Engineer is approved and is appended to this order.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

SHEIKDARI CLASS.

I. ENGINEERING GROUP.

Building Materials and Construction.

1. *Bricks, tiles and stones.*—Dimensions, characteristics of good bricks, tiles and stones.

2. *Lime, mortar, cement, etc.*—Slaking lime, preparation of mortar, plaster and white wash and of concrete of lime, surki and cement.

3. *Timber.*—Characteristics of sound timber.

4. *Foundations.*—Setting out lines at right angles. Excavating and putting in foundations for ordinary walls.

5. *Masonry.*—Brick-laying in English and Flemish bond. Plastering with mortar.

6. *Carpentry.*—Couple roof frame, King post roof frame, door and window frames and their joints.

7. *Roofs and floors.*—Terrace roofs and floors on joists or on beams and joists. Gable roofs, rafters, purlins and reepers. Common and Mangalore tiling. Brick and concrete flooring.

II. EARTHWORK—ROADS AND IRRIGATION.

1. *Earthwork.*—Use of bevel plumb rule, spirit level, boning rods, profiles and other tools and appliances used for earthwork. Marking centre lines. Setting out embankments and cuttings from cross sections on level and sloping grounds. Setting out foundations from working drawings. Setting out gradients with boning rods. Modes of forming embankments. Repairs and addition to embankments. Formation of tank bunds. Use of puddle. Mode of making small cuttings. Protection of slopes by turfing or stone pitching. Drainage of slopes. Computation of contents of earthwork by mean areas and prismoidal formula. Widths and areas of land required for earthwork. Maintenance and formation of simple roads.

2. *Irrigation.*—Quantity of water required for irrigation. Capacity of tank. Catchment basin. Full tank level and maximum water level. Estimation of flood discharge from basins. Requisite length of weir. Section of weir. Discharge of irrigation sluices. Construction of bund, weir and irrigation sluice of a small tank. Repair of breaches and protection of slopes. Mode of sinking wells. Maintenance of small channels.

3. *Water-supply and drainage, particularly wells.*—Serial Maps, Tank Register and Supply statement.

III. DRAWING GROUP.

1. *Building Drawing.*—Construction and use of ordinary scales. Drawing plan, elevation, or section from notes, rough sketches, or measurements of the following :—Footings and offsets of foundations. Door and window frames. Timber roof frames with covering of common or Mangalore tiles. Terrace roofs and floors on joists or beams and joists. Simple buildings with terrace or tiled roofs. Copying drawings and tracing on cloth.

2. *Estimating.*—Estimation of quantities for a simple building from drawings or actual measurements and preparing bills of cost for the same.

3. *Mensuration.*—Determination of sides and perimeters of right angled triangles, rules for finding out length of circumferences of a circle and arcs of segments and sectors. Determination of areas of triangles, parallellograms, circles. Practical rules for the measurement of timber.

IV. SURVEYING GROUP.

1. *Surveying, Oral and Practical.*—Running a chain line. Modes of passing obstacles. Measuring of offsets. Use of cross staff. Well conditioned triangles. Check or tie lines. Keeping the field books; testing the chains. Use of plane table. Surveying with plane table compass and chain. Different technical vernacular names used in Mysore Revenue Survey. Division of partition of lands and allotments. Fixing boundary stones. Replanting the missing stones and finding out encroachment. Plotting a chain and compass survey; field work.

2. Topo Sheets and how to study them.

V. SPECIFICATION AND SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Use of Measurement Books; preparation of bills; Public Works Department Specifications and Schedule of Rates.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 211-587—39-40, dated 20th September 1939, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1938-39, with his review thereon.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4389-458—A. H. 35-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1940.

Recorded.

2. It is reported that there were 325 (142) outbreaks of rinderpest during the year. In Shimoga District the disease which had been brought under control, broke out afresh in June 1938 in Sorab and Shikarpur Taluks and the epidemic spread from there to every taluk in the district except Chennagiri. During the latter part of the year the disease broke out in a virulent form among cattle in the Cantonment and City areas of Bangalore, gradually spreading to the surrounding villages. Outbreaks occurred in almost all the taluks of the Bangalore District. There were a few outbreaks in Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore Districts. It is stated that the incidence and spread of this epidemic was mainly due to the transport of infected cattle from British Indian Provinces to the Mysore State. As a result of the systematic inoculation campaign undertaken by the department

and the enforcing of the Mysore Cattle Diseases Act, this disease was brought under control. The number of cattle protected was 101,602 (51,762).

3. The total number of outbreaks of other contagious diseases, such as blackquarter, anthrax, sheep-pox, etc., registered during the year is reported to be 7,682. The total number of inoculations conducted against these diseases was 173,037 (315,654).

4. *Veterinary Institutions.*—There were 79 (75) Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year. New dispensaries were opened during the year at Srinivaspur, Alur, Koratagere and Anandapuram. The buildings at Hole-Narsipur, Saligrama and Nanjangud were completed and occupied. Generous donations were received from some philanthropic persons for the construction of Veterinary dispensary buildings.

5. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 355,888 (269,221) and the number of surgical operations and castrations conducted was 22,438 (20,478) and 31,081 (29,762), respectively.

6. It is evident from the above facts that the institutions are growing in popularity and are doing very useful work in connection with the improvement of live-stock and the prevention and spread of contagious diseases of animals.

7. The proposal to revise the scheme of the maintenance of good breeding bulls in the Veterinary hospitals at district headquarters for service to raiyats was sanctioned by Government during the year.

8. *Work in Villages.*—The Veterinary Officers visited 15,179 (14,035) villages, treated 82,802 (53,472) cases, operated on 1,792 (1,290) cattle and castrated 52,146 (38,911) animals during their tours. The staff attended 97 cattle fairs out of 99 held during the year and besides attending to the treatment of six animals and castration of scrub bulls, much propaganda work was also done.

9. *Meat Inspection.*—Government regret to observe that the importance of inspection of animals intended for slaughter and of meat by qualified staff has not been sufficiently realised by the local bodies. As in the last year, the municipalities of only 14 taluks in the State have engaged the services of the local qualified Veterinary Inspectors for the examination of such animals and for inspection of meat. It is reported that even in the two premier municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore such inspection is being done by unqualified men and that in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug, none of the municipalities has made provision for such inspection. Government wish to reiterate the absolute necessity, in the interests of public health, of employing qualified Veterinary Inspectors for the above work and trust that the concerned local bodies will take early action in the matter.

10. *Research Work.*—The Veterinary Research Officer engaged himself in systematic research work in his laboratory and has undertaken the investigations of the etiology of many diseases prevailing among the cattle. At the request of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, he has undertaken the investigation into the cause of sterility and frequent abortions among the stud mares at the Kunigal and Hessarghatta Farms and the investigation is under progress. The new saponin vaccine for anthrax which is prepared in the Research Section is being experimented with encouraging results and the vaccine evolved for the treatment of fowl-pox is being tested in many of the important poultry farms in the State.

11. The scheme of investigations into Johne's disease financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was, on the expiry of its term by the end of July 1938, extended for a further period of two years.

12. The work of the department continued to be satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

A Public Prosecutor for each district in the State.

ORDER NO P. 5591-646—LAW 104-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1940.

At present, there are three Public Prosecutors attached to the three Sessions Divisions. Each Sessions Division consists of three districts and the Sessions cases arising in any district are tried at the headquarters of that district. The Public Prosecutor moves along with the Sessions Judge to the places where the Sessions trial is held. In the Bangalore Division, the additional District Judge has also been appointed as an additional Sessions Judge and that officer generally tries the Sessions cases arising in Kolar District at Kolar. It sometimes happens that both these Judges have Sessions cases at the same time with the result that the Public Prosecutor has necessarily to absent himself from one or the other Court and the appointment of a Special Public Prosecutor becomes necessary. Besides, the services of the Public Prosecutor are requisitioned for the conduct of important cases in the Courts of the Magistrates and as a consequence Special Public Prosecutors have to be frequently appointed for the conduct of Sessions Cases that are ripe for hearing. This arrangement is not very satisfactory and it is also expensive. The administration is becoming more and more complicated and it is considered desirable that every head of the district administration should be afforded the assistance of a competent legal adviser readily available.

Government are therefore pleased to direct the appointment of a Public Prosecutor for each district with effect from 1st June 1940. They are further pleased to fix the pay of the Public Prosecutors of the three districts of Bangalore, Mysore, and Shimoga at Rs. 250 per mensem and in the case of Public Prosecutors of the other districts at Rs. 150 per mensem, without any allowance for establishment or contingencies.

The Public Prosecutor of each district will attend to the Sessions cases, Criminal appeals and other Government work in that district and will also advise the Deputy Commissioner and other officers of the district.

The High Court is requested to issue suitable instructions that the Criminal appeals from each district which lie to the Sessions Judge may be heard by the Sessions Judge as far as possible at the conclusion of each Session at the headquarters of that district. This would enable the local Public Prosecutor to appear under the instructions of the District Magistrate. The Civil cases of the Government which lie in the District Court and other courts at the headquarters of the Division will be attended to by the Public Prosecutor at such headquarter.

The present Public Prosecutors will continue on their existing pay till the expiry of their terms.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Addition of Rule 19-A to the Rules of the Public Branch in connection with the introduction of the Automatic Non-forfeiture Scheme.

READ—

Letter No. Gl. 200, dated 5th February 1940, from the Secretary, Insurance Department, forwarding copy of Resolution (as noted in the margin) passed at the first quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee held on the 25th November 1939, in regard to the introduction of non-forfeiture clauses in the Rules

VI. Consideration of the question of introducing the Automatic Non-forfeiture clauses in the rules of the Public Branch.	Resolved that the scheme may be introduced.

of the Public Branch and requesting sanction for incorporation of the following as Rule 19-A in the rules of the Public Branch, the two rules, 19 and 19-A, being given the heading "Lapses and Revivals."

"19-A. Where a definite number of premiums is payable, a policy on which all premiums have been paid for three consecutive years shall not lapse by reason of non-payment of further premium, but shall, notwithstanding such non-payment be kept alive to the extent of its paid-up value calculated in accordance with the rules in force. (*Vide* appendices I and II).

A policy kept alive to the extent of its paid-up value as above shall not participate in any bonus that may be declared after the conversion of the policy into a paid-up policy.

This rule does not apply where the paid up value will be less than Rs. 50 or where after the default has occurred in the payment of premium, the policy-holder agrees in writing, to some other arrangement."

ORDER No. F. 5215-7—G. F. 276-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1940.

Approved.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Constitutes a Committee for Jail Reforms.

ORDER NO. P. 6043-100—PRIS. 97-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH MARCH 1940.

The question of appointing a Committee with a view to examine the present working of the jails and lock-ups, and suggest reforms for improving the same, has been pressed upon the attention of Government for some time past both in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. A considerable period of time has elapsed since the subject of prison administration in India was subjected to comprehensive enquiry. The system in force in Mysore, which is more or less the same in essentials as in British India, has remained almost unchanged during the last 25 years and more. The Government consider that the time has arrived for a thorough overhauling of the machinery and methods in the light of experience here and elsewhere, and of progressive ideas as to the treatment of prisoners and the moral and deterrent effect of prison discipline. They are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the undermentioned officials and non-official gentlemen to make an enquiry into the whole matter of prison administration in the Mysore State, the efficacy of the existing system, and any defects therein, and to suggest remedies and improvements on practicable lines.

CHAIRMAN.

1. *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esq., B.A., B.L., retired Chief Judge of Mysore.

MEMBERS.

2. *Rajasevasakta* B. K. Narayana Rao, Esq., B.A., M.B.C.M., etc., Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore
3. Abdul Aziz Khan, Esq., B.A., District Magistrate, Bangalore District.
4. B. G. Appadorai Mudaliar, Esq., B.A., etc., acting Director of Industries and Commerce.
5. *Rajadharmaprasakta* K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Esq., M.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court of Mysore.
6. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Legislative Council.
7. B. Puttaiya, Esq., B.A., retired Superintendent, Government Printing.
8. R. Gopalaswami Iyer, Esq., Representative Assembly Member.

SECRETARY.

9. B. K. Ramakrishnaiya, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government.

The Committee will consider the following among other points falling within the scope of the enquiry.

(1) The appropriateness and efficacy of the present system in the matter of its reformatory and deterrent effects;
(2) the classification of criminals and discrimination in regard to their treatment in jail;
(3) the employment of prisoners on appropriate forms of labour, including jail industries;
(4) the instruction and training of prisoners;
(5) the health and well-being of the inmates of prisons including those under trial;
(6) jail discipline, prison offences and punishments;
(7) dietary;
(8) release of prisoners on parole or security;
(9) the aftercare of discharged prisoners, including facilities for their reinstatement in social and economic life;
(10) jail visitors and honorary helpers in welfare work;
(11) prison staff, their recruitment, training duties and emoluments;
(12) number and location of prisons; and
(13) finance.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Taccavi Loans to Coffee Planters in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4623-34—L. R. 389-38-2, dated 24th March 1939, according sanction to the continuance of the scheme for granting taccavi loans to the coffee planters in the State for a year, *i.e.*, till the end of April 1940.

2. Letter No. C. 4538—38-39, dated 16th February 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that as the coffee taccavi loan scheme has been helpful to planters, it may be continued for another year from 1st May 1940 and that a sum of Rs. 15,000 may be provided for meeting the demands for the rest of the current year and that a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 may be made for the purpose in the budget for next year.

ORDER NO. R. 5175-87—L. R. 492-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MARCH 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the scheme may be continued for another year and that the temporary establishment sanctioned therefor be also continued during the period. An additional grant of Rs. 15,000 is also sanctioned for distribution during the rest of the year. A demand for this amount will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. 112, dated 14th October 1939, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, submitting the Report on the Working of the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year ending 30th June 1939.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4542-4—MUS. 5-39-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST MARCH 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Regrouping of Villages in the Shanbhogi Firkas of Arehalli Guddadahalli, Kolur and Kamalur in the Dodballapur Taluk.

READ—

Letter No. C 4234—39-40, dated 28th February 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals for regrouping the villages comprised in the three Shanbhogi Firkas of Arehalli Guddadahalli, Kolur and Kamalur Firkas in the Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District.

ORDER No. R. 5409-12—L. R. 518-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH MARCH 1940.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reports that it is desirable that the villages comprised in the three Shanbhogi Firkas of Arehalli Guddadahalli, Kolur and Kamalur Firkas, should be regrouped in the manner indicated below in the interests of administrative convenience.

Existing Firkas.

I. AREHALLI GUDDADAHALLI FIRKA.
1. Arehalli Guddadahalli.
2. Varadanahalli.
3. Kuntanahalli.
4. Srinivasapura.
5. Bhaktarahalli.

II. KOLUR FIRKA.
1. Kolur.
2. Antharahalli.
3. Honnaghatta.
4. Madagondahalli.

III. KAMALUR FIRKA.
1. Kamalur.
2. Nellikunte.
3. Sirivara.

Proposed regrouping of the Firkas.

I. AREHALLI GUDDADAHALLI.
1. Arehalli Guddadahalli.
2. Varadanahalli.
3. Kuntanahalli.

II. KOLUR FIRKA.
1. Kolur.
2. Srinivasapura.
3. Honnaghatta.
4. Madagondahalli.

III. KAMALUR FIRKA.
1. Kamalur.
2. Antharahalli.
3. Bhaktarahalli.
4. Sirivara.
5. Nellikunte.

It is reported that the shanbhogi 'haks' of the above firkas have been forfeited to Government and that the proposal does not involve financial implications.

The proposed regrouping of the villages comprised in the three firkas in question was notified in the Gazette under the Village Offices Act and no objection has been received except one which does not, however, deserve any consideration.

The Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement, who was consulted has also agreed to the proposal, which the Revenue Commissioner has supported. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the regrouping of the shanbhogi firkas as proposed.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Forest Settlement of the Karni Forest Block in the Sagar Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 3588—Ft. 125-35-2, dated 8th November 1935, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Karni Forest Block in the Sagar Taluk.

2. Memo dated 1st March 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block received through the Chief Conservator of Forests, stating that the final notification in the matter may be issued.

ORDER No. A. F. 4873-6—FT. 183-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH MARCH 1940.

The Settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Act constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st May 1940, will be published in the Gazette.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the village concerned.

H. NIRANJANRAJ URS,
For *Secretary to Government,*
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 4877—Ft. 183-39-3, dated 12th March 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st May 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the concessions specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Approximate area	Name of block	Situation
			A. g.		
Shimoga ...	Sagar ...	Karur ...	12603 27 or 19-7 sq. miles.	Karni ...	The block is about 6 miles from Karur village of Sagar Taluk.

Boundaries.

North—Starting from the junction bondhs of north Kanara, Kattinakar and Balagi, the line runs south-east along the southern boundary of last named village to the trijunction bondhs of Kattinakar, Babgi and Chennagonda.

East.—Then, the line runs south-west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 367 of Chennagonda Village to its north-west corner, then the line runs from the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 273 and 274 of Kattinakar and 367 of Chennagonda village south-westerly direction along the western boundary of Survey No. 274 of Kattinakar to a point 10 chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 312 of the same village. Then the line runs straight south-westerly direction through Survey Nos. 272 and 270 of Kattinakar Village to a distance of 50 chains up to a point in northern boundary of Survey No. 324 of the same village 50 chains south-west from the northwest corner of Survey No. 312 of the said village. Then the line runs straight in south easterly direction through Survey No. 324 of the same village to a distance of 92 chains to a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 324 and 135 of the same village a distance of 51 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 34 of the said village, then the line runs due east along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 424 and 35 of the said village a distance of 11 chains and reaches to a point 10 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 11 of the same village. Then the line runs south-east in a straight line a distance of 150 chains through Survey Nos. 35 and 97 of the same village 30 chains north-west corner of Survey No. 103 of the same village. Then the line runs south-east through Survey Nos. 97 and 235 of the said village a distance of 88 chains and reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 235 and 206 of the same village 35 chains south-west from the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 164, 165 and 206 of the said village and then the line runs due west through Survey Nos. 235 and 242 of the same village a distance of 122 chains to a point 7 chains north-west from the northern-west corner of Survey No. 249 of the said village then the line runs south a distance of 52 chains and reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 242 and 251 of the same village 6 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 249 of the same village and then the line runs south-east 18 chains along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 242, 251 and then in the same direction 40 chains along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 206 and 251 and reaches the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 206 and 251 of Kattinakar and 126 of Karni village. Then the line runs north-east along the common boundary of Survey No. 206 of Kattinakar and 126 of Karni village for 52 chains and reaches the left bank of Dodlimakki halla and then from Dodlimakki halla of Kattinakar village boundary the line runs southwards through Survey Nos. 79 and 122 of Karni village and then south-west through Survey Nos. 79 and 122 of Karni village

along the left bank of the said halla till it reaches a point 5 chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 119 of the said village and five chains south-east and reaches south-west corner of Survey No. 119 of the same village and then the line runs south-east along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 119 and 120 of Karni village to the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 119, 120 and 1 of the said village and then the line runs south-east through Survey No. 1 of Karni village a distance of forty chains to a point five chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 2 of Karni village and then the line runs in a south easterly direction for twenty chains to a point 8 chains south from the south corner of Survey No. 2 of the said village. Then the line runs north-east through Survey No. 1 a distance of 58 chains till it reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 153 and 1 of Karni village 25 chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 33 of Karni village then along the southern boundary of the last named survey number 153 to the trijunction bondhs of Survey No. 153 of Karni and 122 and 82 of Kodanavalli village then south along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 82 of Kodanavalli village to its south-west corner.

South.—Frontier boundary of South Canara.

West.—Frontier boundaries of South Canara and North Canara.

Concessions allowed to Kattinakar Villagers.

The following concessions have been allowed in the proposed block to be enjoyed by the villagers free of cost as hithertofore:—

1. Free grazing of their cattle consisting of —

Cows	Bullocks	Buffaloes	Sheep	Total.
62	135	83	7	287

2. Felling of jungle wood for agricultural implements.
   Quantity—Materials required for 6 ploughs per family per year.
3. Fuel for domestic and areaca nut and jaggory boiling.
   Quantity—25 cart loads of fuel per family per year.
4. Karada grass for thatching their houses and cattle sheds.
   Quantity—25 cart loads of Karada grass per family per year.
5. Rattan and jungle wood poles for the construction of cattle sheds and houses.
   Quantity—15 head loads of rattan and jungle wood poles 5 cart loads.
6. Leaves of Dadasalu palms for the purpose of making brooms.
   Quantity—2 head loads per family per year.

Free permits for the removal of the above to be issued by the Forest Range Officer.

7. Concessions allowed to Kattinakar villagers.

The path for men and bullocks enters the State Forest in the western boundary of kharab Survey No. 121 of Karni village at a point 150 yards from the junction of Survey Nos. 252, 252B, 125 and 121 of the same village and passes through Survey Nos. 121, 125 and 122 for a distance of about 3 miles and 2 furlongs and leaves the eastern boundary of the State Forest at the halla at a point 180 yards from the north-west corner of Survey No. 124 assessed waste.

Concessions allowed to Karni villagers—free permits to be issued by the Forest Range Officer.

The following concessions have been granted in the State Forest free of cost:—

1. Free grazing of their own cattle consisting of 168 cows and bullocks, 34 buffaloes, 13 sheep and in all 215.
2. Fuel for domestic use and for arecanut and joggery boiling, 25 cart loads per family per year.
3. Junglewood poles and maragalas, 25 cart loads per family per year.
4. For construction cattle sheds and dwelling houses 5 cart loads of junglewood poles.
5. For making agricultural implements—
   Materials required for 6 ploughs per family per year.
6. Rattan for agricultural works and house construction including cattle sheds.
   15 head loads per family per year.
7. Karada grass or thatching the sheds.
   25 cart loads per family per year.
8. Dadasalu palms for brooms.
   2 heads loads per family per year.
9. The right of way in bullock path from Bydur South Canara ten feet wide passing through Survey Nos. 125 and 122 of Karni village open for men and cattle all the year round.

STATEMENT B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce, or easements in the proposed Karni Block, Sagar Taluk.

nes of mants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of the decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ıge of Kat-akar.— l Padmaiah Devappa. ıane Koppa yappa *bin* adraiah. taiah *bin* ɔoviah. lmaih *bin* miah. yappa *bin* ıendaiah. viah *bin* ıanjaiah.	9th and 10th March 1938.	Rights claimed :— (1) Free grazing. (2) Right of felling for the purpose of making agricultural implements. (3) Fuel for domestic use, areca-nut and jaggery boiling. (4) Karda grass for thatching. (5) Rattan and jungle-wood poles for the construction of cattle sheds and house (dwelling). (6) Free passage in cart-tracks and bullock paths. (7) Free grant of 'Dadasalu' palms for the purpose of making brooms. (8) (a) The villagers pray that the entire S. No. 274 of Kattinakar Village be entirely left free from inclusion in the State Forest on the ground that there are situated on it Jain temple of Hogi Vooddy 'Basthi' and dwelling houses including cultivated holding coming very near to the demarcation line. (b) They pray that the boundary line in S. No 324 is very close to 'Nakkulu' and 'Kovikodlu' hamlets of Kattinakar Village and also to the cultivated holdings. Therefore, they pray that the boundary line be shifted to a furlong off from the S. No. 7 of Kattinakar Village. (c) They pray that the hamlet of 'Poda-Beedu' o Kattinakar Village may be entirely excluded from the forest area, by altering the boundary line in S. Nos. 235, 242 and 206.	1. No documentary evidence. 2. But long usage of these rights.	The District Forest Officer is also agreeable.	All the concessions prayed for being found reasonable are granted subject to the following alteration made with regard to the eastern boundary of the proposed block :— The demarcation line runs from the trijunction bandhs of S. Nos. 273, 274 of Kattinakar and 357 of Chennagonda villages south-westerly direction along the western boundary of Survey No. 274 of Kattinakar to a point ten chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 312 of the same village. Then the line runs straight south-westerly direction through Survey Nos. 272 and 270 of Kattinakar village to a distance of fifty chains up to a point in northern boundary of Survey No. 324 of the same village, fifty chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 312 of the said village. Then the line runs straight in south-easterly direction through Survey No. 324 of the same village to a distance of 92 chains to a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 324 and 35 of the same village, a distance of 51 chains south-west from the southern-most corner of Survey No. 34 of the said village. Then the line runs due east along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 324 and 35 of the said village a distance of eleven chains and reaches to a point ten chains south-west from the south-western corner of Survey No. eleven of the same village. Then the line runs south-east in a straight line a distance of hundred and fifty chains through Survey Nos. 35 and 97 of the same village thirty chains north-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 103 of the same village. Then the line runs south-east through Survey Nos. 17 and 235 of the said village a distance of eighty-eight chains and reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 235 and 206 of the same village thirty-five chains south-west from the trijunction bandhs of Survey Nos. 164, 165 and 206 of the said village and the line runs due west through Survey Nos 235 and 242 of the same village a distance 122 chains to a point seven chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 249 of the said village, then the line runs south a distance of forty-two chains and reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 242 and 251 of the same village six chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 249 of the same village and then the line runs south-east eighteen chains along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 242 and 251 and then in the same direction forty chains along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 206 and 251 and reaches the trijunction bandhs of Survey Nos. 206 and 251 of Kattinakar and No. 126 of Karni villages. Then the line runs north-east along the common boundary of Survey No. 206 of Kattinakar and No. 126 of Karni village for fifty-two chains and reaches the left bank of Doddli-Makki halla. The following concessions have been allowed in the proposed block to be enjoyed by the villagers free of cost as hithertofore free permits to be issued by the Range Officer.— (1) Free grazing of their own cattle. cows and bullocks ... 197 Buffaloes ... 83 Sheep ... 7 Total ... 287	

STATEMENT B.—*contd.*

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settle-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Village of Kattinakar.—*concld.*	9th and 10th March 1938	Rights claimed—*concld.*	1. No documentary evidence. 2. But long exercise of these rights.	The District Forest Officer is also agreeable.	Felling of jungle-wood for agricultural implements materials required for six ploughs per family per year. (3) Fuel for domestic use and areca-nut and jaggery boiling—25 cart-loads of fuel per family per year. (4) Karada grass for thatching their houses and cattle sheds—25 cart loads per family per year. (5) Rattan: 15 head leads per year per family; jungle-wood poles for the construction of cattle sheds and houses—five cart-loads per family per year. (6) Leaves of Dadasalu palms for the purp se of making brooms—two head-loads per family per year. All the following assessed waste-lands of Kattinakar village have been included in the proposed State forest :—	

S. No.	Area		Asst.		
262	8	26	12	0	0
263	5	32	8	0	0
264	16	26	32	0	0
265	9	10	20	0	0
266	1	6	3	0	0
267	0	26	0	8	0
268	1	39	2	12	0
269	1	30	1	12	0
256	9	39	13	0	0
257	4	13	12	0	0
258	1	4	2	12	0
259	3	37	5	8	0
250	5	18	9	0	0
239	7	20	19	0	0
238	2	32	4	8	0

1	Karni villagers—Devappa *bin* Devappa, Patel of Karni 2 Payappa *bin* Devappa, Halsasi "ಹಳಸಸಿ" Hamlet of Karin. 3 Manjaiah *bin* Padmaiah-Karni. 4 Varadaiah *bin* Manjaiah Karni. 5 Padmaiah *bin* Manjaiah of Hosamane hamlet of Karni. 6 Varadaiah *bin* Nymaiah of Kudari hamlet of Karni. 7 Manja *bin* Kollar Herebattu (ಹೆರೆಬಟ್ಟು) hamlet of Karni. 8 Kardy *bin* Kolla of Herebattu, hamlet of Karni. 9 Basava *bin* Durga of Kuduri hamlet of Karni.	10th March 1938.	All these villagers pray for the following rights :— (1) Free grazing of their own cattle. (2) Fuel for domestic use and for areca-nut and jaggery boiling. (3) Jungle-wood poles and "Maragala" for constrructing cattle sheds and dwelling houses and also for making agricultural implements. (4) Rattan (cane) for agricultural work. (5) Karada grass for thatching cattle sheds and dwelling houses. (6) "Dadasalu" palm leaves for brooms. (7) Right of way in bullock paths from Byandur (ಬೈಂದೂರು), South-Kanara, to Karur. (8) Green leaves and Dry leaves for manure. (9) Vate-Biduru ವಾಟೆಬಿದುರು Vate-bamboo for agricultural work. (10) Date leaves "ಈಚಲ ಗರಿ" for thatching sheds; preparing mats, etc. They pray for the alteration of the boundary line coming very near their hamlets of Kudure, etc., as follows:— (1) The boundary line, Survey No. 126 comes very near the hamlet of Kudure and also abuts against the paddy holding. The line may be kindly shifted beyond.	No documentary evidence produced; only long usage and enjoyment.	The District Forest Officer is also aggreeable for the grant of these concessions prayed for:	All the concessions prayed for being found reasonable are granted, subject to the following alteration made with regard to the eastern boundary of the proposed block. From the Doddli-Makki-halla of Kattinakar village boundary the line runs southwards through Survey Nos. 116 and 79 of Karni village and then south-west through Survey Nos. 79 and 122 of Karni village along the left bank of the said halla till it reaches a point five chains northwest from the south-west corner of Survey No. 119 of the said village and then five chains south-east and reaches south-west corner of Survey No. 119 of the same village and then the line runs south-east along the common boundary of Survey Nos. 119 and 120 of Karni village to the trijunction bandhs of Survey Nos. 119, 120 and 1 of the said village and then the line runs south-east through Survey No. 1 of Karni village a distance of forty chains to a point five chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 2 of Karni village and then the line runs in south-easterly direction for twenty chains to a point eight chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 2 of the said village. Then the line runs north-east through Survey No. 1 a distance of fifty eight chains till it reaches a point in the common boundary of Survey Nos. 153 and 1 of Karni village twenty-five chains east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 31 of Karni village. The following concessions have be[illegible] granted within the State Forest fr[illegible] cost. Free permits to be issu[illegible] Range Officer. (1) Free grazing of the[illegible] Cows and bullocks Buffaloes Sheep	

STATEMENT B—*concld.*

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of the decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of the decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Karni Village—*concld.*	10th March 1938.	(2) They pray that Survey No. 190 of Karni might be completely left off from inclusion in the State Forest area as it is very near to the Karni hamlet boundary. (3) The boundary line of the proposed State Forest has been marked on the very Survey No. 2 on assessed waste land of Hosamane hamlet of Karni village. They pray that the same may be shifted ten chains beyond throughout into S. No. 1 of Karni village.	No documentary evidence produced; only long usage and enjoyment.	The District Forest Officer is also agreeable for grant of these concessions prayed for.	(2) Fuel for domestic use and for areca-nut and jaggery boiling—25 cart-loads of fuel per family per year. (3) (a) Jungle-wood poles and Maragalas for constructing cattle-sheds and dwelling houses—five cart-loads per family per year. (b) For making agricultural implements materials required for six ploughs per family per year. (4) Rattan (cane) for agricultural works and house construction including cattle sheds—15 head-loads per family per year. (5) "Karada" grass for thatching—25 cart-loads per family per year. (6) Dadasalu palm leaves for brooms—two head-loads per family per year. (7) Right of way in bullocks-path from Bynoor "ಬೈಂದೂರು," South-kanara, to Karur ten feet wide passing through Survey No. 125 and 122 of Karni village open for men and cattle all the year round. The path for men and bullocks enters the State Forest in the western boundary Kharab Survey 121 of Karni villege at a point 150 yards from the junction of Survey Nos 252, 253, 125 and 121 of the same village and passes through Survey Nos. 121, 125 and 122 for a distance of about three miles and two furlongs and leaves the eastern boundary of the State Forest at the halla at a point 180 yards from the north-western corner of Survey No. 124 (assessed waste).	

N. VENKATARAMAIYA,
District Forest Officer,
Sagar Division.
4th May 1939.

C. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Sub-Division Officer
and Settlement Officer.
4th May 1939.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of lands taken up for the Karni Block in the proposed State Forest, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken up									Area remaining to the village out of Kharab and Gomal			Compensation awarded for occupied land in column 9
								Occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Total	Kharab	Gomal	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
Sagar	Karur	Kattinakar	12,026 37	225 13	255 28	232 26	11,30012	....	...	262	8 26	240	20 21	273	696 2	...	...	...	...	
										263	5 32	241	10 38	272	777 6					
										264	16 26	219	18 12	274	35 20					
										265	9 10			271	66 30					
										266	1 6			270	629 14					
										267	0 26			324	3 5 0					
										268	1 39			261	667 34					
										269	1 30			260	562 14					
										256	9 39			38	390 0					
										257	4 13			97	244 0					
										258	1 4			265	521 16					
										259	3 37			254	546 27					
										239	7 20			251	447 28					
										238	2 32			252	28 2					
										250	5 18			253	12 28					
														242	635 31					
														235	527 1					
		Total	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 38	...	49 31	...	7,059 14	7,190 3	182 35	4,240 38	4,423 33	
		Karni	8,614 14	124 36	94 23	2,120 10	6,724 25	...	...	...	...	121	2,103 24	126	300 0	...	...	...	...	
														125	816 1					
														79	100 0					
														122	884 21					
														120	408 30					
														1	800 28					
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,103 24	...	3,310 0	5,413 24	16 26	2,964 25	2,981 11	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	2,356 36	...	...	...	...	80 38	...	2,153 15	...	10,369 14	12,603 27	199 21	...	...	

D. NARASIMHAMOORTHY RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Sagar Sub-Division.

N. SAMBASIVA RAO NAIDU,
Assistant Commissioner and
Forest Settlement Officer,
Sagar Sub-Division.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Continuance of the reduction of the rate of interest on loans granted to policy-holders in the Public Branch for another year and the reduction of the minimum period for which a policy on which a loan is applied for should have been in force from five to three years as a permanent measure.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl 6168-99—G F 272-38-2, dated 23rd March 1939, sanctioning the continuance for a further period of one year of the following concessions :—

(1) Reduction of the rate of interest on loans granted to policy-holders in the Public Branch from 7% to 6¼% per annum ;

(2) Reduction of the minimum period (prescribed under Public Branch Rule 28(4)) for which a policy on which a loan is applied for should have been in force from five to three years.,

2. Letter No. Gl. 305, dated 14th February 1940, from the Secretary, Insurance Department requesting sanction under the circumstances stated to the continuance of the first of the concessions referred to above for a further period of one year and of the other concession as a permanent measure.

ORDER NO. FL. 5818-82—G. F. 303-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH MARCH 1940.

Sanctioned.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ended 30th June 1939.

READ—

Report on the Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore for the year ended 30th June 1939, received with letter No. C. 327—39-40, dated the 1st November 1939, from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

ORDER No. D. 4311-74—I. & C. 262-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH MARCH 1940.

Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the department during the year.

2. *Industrial Enterprises.*—The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Limited, a company floated during the year on a joint-stock basis for the manufacture of high class glass and enamelware, is an addition to the list of large industrial enterprises already started in the State under Government auspices. Steps were taken to float new joint-stock companies to operate the chrome tannery at Bangalore and the Match Factory at Shimoga. Two Government factories for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and agricultural implements were established at Mysore and Hassan, respectively. With the former, known as "The Lac and Paint Factory," was amalgamated the lac section of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

With a view to ensure better supervision of the Government and State-aided industrial concerns, the appointment of a Government Director was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1939, and the work was redistributed between him and the Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, as follows :—

The Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works :—

1. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works.
2. The Government Implements Factory.
3. The Mysore Paper Mills.
4. The Mysore Match Factory.

Government Director, Industrial Concerns :—

1. The Government Soap Factory.
2. The Silk Weaving Factory.
3. The Electric Factory.
4. The Porcelain Factory.
5. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory.
6. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Limited.
7. The Mysore Lamp Works, Limited.
8. The Mysore Stoneware, Pipes and Potteries, Limited.
9. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Limited.

The working of the various Government industrial concerns was satisfactory. The sales to the public at the Industrial and Testing Laboratory increased by about 48 per cent and the manufacture of new products was under consideration. To meet the growing demand for bitumen emulsion, a third factory was established at Hassan with a capital investment of about Rs. 16,000.

Loans aggregating Rs. 22,500 were sanctioned for the establishment of industrial concerns, including village and cottage industries. Out of the loans already sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 30,450 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 98,335 outstanding towards principal at the end of the year. The arrears are very heavy and the Director is requested to see that adequate steps are taken to reduce them.

3. *Industrial Education.*—Much progress was shown in the working of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the various industrial schools. At the former, were manufactured two bronze statues of Sri Nataraja and Sri Govindaraja, for the Annamalai University.

The subjects taught in the nine industrial schools maintained by the department were carpentry, smithy, weaving, lacquerware and sandalwood carving, the object being to train artisans in useful handicrafts which can be carried on as cottage industries. Financial aid was also given to thirteen home industries classes organised by ladies' associations. With a view to helping the weavers to get doubling yarn of various colours, the Experimental and Research Section of the Government Weaving Institute designed and demonstrated successfully a doubling "charaka." In addition, the Institute undertook and completed the manufacture of curtain cloth (Bihar pattern) of 72" width. Towards the close of the year, the amalgamation of the Institute with the Sri Krishnarajendra Jubilee Technical Institute was sanctioned.

4. *Rural and Cottage Industries.*—The revival of old rural industries and the starting of new ones engaged the special attention of the department during the year. Surveys of the existing industries were undertaken and demonstrations of improved methods given in respect of about a dozen rural industries.

Hand-spinning, which is the chief subsidiary industry of the raiyat, received considerable attention through the ever-expanding activities of the Badanval Centre and its four branches. An idea of the valuable work done by this organisation may be gauged by the fact that whereas in 1927, when the centre was opened, there were only 1,000 spinners who produced 5,764 lb. of yarn and 7,765 yarns of "Khadi" valued at Rs. 3,741, in the year under review there were 5,045 spinners who produced 59,837 lb. of yarn and 130,780 square yards of "Khadi" valued at Rs. 69,073. In addition, the three non-departmental centres produced "Khadi" valued at over Rs. 26,000. The wool-spinning branch of the Badanval Centre at Kolar has done much to resuscitate the "Kambli" or Blanket Weaving Industry in the Kolar District. An interesting feature of the hand-loom industry is the fillip given to it by the introduction of cheap electric power. There are at present about 800 power looms working in the State.

A beginning has also been made to use the Badanval Centre for the propagation and development of other rural and cottage industries, such as, leather work, paper making, mat weaving, pottery, etc. In order to ensure a continuity of development of rural and cottage industries, a three-year plan has been sanctioned, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 1,31,830 and providing for the development of important industries in forty-three centres spread over the whole State.

5. *Labour Welfare.*—During the year, the Board of Conciliation, which was concerned only with the settlement of disputes, the general welfare of labour being attended to by the Trade, Commerce and Labour Sub-Committee of the Board of Industries and Commerce, was replaced by the Labour Welfare Board, which was empowered to deal with all questions relating to industrial labour in the State.

Except for six labour disputes, all of short duration, the relations between the employers and the employees in the various industrial concerns were quite cordial. Considerable improvement was effected in the conditions of life of labourers in some of the more important factories.

There were 251 factories working in the State during the year, of which 44 were seasonal and the rest perennial, and the average daily number of operatives employed rose to 26,089 (25,526). There were 429 (237) accidents, of which six were fatal. While the technical inspectors of factories inspected 244 factories, the medical, sanitary and health officers, who are inspectors in regard to health and sanitation, inspected only 73. This is not satisfactory. Government would like to see these officers pay more attention to this important part of their work, as also the District Magistrates, who, Government regret to see, inspected only nine factories during the year.

Out of 213 cases dealt with by the Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation during the year, 193 were disposed of. A total sum of Rs. 64,160 was deposited for distribution, out of which the compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased and injured workmen, in non-fatal cases, amounted to Rs. 49,109. The question of further amending the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act so as to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Law is under consideration.

6. *Weights and Measures*:—The administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st January 1939. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures is being extended gradually to important trade centres and at the end of the year there were thirty-two such centres in the State. The question of quickening the pace is under the consideration of the department, as the marketing surveys have revealed the fact that there is an urgent need for extending the use of standard weights and measures all over the State.

7. *Posts, Telegraphs and Wireless*:—Fourteen experimental Post Offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Post Offices in the State to 571. The number of Telegraph Offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 94. An Act for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy in the State, and the rules thereunder, were brought into force during the year. Nine hundred and eight (417) licences for working broadcast receiving sets, 5 for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations (non-commercial fixed), 32 (13) dealers, 78 commercial, 37 demonstration and 4 non-dealers' possession licences were issued during the year.

8. *Marketing Survey*:—The marketing survey work conducted so far having proved very instructive and helpful in introducing reforms of a constructive character, the Mysore Agricultural Market Act was introduced during the year for the establishment of regulated markets for agricultural commodities in all the important trade centres of the State, beginning with the Davangere and Chitaldrug Towns. A bill for the grading and marking of agricultural produce was also under consideration.

9. *Commercial Intelligence and Publicity*:—In view of the increasing importance of road-borne traffic in the State, a scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics was sanctioned during the year.

As usual, one of the chief activities of the department was the collection and dissemination of information relating to trade and industry. Three hundred and seventy (215) such inquiries from all parts of India were dealt with during the year.

The department also participated in various exhibitions held in different parts of India, as a result of which the industrial products of the State received much publicity.

10. *Conclusion*:—Government are glad to note the good work in several directions done by the department during the year, under the guidance of the Director, Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Reports on the working of the several Town and Minor Municipal Councils in the State for the year 1938-39.

READ—

The Reports on the Working of the several Town and Minor Municipal Councils in the State for the year 1938-39 and the reviews of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts thereon.

ORDER NO. L. 7968-81—ML. 88-39-17, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18—19TH MARCH 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Changes in the Limits, Management, etc., of Municipalities.*—There were 40 Town and 64 Minor Municipal Councils in the State as in the previous year. The boundaries of Dodballapur and Tirthahalli Municipalities were extended. The Sugar Factory area at Mandya was constituted into a separate Board called the Mysore Sugar Town Board and separate rules were issued for the administration of the area. The proposal to extend the boundary of Krishnarajpet so as to include Hosahalalu village within its area was under consideration and it has since been sanctioned. The municipalities of Channapatna, Mugur and Tirthahalli continued to be under Government management. The Honnali Minor Municipal Council which was under supersession was re-established during the year.

3. *Reconstitution of Municipal Councils.*—No general elections were held in any of the municipalities except in the Saklespur Town Municipality, and the Jagalur Minor Municipality where elections were confined to ten seats consequent on the setting aside by the Davangere Munsiff of the general elections held in the month of November 1936. The terms of most of the Town and Minor Municipal Councils that were to expire during the year were extended by one year, so that the changes contemplated in respect of the local bodies by the recommendations of the Mysore Reforms Committee might be given effect to. Casual vacancies in many of the municipal councils caused on account of resignations, etc., were duly filled up either by holding bye-elections or by nomination. As regards the offices of Vice-Presidents, fresh elections were held in the municipalities of Kunigal, Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Molakalmuru, Mandya and Malvalli and bye-elections in Birur, Belakavadi and Periyapatna Municipalities.

4. *Strength of Municipal Councils and Meetings.*—The total number of members of all the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,670, of whom 1,119 were elected, 312 nominated by Government and 239 *ex-officio* members. The municipal councils held 1,027 ordinary, 249 adjourned and 552 special meetings, the total number of meetings being 1,828. The municipal councils of Closepet, Narasimharajapura and Mudgere are stated to have held meetings below the prescribed minimum. The attendance of both the official and non-official members at the meetings of the municipal councils is reported to be fairly good, although the number of adjourned meetings is rather large. Government observe that there is scope for improvement in this direction.

5. *Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Chief Officers.*—The municipal councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Malur and Jagalur had non-official Presidents. All the municipal councils, except that of Chikmagalur, continued to have non-official elected Vice-Presidents. The municipal councils of Chikballapur and Davangere have been recently given the privileges of electing non-official Presidents from among their members and a non-official President has since been appointed to the Hosdurga Minor Municipal Council. Chief Officers were employed in ten municipalities, *viz.*, Channapatna, Mandya, Seringapatám, Nanjangud, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Sagar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Davangere. Appointments of Chief Officers have since been made in the Hassan and Gubbi Town Municipalities.

6. *Committees.*—Government regret to observe that there has been no improvement in the working of Committees excepting in a very few municipalities in Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to impress upon the municipal councils the importance of these Committees meeting regularly for the quick despatch of municipal business.

7. *Rules and Bye-laws.*—Government issued the following rules during the year :—

(i) For the registration of births and deaths in the minor municipalities in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

(ii) For the regulation of dangerous and offensive trades in the minor municipalities of the State.

(iii) For regulating the interpellation of the President by the Municipal Councillors in minor municipalities on matters connected with municipal administration.

(iv) For regulating the grant of plague-shed advances to the employees of local boards including municipalities.

Rules—

(1) for the levy of taxes (Octroi Duty) in Magadi and Shimoga,
(2 for the regulation of water-supply in Hoskote and Nagamangala,
(3) for the levy of tax on dogs and the levy of tolls in Shimoga, and
(4) for the delegation of powers to the President and the levy of water-rate and lighting tax in Chikmagalur, were sanctioned.

Bye-laws were sanctioned for the—

(1) Registration of births and deaths in Magadi, Closepet and Shimoga.
(2) Compulsory registration of marriages in Magadi, Closepet, Tumkur, Sira Chiknayakanhalli, Madhugiri, Gubbi, Kunigal, Chitaldrug, Harihar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Arsikere, Mandya, Hunsur and Chamarajanagar.
(3) Regulation and inspection of municipal markets in Magadi.
(4) Levy of octroi in Magadi, Closepet, Kunigal, Sagar and Chamarajnagar.
(5) Numbering and registration of vehicles in Magadi, Gubbi, Harihar and Sagar.
(6) Levy of shop-tax in Closepet.
(7) Collection of toll at the municipal toll-gates in Bowringpet.
(8) Regulation of slaughter-houses in Davangere.
(9) Issue of licenses for regulating hotels and coffee clubs in Davangere and Sagar.
(10) Maintenance of dairy farms and sheds in Sagar.
(11) The levy of lighting tax in Hunsur.
(12) Construction of buildings in Gundlupet Town Municipality.

The attention of the municipal councils is once again invited to the provisions of Section 49 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, according to which they should get the rules and bye-laws in force in the respective municipalities printed and make them available for sale to the public. It is hoped that at least during the current year, the municipal councils would get the rules and bye-laws consolidated and printed for the sake of convenience.

8. *Finance and Incidence of Taxation.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,54,829. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to

Rs. 18,71,926 (Rs. 18,88,999) and Rs. 19,04,733 (Rs. 18,35,351), respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,22,022. The expenditure was more than the income in the Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts. The financial condition of the several municipal councils continued to be poor and they were unable to maintain the prescribed minimum balance. It is expedient that the municipal councils should observe the strictest possible economy and restrict their expenditure only to obligatory items. The average incidence of taxation per head of population ranged from Re. 0-4-8 in Naikanhatti Minor Municipality to Rs. 6-10-3 in Koppa Minor Municipality. Assessment on buildings and lands was revised in Hoskote, Hiriyur, Naikanhatty, Hosdurga, Channagiri, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Sravanabelagola and Talkad Municipalities and the work of revision of assessment in Chennapatna, Agara Mamballi, Mule and Saligrama Municipalities was nearing completion.

9. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Out of a total demand of Rs. 20,51,004 including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 15,88,476 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,62,528 as against Rs. 4,27,582 at the end of the previous year. Prevalence of plague and adverse seasonal conditions are reported to have hampered the collection work in certain municipalities in the Kolar and the Kadur Districts.

In the following Municipalities, the arrears were more than Rs. 10,000:—

		Rs.
1.	Davangere	23,304
2.	Shimoga	20,929
3.	Chennapatna	16,722
4.	Tumkur	16,584
5.	Hassan	16,290
6.	Chikmagalur	15,566
7.	Closepet	15,467
8.	Nanjangud	13,215
9.	Harihar	11,896
10.	Kolar	11,249

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to see that every endeavour is made to reduce the arrears by prompt collection of recoverable arrears and by writing off the accounts irrecoverable and time-barred, arrears, if any. Government desire that the municipal councils should note well that good collection is the basic factor for successful administration.

10. *Water Supply, Drainage and other Town Improvement Works.*—Government made a grant of Rs. 2,79,400 for water-supply, drainage and other town improvement works in towns during the year. They also sanctioned loans to the municipal councils of Mandya, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Bowringpet, Shimoga, Belur, Arkalgud, Hoskote and Seringapatam in order to enable them to meet their quota of the cost of the works.

Water-supply schemes of Hoskote, Shikarpur and the works of constructing jewell filters at Chitaldrug and supplying filtered water to Harihar from Davangere water works at the place were completed during the year. Water-supply in Arsikere was improved by laying out sub-mains. Pipes were laid out for supply of water to Mellote. The schemes of improving the Kolar water-supply and constructing settling tanks and erecting jewell gravity filters at Harihar for the improvement of water-supply to Davangere were taken on hand and were nearing completion at the end of the year. An outlay of Rs. 57,755 was incurred up to the end of June 1939, on account of the Hassan Water Supply. Improvement schemes for the supply of water to Shimoga, Sagar, Bowringpet and Bhadravati were under progress. Fresh borewells were sunk at Madhugiri and Channagiri. The municipal councils of Kumsi and Hosnagar arranged for the supply of water from borewells through pipes.

The third stage of the drainage scheme of Goribidnur was completed during the year. The Tumkur drainage scheme and the drainage works of Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Hassan (second stage), Chamarajnagar (fifth stage) and Hunsur were under progress and those of Dodballapur, Kankanhalli and Channapatna were undertaken during the year. The proposal of providing drains in the Coimbatore Colony and extension of Hiriyur Minor Municipality at a cost of Rs. 4,915 was sanctioned, the cost being met by the Government and the Municipal Council in

equal proportions. The third stage of the Davangere drainage has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 28,200.

Formation of a municipal park in Chintamani at Rs. 3,000 and construction of a waiting shed in the bus stand in Chikmagalur at Rs. 4,200 were completed. The work of breaching Somaiya's Tank in Shimoga was nearing completion. A seven-year scheme was sanctioned by Government during the year for effecting repairs to the rampart walls and for tidying up the fort, etc., at Seringapatam at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per annum from the year 1938-39.

In order to prevent lapsing of grants and the consequent delay in the execution of works, modified rules have since been issued by Government for the drawing of town improvement and water-supply grants allotted to the several municipalties in the State every year.

11. *Public Health and Sanitation.*—Public Health was generally good during the year, except for occasional outbreak of (1) plague in Anekal, Nelamangala and Devanhalli in Bangalore District; Chikballapur, Bowringpet, Srinivaspur and Chintamani in Kolar District; all municipalities except Koppa and Sringeri in Kadur District; Arsikere and Belur in Hassan District; and certain municipalities in Mysore District, (2) small-pox in Hosnagar, Sringeri and Koppa, (3) cholera in Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud, and (4) typhoid fever in Tumkur Town. Malaria prevailed in the Kadur District as usual. Necessary preventive and precautionary measures are reported to have been adopted by the concerned municipalities to check the spread of the epidemics.

12. *Public Safety and Convenience.*—The question of maintenance including the tarring of State Fund and District Fund Roads passing through municipal limits by the Public Works Department which was under consideration during the previous year has since been sanctioned, exempting the municipal councils from payment of their contributions in future.

The works of constructing (1) Maternity Homes at Chintamani, Devanhalli, Koppa and Kadur, (2) Local Fund Dispensary at Yelahanka, (3) Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur and (4) Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere were completed during the year. The Veterinary Dispensaries at Srinivaspur and Saligrama and the Maternity Hospital at Chintamani started work during the year. The works of constructing a Veterinary Dispensary and a Combined Dispensary at Rs. 6,770 and Rs. 17,000, respectively, at Chamarajnagar and of the District Hospital at Mandya were under progress. The construction of a Nursery School at Nanjangud was nearing completion.

The municipalities of Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar and T.-Narsipur and the Belur Temple were provided with electric lights during the year. The electrification scheme of Kunigal was nearing completion.

Radio amenities were provided to the public by the municipal councils of Kolar, Chikballapur, Chikmagalur and Koppa.

The Municipal High Schools at Dodballapur, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Sagar and Hole-Narsipur and the School Board of the Tumkur Local Education Authority continued to do satisfactory work. Government sanctioned during the year the holding of a cattle fair in Chikmagalur in the month of January every year. Cattle shows were held at Krishnarajanagar, Malvalli, Kolar and Hassan. An exhibition of industrial and agricultural products was also organised during the cattle show at Kolar.

The municipal councils continued payments of their contributions and grants-in-aid towards the various humanitarian movements and institutions such as Primary Education, Medical Inspection, Indian Red Cross Society, Anti-Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, Leprosy Relief, Reading Rooms, Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas and Unani Dawakhanas.

13. *Audit of Accounts.*—The accounts of all the municipalities for the year 1937-38 are reported to have been inspected by the Local Audit Department Staff of the Comptroller's Office. Special arrangements have been made to write up the Mohatalfa accounts of the Nanjangud Town Municipality from the year 1930-31 and make them ready for special audit. But Government regret to observe that,

in spite of the specific direction in their previous reviews, no information has been furnished in the administration reports of the municipalities of the districts regarding the action taken to dispose of the audit notes and objection statements promptly. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to require the municipal councils to bring to disposal all the pending audit notes of the previous years before the close of this year at least and to make mention of this fact invariably in their reviews on the working of the municipal councils for the year 1939-40.

A sum of Rs. 167-14-0 being the amount of mohatarfa collected in the Nanjangud Town Municipality was misappropriated by the bill collector who has absconded. There was another case of defalcation of mohatarfa collections in Sidlaghatta. Both the clerk and the bill collector of the municipality were dismissed from service and the amount was made good by the bill collector. One case of theft of mohatarfa collections amounting to Rs. 287 in Mulbagal was also reported during the year. Disciplinary action was taken against the officials responsible for the loss and the amount was subsequently made good by the concerned clerk.

14. *Inspections.*—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts inspected, as usual, the several municipal offices in their districts and issued necessary instructions for the rectification of the defects noticed by them. The Revenue Sub-Division Officers of Davangere, Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Mysore, Nanjangud and French-Rocks only are reported to have inspected the minor municipalities in their respective jurisdictions. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to issue necessary instructions to other Revenue Sub-Division Officers to make similar inspections of the minor municipalities in their charge.

15. *General.*—Panchalinga Darashana Jatra was held at Talkad during the year and the Royal Family paid a visit to the place on the occasion. His Highness the Maharaja and His Excellency the Viceroy were graciously pleased to visit Malvalli and Seringapatam, respectively, on their way to open the Shimsha Bridge and to Mysore. His Highness the Yuvaraja was graciously pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Clock Tower at Darga in Kolar and to visit Chitaldrug in connection with the Eighth Mysore State Scout Rally.

Government are glad to note that the members of the municipal councils continued to evince keen interest in municipal administration, but, however, they desire that greater attention should be paid towards the collection of the heavy arrears so that the municipalities may be able to attend to the several necessary improvements better.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Elections to the District Boards.

ORDER NO. L. 8229-68—ML. 50-39-63, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH MARCH 1940.

Government have ordered that the elections to the various District Boards shall be held on 1st May 1940. In order that the elections may be conducted expeditiously, Government are pleased to direct that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts may, whenever necessary, indent upon the services of officers of other departments to help their own staff in the work of polling. Government trust that the Heads of Departments and officers will comply with the requisitions of the Deputy Commissioners promptly.

2. The services of officers of the Palace and of the Medical, Veterinary, Police, Railway and Electrical Departments will not, however, be available for election work.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Removal of the time-limit for the revival of Lapsed Policies of the Public Branch.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 5757-9—G.-F. 217-36-2, dated 1st—2nd March 1937, sanctioning the extension of the maximum period allowed for the revival of lapsed policies under Rule 19 (3) of the Public Branch from two to three years.

2. Letter No. Gl. 412, dated 8th March 1940, from the Secretary, Insurance Department, forwarding a copy of the marginally noted resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee held on the 24th February 1940 and requesting sanction for the removal of the time-limit and extension of the concession also to policies which have already lapsed but have not been finally disposed of by the issue of a paid-up policy or the payment of surrender value.

Resolved that the present limit of three years may be removed.

ORDER No. FL. 5993-5—G. F. 301-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH MARCH 1940.

Sanotioned.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Report of Administration of the Military Department during the year ending 30th June 1939.

READ—

Report of the Mysore State Troops for the year ending 30th June 1939, received with letters No. C. 3-55—39-40, dated 5th September 1939 and 12th January 1940, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

No. G. 8465-6—MILY. 57-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND APRIL 1940.

Recorded:

2. Lt.-Col. H-de. N. Lucas continued to be in command of the State Troops till 3rd November 1938, when he was succeeded by Col. M. D. Vigors, D.S.O., M.C.

3. There was no change in the composition of the State Troops. It consisted of two Cavalry Units—the Mysore Lancers and the Mysore Horse—three Battalions of Infantry and a Mechanical Transport Corps. The two Cavalry Units and the First Battalion of Infantry which are 'A' Class Units and the third Battalion which is a 'B' Class Unit, are armed with modern rifles while the Training Battalion is partially so armed. The question of completing the equipment of the Training Battalion with modern rifles is receiving attention.

4. The strength of the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was increased by one Lieutenant and thirty-two sepoys. One hundred and sixteen horses were added to the Mysore Lancers which had four hundred and forty-two horses on its strength at the beginning of the year.

5. Individual and collective training of the units were carried out satisfactorily according to programme. Several officers and men of the Cavalry and Infantry Units attended, as usual, the various courses of instructions both in and outside the State and some of them qualified themselves with distinction.

6. The officers and men of the Mysore Lancers took part in Rifle Meetings, Military Sports and Polo Tournaments in and outside the State and won several cups and prizes. Entries were made for some of the events in the Bangalore Hunt Horse Show and prizes were won.

7. With a view to remove illiteracy in the Army, educational training was carried out on a large scale in accordance with the Training Manuals of the Indian Army. The scheme of rural reconstruction in the Army is making steady progress. Vocational training in agriculture, bee-keeping, carpet-weaving and book-binding was given to some men of the Mysore Lancers and the First Battalion, Mysore Infantry.

8. The discipline of the Army was good. The general health of the troops and the sanitation of the lines were well maintained.

9. The Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps was reorganised. Rules for enlistment to, and promotion in, the commissioned ranks and the scales of pension of the other ranks of the units were revised. The rules relating to grant of leave and recruitment of officers and men were amended. The concessions granted to the Mysore State Troops Cadets undergoing training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, were liberalised.

10. The construction of a building for use as a Mess by the State Officers of the Army at Bangalore was completed. The proposals for improving the existing quarters for the units at Bangalore and for constructing new quarters for the units at Mysore are receiving attention.

11. There were four stallions, one teaser, 37 mares and 93 foals in the Remount Breeding Depot at the Hessarghatta Grass Farm, at the close of the year. The percentage of abortion among the mares is heavy and causes for the same are under investigation.

12. The total expenditure under the the head 'Army' was Rs. 15,66,788 during the year against Rs. 14,71,380 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 85,829 was spent on military works against Rs. 65,267 in the previous year.

13. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected, as usual, the Units of the State Troops in November 1938.

14. The administration of the department continued to be satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

The Report of the Delimitation Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, passing orders on the report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in Mysore.

2. Government Order No. 2182-91—C. B. 58-39-3, dated 17th November 1939, appointing a Committee for the purpose of submitting recommendations regarding the delimitation of constituencies for the seats reserved for certain special interests and minority communities in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

3. Letter dated 30th January 1940, from the Chairman of the Delimitation Committee submitting the Report of the Committee.

ORDER NO. RL. 1410-84—R. A. 32-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH APRIL 1940.

Appointment of the Committee and its terms of reference.

Government were pleased to appoint in Order No. 2182-91—C. B. 58-39-3, dated 17th November 1939, a Special Committee consisting of five non-official members with *Rajasevasakta* S. Hiriannaiya as Chairman, for the purpose of making recommendations regarding the delimitation of constituencies for the seats reserved for certain special interests and minority communities in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Committee was required to formulate specific proposals with regard to—

(*a*) the nature and location of the constituencies to be established for the return of representatives of all special interests to which seats have been allotted in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, other than Muslim and Depressed Class women in the Representative Assembly, and the University in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council;

(*b*) the qualifications of voters, the conduct of elections and the qualifications necessary for candidature for all special interests in both the Chambers other than women and the University;

(*c*) the delimitation of constituencies for the seats for Muslims, Depressed Classes and Indian Christians in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council; and

(*d*) the extent to which the franchise qualifications could be reduced in the case of Depressed Classes, *viz.*, Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Lambanis (Banajaras), Voddas, Korachas, Koramas, Hill Tribes and Animists, in order to secure the enfranchisement in these classes of approximately the same percentage of population as is enfranchised among caste Hindus.

The Committee's Report.

2. The Committee submitted its report to Government on 30th January 1940. The Committee invited the views of important associations and other organised bodies representing minority communities and special interests, examined seventy-eight witnesses, and collected statistical data on matters falling within the scope of its terms of reference. The Report of the Committee, which is based on a careful consideration of the material thus collected by it, has been of great value to Government in enabling them to arrive at a decision on the outstanding problems connected with the Constitutional Reforms. Government desire to

place on record their appreciation of the thoroughness with which the Chairman and the members of the Committee addressed themselves to their task.

Muslims.

3. In formulating its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies for the seats reserved for Muslims, the Committee has proceeded on the principle of population, deviating from it in a few individual cases where the weight of special factors justified such deviation. The proposals made by the Committee in this behalf for the five seats reserved for this community in the Legislative Council and the thirty seats in the Representative Assembly are accepted by Government, and they are accordingly pleased to direct that the Muslim constituencies for the two Chambers and the number of seats in each constituency should be as specified in Appendix I.

Depressed Classes.

4. The Committee has proposed that the four seats reserved for the Depressed Classes in the Legislative Council should be filled by the nine districts in rotation, with a view to securing an opportunity to the Depressed Classes in all the districts to elect their representatives to the Council. This proposal is agreed to by Government, and accordingly, three of the four seats will be held in rotation by two groups of districts, *viz.*, (*a*) Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur, and (*b*) Mandya, Kolar and Chitaldrug, each district in the group being allotted one seat. The remaining seat will be held in rotation by the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. For the first term, the districts in group (*a*) and the Shimoga district will hold the four seats as suggested by the Committee.

In the case of the Representative Assembly, four of the thirty Depressed Class seats will be reserved, as recommended by the Committee, to the following minor communities to be filled by election by associations recognised by Government, the rules governing the recognition of associations being the same as at present.—

Korachas and Koramas	...	One seat.
Lambanies ...	...	Two seats.
Voddas ...	...	One seat.

The remaining twenty-six seats will be located in the general constituencies proposed by the Committee as specified in Appendix II.

In regard to the extent to which the standard franchise qualifications may be reduced in the case of the Depressed Classes, the Committee has recommended that for the Representative Assembly the qualifying limit of assessment to land revenue may be reduced to Rs. 2, village panchayet and municipal taxes to Re. 0-8-0 and municipal taxes in the cities to Rs. 1-8-0. For the Legislative Council, it is proposed that the qualifying limit of assessment to land revenue may be reduced to Rs. 4, village panchayet and municipal taxes to Re. 1 and municipal taxes in the cities to Rs. 1-8-0.

Government accept these recommendations with the modification that the minimum assessment under village panchayet and municipal taxes may be fixed as noted in the margin.

Legislative Council.
Village Panchayets and Municipalities Rs. 3

Representative Assembly.
Village Panchayets, Minor and Town Municipalities Rs. 2
City Municipalities Rs. 3

Government further accept the modifications suggested by the Committee in the case of the Depressed Classes in the standard qualifications prescribed by Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, for candidature to the two Chambers, *viz.*, that the literary qualification in the case of the Depressed Class candidates should, in the absence of any other qualification, be a pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination for the Representative Assembly, and that an elector of the Depressed Classes may stand as a candidate for any Depressed Class seat in a district.

Indian Christians.

5. The proposal of the Committee that the entire State may be formed into a single multi-member constituency for the five seats reserved for the Indian Christian Community in the Assembly is accepted by Government. These seats will be filled by means of the cumulative vote so as to enable both sections of the community, *viz.*, Roman Catholics and Protestants, to return representatives in proportion to their respective voting strength. Similarly, the entire State will form a single constituency for the one seat reserved for the community in the Legislative Council.

Women.

6. Under the Reforms sanctioned in Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, the strength of the Assembly was fixed at 310, of which 300 seats were to be filled by election and the remaining 10 seats by nomination by Government for special purposes. Of the elected seats, 11 seats were directed to be reserved for women as a special interest, and of these, one seat was assigned to Muslim women and one seat to Depressed Class women, the cities of Bangalore and Mysore forming a single constituency for these two seats. Election for the remaining nine seats for women was directed to be through specially formed associations in each district, except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore where women had chances of getting elected through the general electorates.

The Committee has recommended that the nine general seats for women should be allotted to the nine districts, one to each, and has suggested certain terms and conditions for the recognition of women's associations in the districts for purposes of election. Government, however, consider that the acceptance of these proposals would make the electoral machinery somewhat complicated and that there would be no uniformity in the method of election for the women's seats. Government further consider that it is not desirable to introduce communal electorates for what are essentially seats reserved for a special interest. They therefore direct, in modification of the Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, that nine of the 11 women's seats should be allotted to the nine districts, one to each district, to be filled by women voters of all communities in the district, the qualifications for the vote being the same as those prescribed for women voters in territorial constituencies. The remaining two seats will be held in reserve by Government for giving representation to Muslim and Depressed Class women by nomination, if no women of those two communities are returned by election. The

Assembly will thus consist of 298 elected members and 12 nominated members.

The proposals of the Committee in regard to the two seats reserved for women in the Legislative Council are accepted by Government. One seat each will be allotted to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore to be filled by election by women voters of all communities in the two cities, the qualifications for voters being the same as those prescribed for women voters in territorial constituencies.

Trade and Commerce.

7. The seat reserved for Trade and Commerce on the Legislative Council will, as recommended by the Committee, be allotted to the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee recommends that only such members of the Chamber (whether individuals, firms, Hindu joint families or corporations) as satisfying the following conditions should be given the vote :—

(i) the voter should be actively engaged in trade, commerce or industry and should either reside or have a place of business within the State excluding the Civil and Military Station;

(ii) the voter should have been a member of the Chamber for at least one year before the date of election and paid the subscription accrued due before the end of the previous financial year;

(iii) the voter, if a firm or individual or Hindu joint family, should have been assessed to income-tax on income derived from trade, commerce or industry in any one of the five income-tax years before the preparation of the electoral roll;

(iv) a Government official representing a Government concern in the Chamber should not be eligible to vote.

Government accept these recommendations.

These qualifications will not be applicable to associations affiliated to the Chamber. Such associations will be eligible to vote if they are situated within the State excluding the Civil and Military Station and each of them will have only one vote in its corporate capacity.

The constituency for the one seat reserved for Trade and Commerce in the Representative Assembly will be the Chamber of Commerce as well as its affiliated associations situated within the State exclusive of the Civil and Military Station, as recommended by the Committee. The qualifications for admission to the electorate will be the same as those for admission to the electorate for the Trade and Commerce constituency for the Legislative Council. Affiliated associations, however, will have no vote in their corporate capacity, but members of such bodies will be qualified to vote in their own right if they are otherwise qualified. A person who is a member of two or more affiliated associations as well as of the Chamber will be qualified to be enrolled in the electoral roll of such one only of the associations or the Chamber, as he may elect.

As regards the question as to who should be taken as entitled to vote in cases where the elector is not an individual, but a firm, Hindu joint family, corporation or

similar group of persons, the Committee suggests that the rules governing this matter in British India should be adopted.

Government accept this recommendation.

Industries.

8. Two seats have been allotted in the Representative Assembly for Industries under the Reforms. The Committee proposes that one of these seats should be reserved for the textile industry, and the other for industries other than textiles.

This proposal, however, involves the clubbing together in a single constituency of large industrial establishments with a number of small factories, with which they may not have much of community of interests. In such a constituency, the larger concerns would not have a fair chance of having their representative elected. Further, the constituencies suggested by the Committee are limited to industrial concerns situated in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and Mandya, Bhadravati and Davangere Towns, and a large number of concerns situated in other parts of the State are left out.

Government consider that opportunity should be given to all industrial concerns in the State, which come under the purview of the Factories Act, of participating in the election of the representatives for Industries. They, therefore, direct that one seat be allotted to all factories in the State employing one hundred or more workers, and that the other seat be allotted to factories employing less than one hundred workers, and that industrial concerns owned by Government be excluded.

The electorate in the two constituencies will, as proposed by the Committee, consist of proprietors of qualifying factories, if such factories are owned by individuals, and in the case of factories owned by corporations, firms or Hindu joint families, representatives duly nominated in that behalf as in the case of the Trade and Commerce constituency. Every voter will be qualified to stand as a candidate.

The Committee further proposes that in view of the large part played by the handloom industry in the State and its importance in rural economy, a representative of handloom industry may be nominated by the Government for one of the ten seats reserved in the Assembly for nomination for special purposes. Government will take this recommendation into consideration when nominations are made to the Representative Assembly.

Labour.

9. Labour is given a representation of two in the Legislative Council and three in the Representative Assembly. Accepting the proposal of the Committee, Government direct that the constituencies for these seats be as follows:—

1. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(a) Factories situated in Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Field and employing not less than 100 workers, and the Mines in the Kolar Gold Field.	One.
(b) Factories situated in Mysore City and Mandya and Bhadravati Towns and employing not less than 100 workers.	One.

2. REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(a) Factories situated in Bangalore City and employing not less than 100 workers. ... One.

(b) Factories situated in Mysore City and Mandya and Bhadravati Towns. ... One.

(c) Labour employed in the factories and mines in Kolar Gold Field. ... One.

The qualifications of persons entitled to vote in these constituencies for the Legislative Council, according to the proposals of the Committee, are to be employment in qualifying factories or mines for a period of not less than 180 days, whether continuous or not, in each of the three years previous to the date of the election on a remuneration at the rate of not less than Rs. 25 per month in the case of men, and Rs. 20 in the case of women, but not exceeding in both cases Rs. 150 a month.

In the case of the Representative Assembly, the qualification is to be the same with the difference that the rate of remuneration in the case of men is to be not less than Rs. 15 per month and in the case of women not less than Rs. 10. It is suggested that persons employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity should be excluded. Government accept these recommendations.

The Committee proposes a higher qualification for candidates both in regard to the period of employment as well as the receipt of remuneration. Government however consider it undesirable to restrict the choice of an elector by prescribing a higher qualification for candidates. They accordingly direct that every elector should be eligible to stand for election.

Co-operation and Banking.

10. Co-operation and Banking was given one seat in the Representative Assembly under the Reforms. The Committee proposes that as the interests of co-operation and banking are somewhat conflicting, the two interests may be separated and the seat allotted to Co-operation. Government accept this recommendation and direct that, as suggested by the Committee, the Mysore Co-operative Institute shall be the constituency for the Co-operation seat, the vote being confined only to such Co-operative Societies as are members of the Institute. Banking will, if possible, be represented by nomination until a suitable constituency is organised for that interest in the form of a bankers' association.

Planting.

11. Two seats are reserved for Planting, one for Indian and the other for European Planting in the Representative Assembly and also in the Legislative Council. These seats will, as recommended by the Committee, be filled by direct election respectively by European and Indian proprietors owning a minimum of 50 acres of land assessed to coffee assessment in the case of the Legislative Council, and a minimum of 20 acres for the Representative Assembly. Every voter will be qualified to stand for election.

Mining.

12. The Gold Mining seat in the Assembly and the Mining seat in the Legislative Council will be allotted to the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board to be filled by election by members of the Board as suggested by the Committee.

Miscellaneous.

13. There are a few minor suggestions which the Committee have made in regard to some of the constituencies. It is suggested that in cases where the representatives are to be returned by associations, the election should be conducted by Government through its own officers and that the Registering and the Returning Officers should be Government servants. This recommendation is accepted by Government as also the recommendation of the Committee that the system of voting for the Trade and Commerce, Industries and Co-operation constituencies should be by post. In the case of the European and Indian Planting constituencies also, Government direct that postal voting should be adopted.

Government agree with the views of the Committee that the period of domicile entitling a person to claim to be a subject of His Highness the Maharaja for purposes of voting, which has been fixed at ten years, will prevent the inclusion of many persons in the electoral roll for Trade and Commerce, Industries and European Planting constituencies although such persons may otherwise be duly qualified. Government will, therefore, reserve power as recommended by the Committee to reduce the period of domicile in the case of electors and candidates in special constituencies to three years. Further, enrolment on the electoral roll for the Trade and Commerce and Industries constituencies will be on application by the person concerned for such enrolment.

Government further direct in this connection that the system of the cumulative vote may be adopted at elections in all multi-member constituencies as in some of the Provinces in British India, and that the law and procedure relating to the preparation, revision and publication of electoral rolls, the conduct of elections, election agents and expenses, corrupt practices and the decision of doubts and disputes in regard to the validity of elections may, as far as possible, be brought into line with that in British India.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

APPENDIX I.

CONSTITUENCIES FOR MUSLIMS.

Legislative Council.

Electorate	Seats allotted
1. Bangalore District including Bangalore City ...	1
2. Kadur and Shimoga districts	1
3. Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts	1
4. Mysore district including Mysore City, and Mandya and Hassan districts.	1
5. Kolar district including Kolar Gold Field ...	1
Total ...	5

CONSTITUENCIES FOR MUSLIMS.

Representative Assembly.

Electorate	Seats allotted
Bangalore District.	
1. Bangalore City	2
2. Bangalore and Closepet taluks	1
3. Hoskote, Devanhalli and Anekal taluks ...	1
4. Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Magadi taluks ...	1
5. Channapatna and Kankanhalli taluks ...	1
Kolar District.	
6. Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board Area and Bowringpet taluk.	1
7. Kolar and Malur taluks	1
8. Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Chintamani taluks ...	1
9. Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Goribidnur and Bagepalli taluks and Gudibanda sub-taluk.	1
Tumkur District.	
10. Tumkur and Kunigal taluks	1
11. Madhugiri, Kortagere, Sira and Pavagada taluks ...	1
12. Gubbi, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli and Turuvekere taluks.	1
Mysore District.	
13. Mysore City	2
14. Mysore, Krishnarajnagar, Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks and Periyapatna sub-taluk ...	1
15. Gundlupet, Chamarajnagar, Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur taluks and Yelandur jahgir.	1
Mandya District.	
16. Seringapatam, French-Rocks, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala taluks	1
17. Mandya, Malvalli and Maddur taluks ...	1
Hassan District.	
18. Hassan, Saklespur and Belur taluks and Alur sub-taluk.	1
19. Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud taluks.	1

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Electorate	Seats allotted
Shimoga District.	
20. Shimoga and Bhadravati towns	1
21. Shimoga and Tirthahalli taluks and Kumsi sub-taluk.	1
22. Channagiri, Honnali and Shikarpur taluks ...	1
23. Sagar, Nagar and Sorab taluks	1
Kadur District.	
24. Chikmagalur and Mudgere taluks	1
25. Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa taluks, Narasimharajpur sub-taluk and Sringeri jahgir.	1
Chitaldrug District.	
26. Jagalur, Molakalmuru and Challakere taluks ...	1
27. Chitaldrug, Hosdurga and Hiriyur taluks ...	1
28. Davangere and Holalkere taluks and Harihar sub-taluk.	1
Total	30

N.B.—Town municipal areas except Shimoga and Bhadravati are included in the respective taluks.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUENCIES FOR THE DEPRESSED CLASS SEATS IN THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Constituency*	No. of Seats
Bangalore District.	
1. Bangalore City	1
2. Hoskote rural	1
3. Nelamangala rural	1
4. Kankanhalli rural	1
Kolar District.	
5. Kolar rural	1
6. Goribidnur rural	1
7. K. G. F. Sanitary Board Area	1
Tumkur District.	
8. Tumkur rural	1
9. Madhugiri rural	1
10. Pavagada rural	1
Mysore District.	
11. Mysore City	1
12. Chamarajnagar rural	1
13. Nanjangud rural	1
14. T.-Narsipur rural	1
Chitaldrug District.	
15. Chitaldrug rural	1
16. Challakere rural	1
17. Holalkere rural	1
Mandya District.	
18. Mandya rural	1
19. Malvalli rural	1
Hassan District.	
20. Manjarabad rural	1
21. Belur rural	1
Shimoga District.	
22. Shimoga rural	1
23. Sorab rural	1
24. Honnali rural	1
Kadur District.	
25. Chikmagalur rural	1
26. Mudgere rural	1

* Town municipal areas are included in the respective Rural Constituencies.

Administration Report of the Bangalore City Municipality for the year 1938-39.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Bangalore City Municipality for the year 1938-39, received from the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, with his letter No. Al. 33-39, dated 8th December 1939.

ORDER No. L. 8064-8—ML. 88-39-19, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST MARCH 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Constitution.*—The strength of the Municipal Council was the same as in the previous year, namely, 30 members, of whom 24 were elected and six nominated. Mr. N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the President during the year. Sri R. Kalyanamma was the Vice-President till 5th February 1939. Mr. D. Venkataramanappa was elected as the Vice-President from 15th February 1939 and he continued as such till the end of the year under report. Consequent on the demise of Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai, a nominated member, Government in their Order No. L. 4113—Ml. 54-38-2, dated 18th November 1938, nominated Mr. V. Chikka Yellappa belonging to the Adikarnataka community in the said vacancy.

3. *Municipal Officers.*—Mr. S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be the Municipal Commissioner during the year. Messrs. M. G. Srinivasa Peidpet, L.M.S., B.Sc., and B. S. Narasinga Rao, B.A., B.E., continued as the Health Officer and the Municipal Executive Engineer, respectively, during the year. Mr. K. Rangappa, B.Sc., continued to be the Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner till the 31st March 1939 and Mr. C. Ramaswamy, B.A., succeeded him from that date. Mr. M. Abdul Basith was the Revenue Officer of the Municipality from 1st July 1938 to 5th August 1938 and on his transfer, he handed over charge on 6th August 1938 to Mr. M. Narasimhia, B.A., LL.B., who continued to be the Revenue Officer throughout the year under report. To expedite the collection of heavy arrears, Mr. T. Madhava Rao was appointed as Special Revenue Officer of the Municipality.

4. *Meetings.*—The Municipal Council held 65 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 27 adjourned and 26 special. It is gratifying to note that all the subjects referred to the Council were disposed of, leaving no arrears at the end of the year.

5. *Committees.*—There were eight committees including the Audit Committee, which was constituted in December 1938. The Managing Committee held 29 meetings (22) and the City Improvement Committee 16 meetings (17). The Committees continued to work satisfactorily. Bye-laws for regulating (1) Barbers' shops and hairdressing saloons, (2) the use of places for the preparation and manufacture of oil and for parching grains and bengalgram, (3) the inspection of instruments for weighing and weights and measures, (4) the preparation, moulding and burning of bricks, (5) the levy of fees for lighting the shops and stalls in the New Market, (6) the use of sirens, trumpets and whistles for summoning or dismissing workmen in factories and mills, (7) prohibiting the stalling or herding of cattle and the rules for regulating the preferring of appeals to the Managing Committee against the orders of the Municipal Commissioner in cases relating to the revision of assessment and for the constitution and powers of the Audit Committee were approved by Government during the year.

6. *Finance.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,39,468, out of which Rs. 1,32,985 represented the balance of the general funds of the Municipality and Rs. 2,06,483 represented the balance of the loan amount. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,46,650 and Rs. 26,31,841, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,54,284. The income under Octroi amounted to Rs. 2,32,587 (Rs. 2,45,915). The decrease was chiefly under piecegoods and foreign raw silk. The quantity of piecegoods imported into the City from Bombay, Ahamedabad, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Sholapur and other such manufacturing centres is gradually decreasing owing to the manufacture and supply of goods of all designs by the local Mills. The quantity of raw silk imported is also gradually decreasing owing to the import of Kashmir and Kollegal silks in large quantities, as the latter are not dutiable and as their finish is very nearly the same as that of the former. The fall in the prices also contributed to a little extent in this behalf.

7. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand under all heads of revenue was Rs. 17,69,117 including the arrears of Rs. 5,17,615. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,34.194 was collected and a sum of Rs. 398 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,34,525 at the close of the year. The arrears are very heavy. The total demand under assessed taxes was Rs. 8,77,768 including the arrears of Rs. 3,95,362 outstanding at the beginning of the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4,48,653 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,29,115 at the end of the year. There was an increase in the demand during the year under report as a result of the levy of assessment at the revised rates in the III, VI and VII Divisions. The percentage of collection during the year was 51·1 (47·4). The collection work was not satisfactory in spite of the fact that a temporary staff consisting of two officers, four shanbhogs and two divisional accountants were appointed from the middle of February 1939. Government cannot but impress upon the Municipal Commissioner the necessity of devoting his personal attention to this important item of work so that the arrears may be reduced.

8. *Incidents of Taxation.*—The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-11-4 (Rs. 4-2-10).

9. *Public Works.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,47,145 (1,39,398). The items of work related chiefly to the construction of new roads, drains and buildings, among which may be mentioned the following :—

(i) Forming Dattatreya Extension in VII Division.
(ii) Construction of storm water drains in Krishnarajendra Road sewage drains in Goripalya and drains in Albert Victor Road.
(iii) Construction of rooms at the rear of the lorry sheds.
(iv) Formation of circles at the old Veterinary Hospital in Basavangudi and at Dr. Armugam Mudaliar's House; formation of foot-paths in Krishnarajendra Road and in Basavangudi ; and forming roads in Narasimharaja Colony.

A sum of Rs. 7,06,721 was spent out of loan funds for the following works :—

	Rs.
Advance for water-supply charges and sinking funds	1,80,005
Municipal office extension	11,085
For tarring works	41,612
For drainage works	3,00,000
For layouts	1,30,000
For meters	17,000
Advance for the construction of school buildings ...	26,035

10. *Government Grant and City Improvement Works.*—Excluding the sum of Rs. 25,000 paid by Government towards the cost of acquiring the premises of the Whitelead Syndicate, the Government grant for improvement works during the year was Rs. 45,000 (Rs. 30,000 as subvention towards water-supply and Rs. 15,000 for City Improvement Works). Out of a total sum of Rs. 65,000, a sum of Rs. 48,675 was spent under this head. The following were some of the City Improvement Works executed during the year:—

(1) Flushout latrines in the general market.
(2) Providing zinc sheet shed in vegetable market in III Division.
(3) Sweepers' huts in Risaldar Street.
(4) Swimming Pond near Sampangy Tank.
(5) Providing burnt stone slabs in the Venkatarangiengar Road.
(6) Forming and levelling Sir M. N. Krishna Rao's Circle.
(7) Picking and forming portions in Magadi Road.
(8) Constructing combined latrine and urinals in Armugam Mudaliar Lane.
(9) Constructing combined latrine and urinals in Ragipet, V Division.
(10) Constructing combined latrine and urinals opposite the Majestic Theatre, II Division.
(11) Constructing combined latrine and urinals in Taramandalpet, IV Division.
(12) Fixing ornamental fountain in front of Market.
(13) Installing new cable in the City New Market and
(14) Combined urinal in the Grain Bazaar, III Division.

11. *Underground Drainage and other Works.*—Out of Rs. 6 lakhs set apart for drainage works, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 was paid to the Sanitary Department for the construction of sub-mains and sewers in certain portions of the City. A Special Officer for the City Drainage Works has since been appointed to formulate a comprehensive scheme of drainage and to push through the work.

The work of extension of the New Municipal Office which was under progress and the construction of a restaurant at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,600 has since been completed. The construction of a swimming pool in the compound of the Municipal Offices was taken up. The work of constructing a combined public convenience unit providing for bathing, and washing platforms, flushout urinals and latrines in the Old Bathing Ghat, Uttaradi Mutt Lane, Chikpet, Bangalore City, is under progress.

12. *Water Supply.*—The control of water-supply continued to vest in the Public Works Department. Revised rules for regulating the supply of water in the City have since been issued. A sum of Rs. 67,000 was advanced out of loan funds for purchasing and installing meters.

13. *Public Health.*—The health of the City continued to be generally good. There were 19 attacks and 14 deaths from plague. The number of anti-plague inoculations performed was 2,029 and the number of vaccinations 11,366. Special attention was paid to the inspection of food stuffs in the City. One hundred and eighty cases relating to food adulteration were pending at the beginning of the year and 1,434 fresh cases were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,614 for disposal. Of these, 475 cases were withdrawn and 1,139 cases were proceeded with. Six hundred and eighty-one cases ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 4,084-8-0 was realised by the levy of fines. Thirty-nine cases ended in acquittal, 154 were struck off and 257 were pending disposal at the end of the year. It is gratifying to note that there were neither attacks nor deaths from cholera during the year as a result of the precautionary measures adopted by way of anti-cholera inoculations by the Health Department. The anti-malaria and culex work was continued. A new Dispensary was opened at Munireddypalyam. Mr. B. Appiah Naidu, Foreman of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, offered to pay a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the construction of a Maternity Home in Malleswaram. The foundation stone of this building was laid by *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore, on 30th August 1939 and the work of constructing this building is progressing.

14. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Two Lady Health Visitors and 11 Midwives attended to this work under the supervision of the Health Officer and the number of labour cases attended by the midwives was 975 as against 2,311 in the previous year. A new Maternity Home by name "Seth Challaram Kishendas Maternity Home" near Kempegowda Road was started during the year and Mr. Ramnarayan Bhagavandas generously donated the amount required for the construction of the building. The opening ceremony was performed by *Rajmantrapravina* K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., Second Member of Council, on 29th March 1939. The control and maintenance of the institution vest in the Municipality. The Municipal Maternity Home and Belli-Mutt Creche continued to do good work.

15. *Public Instruction.*—The Municipal Council continued to be the Local Education Authority in respect of the Primary Schools in the Bangalore City. The total number of institutions under the control of the School Board was 63 (60) with 10,781 pupils as against 10,284 in the previous year. The total receipts under the Elementary Education Fund amounted to Rs. 1,13,302 (1,13,299). The Government and the Municipal contributions amounted to Rs. 61,955 and Rs. 47,000, respectively. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,14,573. The Purniah Choultry was converted into a school building at a cost of Rs. 7,601 and the Kilari Road Primary School was shifted to it on 22nd May 1939. The construction of the Barr Line School (Urdu Girls' School) is almost completed.

16. *Acquisition.*—The Municipal Commissioner continued to be the Land Acquisition Officer throughout the year. The Municipal grant under this head was Rs. 28,000 (Rs. 35,000) and a sum of Rs. 26,570 (Rs. 32,224) was spent. A large number of properties was acquired for different purposes.

17. *General.*—The status of the Municipal Engineer was raised to that of an Executive Engineer and he was also given the assistance of an Assistant Engineer as the work was very heavy for one officer. Three radio sets were purchased for being installed in three different places. The Market Show was held in January 1939. The Purniah Choultry having been converted into a school building, the vagrants who were hitherto resorting to the verandah of the choultry had to be provided with shelter elsewhere. A site behind the Seshamma's Students' Hostel was accordingly selected for the purpose and a building has been put up. Mr. B. K. Chikkaveerappa has donated a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the construction of two more blocks and the opening ceremony thereof was performed by the Dewan on 21st January 1940. A five-year programme for the construction, at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000, of 320 more units for housing the scavengers and sweepers was drawn up. This is in addition to 129 huts already built. Special attention is being paid by the Municipal Council to the question of providing housing facilities to the middle and poor classes of people in the City. A New Extension known as the Subedar Chattram Road Extension was formed during the year. One hundred and forty-three sites of various dimensions were formed. Proposals for forming many more extensions are under the active consideration of the Municipality.

The outstanding event of the year was the visit to the City of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow on the 13th January 1939. A tastefully decorated pandal had been put up in front of the Municipal Offices for the reception of Their Excellencies by the Municipal Council.

While the schemes formulated by the Municipal Council for the provision of amenities to the citizens are ambitious, they are handicapped for want of sufficient funds. The financial condition of the Municipality continues to cause anxiety. Large arrears of assessed taxes have to be collected. The Municipal Council should speed up the collections and improve their resources so as to be able to discharge not only the obligatory functions but also provide amenities to the citizens in this ever-expanding City.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

LAW SECRETARIAT

Supersession of the Tirthahalli Minor Municipal Council continued till the end of June 1941.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 8029-72—Ml. 117-36-4, dated 7th May 1937, directing that the Tirthahalli Minor Municipal Council be superseded for a period of two years from the date of the publication of the order in the Gazette and that the powers and duties of the Municipal Council be exercised and performed by the Amildar, Tirthahalli Taluk, during the period of supersession.

2. Government Order No. L. 7842-45—Ml. 171-38-2, dated 30th March 1939, directing that the aforesaid supersession be continued for one more year from the date of expiry of the period referred to in the Government Order, dated 7th May 1937.

3. Letter No. M. 3. C. 3457—39-40, dated 30th March 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, on the above subject.

ORDER No. L. 8811-4—ML. 106-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH APRIL 1940.

Government direct that under Section 42 (4) of the Minor Municipalities Act, 1933, the supersession of the Tirthahalli Minor Municipal Council be further continued till the end of June 1941.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Mr. Justice Nagesvara Iyer's Report on the Allegations of Police Excesses on Political Prisoners.

READ—

Government Order No. 3420-73—C. B. 98-39-1, dated 8th January 1940, directing the appointment of Mr. Justice A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, Judge, High Court of Mysore, to hold an inquiry into the allegations made by the members of the Mysore State Congress that certain persons accused of offences in connection with the recent political movement were assaulted by police and other subordinate officers.

2. Press Communique No. 35 63—C. B., dated 12th January 1940, stating that complainants and officers complained against may, if they so desire, be represented by Counsel and requesting those who have a personal knowledge of the alleged incidents to give evidence before the Inquiry Officer.

3. Letter dated 24th February 1940, from Mr. A. R. Nagesvara Iyer, forwarding his report to Government.

ORDER No. 4805-58—C. B. 98-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH APRIL 1940.

Sensational allegations of ill-treatment of persons arrested in connection with "Civil Disobedience" and the violent destruction of date-trees in parts of the State in September and October 1939 and of torture in order to make such persons

apologise for their conduct were repeatedly made in speeches delivered by members of the Mysore State Congress, and comments of a similar nature also appeared occasionally in some of the local papers. The allegations being of a serious nature, Government considered it desirable to order an independent and impartial inquiry. Mr. Justice A. R. Nagesvara Iyer was appointed as Inquiry Officer and he was requested to submit his report to Government after a thorough and exhaustive inquiry. A Press Communique was also issued requesting all those who had any personal knowledge of the alleged incidents to give evidence before the Inquiry Officer.

2. Mr. Nagesvara Iyer commenced his inquiry accordingly on 17th January 1940 and held 25 sittings. He has examined 90 witnesses, including 53 non-officials, of whom 17 are persons who had taken part in the movement. Mr. Nagesvara Iyer has mentioned in his report that most of the persons who made accusations of assault and torture did not attempt to establish those charges, notwithstanding the facilities offered to them. Nevertheless, a large volume of oral and documentary evidence, both official and non-official, was adduced before the Inquiry Officer, on the basis of which he has been able to arrive at his conclusions.

3. The main allegations in respect of which the inquiry was ordered are the following:—

(1) That several persons arrested in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement were ill-treated by the Police and some subordinates of the Excise Department;

(2) That some of them were subjected to torture in order to extort apologies from them;

(3) That they were not given proper accommodation and food;

(4) That some of the arrested persons were released in forest tracts and uninhabited areas far away from their homes.

After considering all the evidence available, Mr. Justice Nagesvara Iyer has found that in no instance has an allegation of torture or ill-treatment of an arrested person, in order to induce him to apologise for his conduct or for any other purpose, been made out. Nor is it found that any such person was put to undue hardship by improper accommodation while a prisoner, or by being left in a forest tract or an uninhabited area. Mr. Justice Nagesvara Iyer has found that in one instance sufficient arrangements were not made for the feeding of a batch of persons in the Kolar District, and that there may have been a failure in that respect in regard to another batch in the Chitaldrug District, though that is not clearly established.

4. The Government accept Mr. Justice Nagesvara Iyer's findings. It is very remarkable that, in spite of the opportunity given by this inquiry, not one of the many grave allegations of torture or ill-treatment has been made out. In a great majority of instances, those who made the allegations have refused to give or produce evidence in support of them, though invited to do so. The unfairness of making such allegations against public officers, but refusing to support or withdraw them, will be condemned by all right-thinking people.

Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the care and trouble taken by Mr. Justice Nagesvara Iyer in conducting the inquiry.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Rates for the Retail Sale of Teak Timber in all the Minor Depots in the Mysore Division.

READ—

Government Order No. A. F. 4348-9—Ft. 167-39-2, dated 24th February 1940, sanctioning enhanced rates for the retail sale of teak timber in all the minor depots in the Mysore Division.

2. Letter No. A1. 36-473—33-34, dated 9th April 1940, from the Chief Conservator of Forests stating that the particulars furnished in the Government Order, read above, are not complete in certain cases and furnishing necessary details.

ORDER No. A. F. 5674-5—FT. 167-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH APRIL 1940.

The particulars of timber as revised will be as follows:—

	Particulars	Rates sanctioned, per cubic ft. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Teak Logs, 5′ and up in girth and 15′ and up in length ...	3	0	0
2.	Do do below 15′ in length ...	2	12	0
3.	Do 4′ to 5′ in girth and 15′ and up in length ...	2	8	0
4.	Do do below 15′ in length ...	2	4	0
5.	Do 3′ to 4′ in girth and 15′ and up in length ...	2	0	0
6.	Do do below 15′ in length ...	1	12	0
7.	Do below 3′ in girth and 15′ and up in length ...	1	4	0
8.	Do do below 15′ in length ...	1	0	0

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Flotation of a Joint-Stock Company for the Resuscitation of the Match Industry in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 6161-3—I. & C., 149-22-6, dated 11th April 1923, sanctioning the grant of certain concessions to Mr. Rahimtoola of Bombay for starting a Match Factory in the State, subject to certain conditions.

2. Government Order No. D. 5601-3—I. & C. 329-32-9, dated 17th May 1934, sanctioning the continuance for a further period of ten years from 11th April 1934, of the concession granted to the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, for extracting certain soft woods in the Forests of the State in connection with the manufacture of matches by the Company.

3. Government Order No. D. 1885-87—I. & C. 244-37-8, dated 16th September 1938, withdrawing the concessions granted to the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., as the Company had ceased to work continuously for a period of more than three years.

4. Letter No. 676, dated 22nd April 1939, from Messrs. Mohamed Khaleeli Shirazi & Sons, Bangalore City, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, accepting the terms for handing over the land and buildings and machinery—with a few specified exceptions—of the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., to a new Company to be formed with the assistance of Government.

5. Letter dated 1st December 1939, from Mr. Mohamed Rahim Khaleeli, Liquidator, the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), to the Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, confirming the arrangements referred to in paragraph 4 above.

ORDER No. D. 4680-4740—I. & C. 145-38-15, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH APRIL 1940.

With a view to establish an industry for the manufacture of matches in Mysore, Government granted certain concessions in the year 1923, and a Joint-Stock Company was established in 1925 with the factory located in Shimoga. Operations were started in 1927, but for various reasons the factory did not work to the full capacity and the operations were intermittent. From about May 1934, the factory ceased to work and the company has gone into voluntary liquidation.

2. As the industry has an important place in the national economy and is calculated to utilise local resources and give employment to local labour, Government felt that every attempt should be made to revive the manufacturing operations

at Shimoga. With this end in view, they had the machinery of the factory examined and valued by an expert. On the basis of the expert's opinion, negotiations were started with the representative of the Managing Agents, Mr. Mohamed Rahim Khaleeli, who has agreed to accept the offer of Rs. 1,50,000 for the plant, machinery and lands and buildings belonging to the company now under liquidation of which Rs. 1 lakh will be paid in cash and the balance of Rs. 50,000 in fully paid-up shares in the new concern to be floated. This arrangement has since been confirmed by Mr. Mohamed Rahim Khaleeli as Liquidator of the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation).

3. The capital and revenue estimates have been examined and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs would, it is estimated, be required to purchase the existing factory and provide the necessary finance for minor changes and improvements of the plant and for working capital. Government feel that it would be desirable to float a company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, though a sum of about Rs. 3 lakhs may be called up in the first instance. The issued capital of Rs. 5 lakhs would include the fully paid-up shares of Rs. 50,000 to be allotted to Messrs. Mohamed Khaleeli Shirazi & Sons against the purchase price. There is a reasonable prospect that the operations will, on the above basis, prove profitable even in normal times.

4. In order to ensure the success of the new venture, Government are pleased to grant the following concessions to the Limited Liability Company to be established :—

(*a*) Government will subscribe for shares of the nominal value of Rs. 50,000.

(*b*) Subject to conditions and terms that may be prescribed from time to time in consultation with the Company, it will be permitted to extract soft woods of varieties suitable for the manufacture of match splints, boxes, etc., at a seigniorage rate of one anna a cubic foot; or alternatively, the Forest Department of the Government of Mysore will supply the timber required at rates to be mutually agreed upon. The Company will have to exercise the option before the commencement of operations. The above concession will be in force for ten years.

5. The grant of the concessions will be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Three out of the nine Directors proposed for the Company will be nominated by Government, one of whom will be the Chairman and Managing Director.

(*b*) The appointments of the Secretary and General Manager will be subject to the approval of Government.

(*c*) Government will have the right to cause the accounts of the Company to be inspected and audited at any time by their officers, at their own cost.

6. The provisional Board of Directors of the proposed Company will be constituted as follows :—

(1) The Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works (Chairman and Managing Director).

(2) The Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore (Government Director).

(3) *Rajadharmaprasakta* K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore (Government Director).

(4) Mr. B. R. Puttananjappa, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Shimoga.

(5) Mr. T. Borajjanna, Merchant, Bangalore.

(6) Mr. Mohamed Rahim Khaleeli, Bangalore.

(7) Mr. H. Lingappa, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Shimoga.

(8) Nawab Sher Khan, Member, Representative Assembly, Honnali.

(9) *Lokasevaniratha* M. S. Davey Gowda, M.L.C., Proprietor, Shankar Motor Service, Koppa.

7. The Comptroller is requested to place at the disposal of the Chairman a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to meet preliminary expenses. This amount will be adjusted eventually as part of the share capital subscribed by Government.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Roc. P. 37—38-39, dated 30th November 1939, from the Registrar, High Court of Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Mysore, for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. P. 6712-21—CTS. 112-39-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 11TH APRIL 1940.

Recorded.

2. The number of courts exercising original jurisdiction during the year under review was 69, excluding the courts of the *ex-officio* Magistrates but including 13 Benches of Magistrates and 7 Justices of the Peace.

3. *Magisterial Work*:—The Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates disposed of 26,405 cases in respect of 38,645 persons during the year under review against 26,232 cases regarding 39,153 persons in the previous year. The number of cases left pending in the courts of these Magistrates, however, rose from 2,021 in the previous year to 2,505 in the year under review.

Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 3,807 cases regarding 5,234 persons against 3,149 cases in respect of 4,292 persons in the previous year. They disposed of 3,426 cases regarding 4,410 persons against 2,757 cases regarding 3,625 persons in the previous year. The number of cases left pending was 381 against 392 in the previous year.

No case was left pending at the end of the year under review in the courts of the District Magistrates.

4. *Average Duration*:—It is satisfactory to note that there was an allround reduction in the average duration of criminal trials in the Courts of Magistrates (District Magistrates, Stipendiary Magistrates and Bench Magistrates).

5. *Cases Over Six Months Old*:—Government are constrained to observe that the number of cases over six months old left pending at the end of the year rose to 336 from 256, the number at the end of the previous year. In the Bangalore District alone, there were as many as 201 such cases. Government desire to impress upon the attention of the District Magistrates the importance of their exercising closer supervision over the work of the Magistrates subordinate to them so as to ensure promptness in the disposal of old cases and to see that no case is allowed to drag on for over six months unless it be for unavoidable causes. The observations of the High Court regarding the large number of old cases under the Irrigation Act before the Amildar-Magistrate, Hoskote, awaiting orders of withdrawal will be brought to the notice of the concerned administrative authorities.

6. *Miscellaneous Proceedings in the Courts of Magistrates*:—There was a slight decrease in the number of miscellaneous proceedings before Magistrates' Courts, *viz.*, 1,032 concerning 2,413 persons against 1,215 concerning 2,766 persons in the previous year. The largest number of cases related as before to disputes regarding immovable property (Chapter XII, Code of Criminal Procedure), namely, 274 cases concerning 1,233 persons against 300 cases concerning 1,120 persons in the previous year. Though there was a slight decrease in the number of cases instituted by private parties regarding immovable property, the number (138) is still high. As the High Court has observed, the Magistrates concerned should realise the desirability of preventing parties from abusing the preventive provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for purposes of civil disputes.

7. *Juvenile Offenders*:—There was a slight decrease in the number of juvenile offenders brought before Magistrates' Courts, *viz.*, 271 against 281 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of such offenders imprisoned, namely, 63 as against 80 in the previous year, the number is still high.

8. *Sessions Work*:—There was an increase in the number of Sessions cases which came up for disposal during the year under review, *viz.*, 128 cases involving 311 persons, against 108 cases involving 248 persons in the previous year. Though there was an increase in the number of cases disposed of (107 against 101 in the previous year), the number of cases pending at the end of the year was 19 as against 7 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases pending is reported to be due partly to the large number of institutions in the Bangalore Division, *viz.*, 66 as against 36 in the previous year. The average duration also increased both in the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions.

9. *Appeals*:— The appellate work in the Sessions Courts continued as usual to be very heavy. Five hundred and forty-four appeals preferred by 724 persons (against 559 appeals by 708 persons) were before Sessions Judges and 489 of such appeals by 583 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 55 cases preferred by 141 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 41·1 days against 40·4 days in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there was an appreciable reduction in the average duration in the Bangalore Division, *viz.*, 16·2 days as against 36·4 days in 1937-38 and 125·5 days in 1936-37. There was a slight increase in the number of appeals before the Magistrates (198 against 190 in the previous year) with the corresponding increase in the disposal of such appeals in the courts of Magistrates. The average duration of appeals disposed of in these courts was 30·3 days as against 30·9 days in the previous year.

10. *High Court*:—Out of 39 appeals for disposal, the High Court disposed of 38 appeals, leaving a balance of one appeal pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of by the High Court during the year under review was shorter than during the preceding years, *viz.*, 26·44 days as against 29·51 days in 1937-38 and 37·48 days in the year 1936-37.

11. *Inspections*:—The District Magistrates of Districts inspected all the subordinate criminal courts in their districts except the courts of *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates of Bangalore, Dodballapur, Gubbi and Tumkur. The Judges of the High Court inspected all the Sessions Courts and twelve Magistrates' Courts, (seven District Magistrates' Courts and five Special Magistrates' Courts) during the year.

Government are glad to note that the disposal of work in Magistrates' Courts was generally more prompt than in the previous years. In the Sessions Courts also there was an appreciable improvement in the number of cases disposed of.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

LAW SECRETARIAT

Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. P. 35/38-39, dated 9th November 1939, from the Registrar, High Court of Mysore, forwarding a Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. P. 6889—CTS. 113-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH APRIL 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Work of the Courts Subordinate to the High Court.*—The number of Civil Courts at the end of the year under review was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 44. There was a considerable decrease in the number of suits (ordinary and Small Cause) instituted in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court as compared with that for the previous year, *i.e.*, 29,220 against 32,861. The continued decrease in the Small Cause suits is due partly to the Agriculturists' Relief Act and to a less appreciable extent to the constitution of Debt Conciliation Boards.

The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 40,830 (44,943). Of these 23,608 were ordinary suits and 17,222 Small Cause suits. Of the 40,830 suits for disposal 29,168 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11,662 (10,852) suits for disposal at the end of the year. The increase in pendency is reported to be due to the abnormal number of institutions in the Munsiff's Court at Kolar Gold Fields in the latter part of June 1939. Government are glad to note that but for this fact the number of suits pending in the Civil Courts in the State at the end of the year under review would have been considerably less than in the previous year.

The disposal of old suits continued to receive due attention and the pendency was reduced from 392 in the previous year to 365.

The disposal of a large number of old suits during the year resulted in an increase in the average duration from 119·0 days to 141·4.

3. *Execution Applications.*—Applications for execution of decrees fell from 82,694 in the previous year to 75,245. Of these, 50,452 were disposed of, leaving 24,794 applications pending. The percentage of infructuous applications rose from 61·1 to 64·09. This is high. There was also a decrease in the amount realised in execution, *viz.*, Rs. 29,12,370-10-5 (Rs. 31,72,976-9-2).

4. *Insolvency Applications.*—There was a considerable decrease in the gross amount of insolvents' assets realised during the year under review, *viz.*, Rs. 41,399-13-6 against Rs. 73,617-14-0 in the previous year with a corresponding decrease in the amount disbursed to creditors, *viz.*, Rs. 36,478-1-7 (Rs. 54,185-0-4E)

5. *Appellate Work.*—Out of 2,863 appeals for disposal, 1,513 (1,574) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,350 pending. There was an improvement in the average duration of regular appeals.

6. *High Court.*—The numbers of First and Second Appeals filed in the High Court during the year under review were 128 (139) and 412 (532), respectively. But the total number of such appeals for disposal was considerably larger than in previous years. The disposals were greater in the year than in the previous year and all the long-pending First Appeals of 1936-37 and previous years and all the Second Appeals relating to the years earlier than 1935-36 were disposed of with the exception of one First Appeal of the year 1936-37. There was an improvement in the average duration of these appeals.

7. *Inspections.*—The Judges of the High Court inspected fifteen Civil Courts. The District Judge, Bangalore Division, inspected all the courts in his division except those inspected by the High Court, and the District Judge, Shimoga Division, inspected all the Munsiffs' Courts in his division as also the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge at Chitaldrug. The District Judge, Mysore Division, inspected the courts of the Second Munsiff, Mysore, and of the Munsiffs of Mandya, Seringapatam, Hunsur, Hassan and Nanjangud.

The work of Civil Courts of all classes was satisfactory.

N. B.—Figures for the previous years are shown in brackets after the figures for 1938-39.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Inspection Bungalow at Chamaraj Sagar.

READ—

Rules for the occupation of the Inspection Bungalow at Chamaraj Sagar approved by Government in their Order No. P. W. 2501-6—S, dated 15th April 1933.

2. Letter No. 774, dated 14th February 1940, from the Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, recommending for reasons given therein, that a deposit of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 for reserving the Inspection Bungalow in full or in part be insisted upon and that the same be forfeited to Government in case of non-occupation of the Bungalow.

ORDER No. P. W. 3710-9—S, DATED BANGALOR, THE 19TH APRIL 1940.

It has been reported that, in several cases, the reservation of the bungalow arranged for in advance is subsequently cancelled, thus causing not only loss to Government, but also much inconvenience to others. To obviate this, it has been recommended that a deposit in advance of Rs. 2 for reserving the bungalow in full and Re. 1 for reserving it in part be insisted upon and that this deposit be forfeited to Government if the bungalow is not occupied, and adjusted towards the rent payable if occupied.

2. Government are pleased to approve the above recommendation.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Printed by the Superintenden at the Government Press, Bangalore

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Revision of Scales of Pay of Non-Civil Service Assistant Comptrollers.

ORDER NO. FL. 6560-7—G. F. 1-38-31, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH APRIL 1940.

The non-Civil Service cadre of Gazetted Officers of the Accounts Department, including the Audit and Accounts Assistants working in the several departments, are at present allocated in two grades of pay, as indicated below. Inconvenience has been felt in effecting postings and transfers of officers in the department in respect of these appointments with varying designations and over-lapping grades. A biennial grade is also not found quite suitable in the case of subordinate officers promoted to the gazetted rank at a fairly advanced age:—

I. Assistant Comptrollers	8 on Rs. 250—40/2—500.
II. (*i*) and (*ii*) Assistant Auditors, Electrical Department (*iii*) Assistant Auditor, Mysore State Railway ... (*iv*) Assistant Director (Financial), Industries and Commerce Department (held at present by an officer of the Accounts Department on a tenure basis). (*v*) Chief Accountant, Mysore Iron and Steel Works (usually held by an officer of the Accounts Department).	5 on Rs. 250—20—350.

2. With a view to simplify matters and provide for a normal flow of emoluments to officers so promoted, Government are pleased to direct that all officers appointed to the non-Civil Service grade in the department, whether by promotion from Subordinate Accounts Service or by direct recruitment, be placed in one uniform grade of Rs. 250—20—350. With a view, however, to cover the disparity between the maximum of the above grade, *viz.*, Rs. 350 and the minimum of the grade of Deputy Comptrollers, *viz.*, Rs. 500 and also to prevent stagnation of officers on Rs. 350 for a number of years, Government are pleased to direct that three posts of Assistant Comptrollers be on an intermediate selection grade of Rs. 350—15—500. The appointments in the Industries and Commerce Department and in the Iron Works intended to be held by officers trained in Accounts will be amalgamated with the general cadre of the Accounts Department.

3. The number of posts in the different grades, as at present and as revised, is indicated below:—

Present.	*Sanctioned.*
Assistant Comptrollers—(8) on Rs. 250—40/2—450.	Assistant Comptrollers (Selection Grade)—(3) on Rs. 350—15—500.
Accounts and Audit Assistants, working in the several departments—(5) on Rs. 250—20—350.	Assistant Comptrollers—(10) on Rs. 250—20—350.

4. Government are also pleased to direct that the three Senior Assistant Comptrollers in the department, *viz.*, Messrs. Y. Subramanyam, B. V. Narayana Reddy and V. S. Subba Rao, who have been drawing a pay of Rs. 450 for some years past, be placed in the Selection Grade of Rs. 350—15—500. The Comptroller is requested to submit an allocation statement giving effect to the revised scales.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Placing Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, on Special Duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1940.

ORDER No. O. 2703-14, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND MAY 1940.

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed on special duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1940.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require by way of accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the General Manager, Mysore State Railway, the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, and the Assistant Engineer, Headquarters Range, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the officer on special duty.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LAW SECRETARIAT

The Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, to be the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bangalore City, for the acquisition of certain properties.

READ—

Notification No. L. 2254—Ml. 17-38-8, dated 13th September 1938, authorising the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Bangalore City, to take order for the acquisition of certain properties in Bangalore City, for continuing the Silver Jubilee Park Road, to join the Avenue Road, etc.

2. Letter No. L. 1-1040—37, dated 9th April 1940, from the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, stating that the alignment of the Silver Jubilee Park Road has been changed and a portion of the property belonging to the Syed Pasha Maccan (Darga) in the Avenue Road, which has been included in the Notification read above, was not taken up for acquisition by the Special Land Acquisition Officer but is now required for the said road, and requesting, in the circumstances stated, that the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, may be authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said property, instead of the Special Land Acquisition Officer as notified in the Government Order read above.

ORDER NO. L. 9128-32—ML. 17-38-128, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH APRIL 1940.

Sanctioned.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Orders on the Investment of Insurance Fund on Buildings.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 4129, dated 5th September 1939, from the Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department, regarding the investment of Rs. 7 lakhs out of the Official Branch funds on buildings, subject to certain conditions.

ORDER NO. FL. 6644-704—G. F. 23-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH MAY 1940.

At present, the balance of the Mysore Government Insurance Fund is not invested separately but merged with the other debt head balances of Government, and the Insurance Fund is allowed interest on its balance at 4 per cent per annum from the Revenue Account of the State. It is considered more advantageous to permit the investment of a comparatively small portion of the Insurance Fund on public buildings, so as to enable the Fund to earn a larger income and also serve public interests. The Insurance Committee have accordingly resolved to invest for the present out of the balance of the Official Branch a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for this purpose, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The Insurance Fund shall get rent calculated at 6 per cent per annum on the capital cost (to cover interest and running maintenance charges).

(2) Arrangements shall be made by Government for purchasing these buildings from the Insurance Department within a period of ten years.

2. Government are pleased to approve of the above Resolution of the Insurance Committee.

3. Separate orders will issue regarding the particular buildings to be financed from the Insurance Fund.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Audit - Circles.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1223—Es., dated 15th March 1940, from the Comptroller in the matter of formation of Local Audit Circles.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. FL. 6495-6—G. F. 133-35-9, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH APRIL 1940.

Under the arrangements now obtaining in regard to the local and outside audit of the accounts of the several offices and institutions in the State conducted by the Comptroller's Office, one Assistant Comptroller is in charge of the Local Audit group, another is in charge of the Industrial Audit (in addition to the charge of some sections of the Comptroller's Office) and a third is solely attending to the inspections of Public Works and Forest Divisions and Treasuries, and all these officers have jurisdiction throughout the State. With the rapid expansion of the activities of Government in several directions, it would not be possible for the Comptroller under the present highly centralised system of audit to arrange for speedy inspection of important institutions, and it is therefore considered necessary and desirable to decentralise the work in order that inspection and audit work may be done more efficiently and effectively. The Comptroller has accordingly proposed the formation of three Audit Circles, one at Bangalore with jurisdiction over Bangalore and Kolar Districts, the second at Mysore with jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts, and the third at Shimoga with jurisdiction over the remaining districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Tumkur.

Government are pleased to approve of the constitution of three audit circles with the grouping of districts and institutions as proposed by the Comptroller. Each circle will be placed in charge of an Assistant Comptroller with an adequate audit staff working under him. The Deputy Comptroller in the Central Office will exercise a general supervision over the work of these local audit circles so as to ensure efficient and uniform audit and prompt disposal of audit reports. The Comptroller has requested that with a view to enabling him to allocate an adequate establishment to cope satisfactorily with the work in the three circles, the marginally noted additional staff be sanctioned as also the purchase of two new typewriters at a total cost of Rs. 800. In view of the desirability of avoiding large additions to staff under present financial conditions, Government consider that an additional Gazetted Officer need not be allowed at present. The Comptroller may, however, examine the feasibility of delegating to a Senior Superintendent of his office the routine work of a Gazetted Officer and submit suitable proposals for the consideration of Government. Sanction is accorded to the entertainment of two additional accountants and two additional accounts clerks, as also to the purchase of two typewriters.

One Gazetted Officer on Rs. 250—20—350.
Four Accountants on Rs. 60—10/2—100.
Two Accounts Clerks on Rs. 30—5/2—60.
Two Peons on Rs. 10—1—14.

With the formation of these audit circles, the respective headquarters of the staff will be fixed at one of the three places, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore or Shimoga, and the need for the grant of Duty Allowance now given to some officials employed on this work will cease, and the same will be discontinued hereafter as a general rule. The staff of the local audit circles will be allowed usual travelling allowance for their tours outside their respective headquarters. The Comptroller, however, proposes that to obviate hardship to the present Mysore Industrial and Local Audit Staff, who are getting 20 per cent of pay as duty allowance, the present incumbents may continue to draw the allowance till they are changed from their present charges but that for tours outside Mysore they may be allowed ordinary travelling allowance and daily allowance less the duty allowance. He also proposes that the conveyance allowance now given to the Bangalore Auditors may be continued at the present rates and that a similar concession be extended to the auditor who goes for audit of accounts of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills at Mysore. These proposals are approved. The conveyance allowance to the Auditor of the accounts of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills will be fixed at Rs. 5 per mensem.

The arrangements sanctioned above will be given effect to from 1st July 1940, and the results of their working reviewed after two years.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. 1223—E.S.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Bangalore, dated 9—15th March 1940.

FROM

M. VIRARAJA URS, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

TO

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR, ESQ., M.A.,
Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to correspondence resting with your letter No. Fl. 1036—G. F. 133-35-7, dated 22nd August 1939, in regard to the formation of three Local Audit Circles at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, I have the honour to state that the question has been very carefully examined by me in consultation with the Deputy Comptroller and the Assistant Comptrollers in charge of Industrial Audit Department, Local Audit Department and Local Inspections and to submit the following detailed proposals for consideration of Government.

2. *Need for Constitution of Local Audit Circles.*—I agree that it is desirable that all possible steps should be taken to improve the efficiency of all Local and Outside Audit so as to secure a continuous and thorough examination of the initial accounts in the departmental offices as expeditiously as possible. To secure this objective, the present system of grouping of Local and Outside Audit work which is on the basis of several kinds of audit conducted may, as directed, be replaced by a system of division of work by Districts formed into circles on a geographical basis. All work relating to Local Audit, Industrial Audit and Inspection of Public Works and Forest Divisions and Treasuries, which is at present being attended to by different agencies, each having jurisiciction throughout the State may be brought under one common organisation so that all the items of work in a specified local area may be attended to by the staff allocated to that area. For this purpose, three Local Audit circles may be constituted at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga as suggested by Government.

3. *Grouping of Districts into three Audit Circles.*—There are at present nine Districts; but it is not desirable to allocate three Districts to each Circle merely on a geographical basis. Other factors have to be taken into account such as the number of major and minor institutions in each area and the relative importance and volume of transactions of the institutions coming under each group. Accordingly the following grouping appears suitable and may be adopted for the present. Each Circle will have approximately equal amount of work and the number of major and minor institutions coming under each group is also noted against each :—

Circle	Districts	No. of Institutions		Total for each Circle	
		Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Bangalore ...	(i) Bangalore ...	56	13	80	16
	(ii) Kolar ...	24	3		
Mysore ...	(i) Mysore ...	34	18	70	30
	(ii) Mandya ...	17	7		
	(iii) Hassan ...	19	5		
Shimoga ...	(i) Shimoga ...	26	8	82	17
	(ii) Kadur ...	18	3		
	(iii) Chitaldrug ...	20	3		
	(iv) Tumkur ...	18	3		

If after some experience, any modification becomes necessary it may be considered later on.

4. *Control of Circles.*—Each Audit Circle may be placed in charge of an Assistant Comptroller and all review of audit work in respect of all kinds of institutions in his Circle as also review of Inspection of Public Works and Forest Division and Treasuries in his Circle will be attended to by him. By having a smaller area to deal with, he can conduct inspections and review the audit work of his staff more efficiently. The annual programme of inspections can be completed without leaving any institutions in arrears.

5. The Deputy Comptroller may be entrusted with general supervision of and control over Local Audit work to secure uniform and efficient audit, he being relieved of a portion of his routine charge now entrusted to him.

6. *Extent and Scope of Deputy Comptroller's Supervision and Control.*—At present all the Audit Reports relating to the Local Audit Department, Industrial Audit Department and Public Works Inspections are issued by the Assistant Comptrollers concerned; and it is quite understandable that they should take the responsibility for these reports which are based on personal inspections conducted by them. But it would perhaps be too much to expect of the Deputy Comptroller to issue these reports without his satisfying himself about the accuracy of the facts brought to light in the reports. So far as the Industrial Audit Department institutions are concerned, the conditions and rules applicable to different industrial concerns are not the same in any two cases and consequently the supervision to be exercised by a higher officer over the work of an Assistant Comptroller appears to be very limited in scope being confined practically to correcting and editing the language of the reports. The Local Audit and Inspection Reports of Local Bodies, Municipalities and Government Offices are more or less of a routine nature except in rare cases in which special audits are undertaken and serious irregularities are brought to notice. Besides, the delay involved in the transmission of reports from the Assistant Comptrollers of the respective Circles to the Deputy Comptroller and retransmission from the Deputy Comptroller after review by him to the Assistant Comptrollers is bound to be considerable. Already there is very frequent delay in the issue of Inspection Reports, etc., and with this additional reviewing agency of the Deputy Comptroller, I am afraid there will be even more delay than at present. It appears to me, therefore, that it may not be necessary to entrust the Deputy Comptroller with the whole time duty of reviewing and supervising the Inspection Reports of the Audit Circles. Serious irregularities, if any, brought to light in inspection reports and other general questions involving principles of accounting and audit may however be submitted to the Deputy Comptroller by the respective Assistant Comptrollers for his remarks and orders. He may also be entrusted with the duty of watching and expediting the progress of audit in the various Circles and keep the work current as far as possible.

7. *Gazetted Staff.*—At present, only two officers—Assistant Comptroller, Local Audit, and Assistant Comptroller, Public Works Inspection, are exclusively on Inspection Work. The third Assistant Comptroller who is, at present, reviewing the Local Audit of Industrial Concerns is also in Gazetted charge of some Sections in the Central Office. If he is to be made available exclusively for one Local Audit Circle, he will have to be relieved of the charge of his Sections in the Central Office. Besides, the Deputy Comptroller will have also to be relieved of his routine charge to some extent to enable him to undertake general supervision work over Local Audit work. This involves additional work to the rest of the Gazetted Staff. As it is, the Gazetted charges are already very heavy and are not susceptible of further work being added on. Therefore, an additional Gazetted Officer is very necessary and there has been consensus of opinion on the issue among the Gazetted Officers of this Department. Therefore an additional Assistant Comptroller in grade Rs. 250—20—350 may be sanctioned for this purpose.

8. *Non-Gazetted Staff and Allocation to three Circles.*—The following is the strength of Non-Gazetted Staff sanctioned for several kinds of Local Audit and inspections :—

Sl. No.	Departments	Superintendents		Accountants	Accounts Clerks
		First grade	Second grade		
1	Local Audit	1	1	15	11
2	Inspection of Public Works Divisions and Treasuries and Forest Divisions.	...	...	1	...
3	Industrial Audit—				
	Mysore Group	1	...	3	...
	Bhadravati	...	1	1	...
	Bangalore	1	1	1	1
	Total ...	3	3	21	12

9. Allocating the above staff on the general lines of the work for which they are sanctioned and on which they are now engaged the following will be the position :—

Name of Circle	Number of Institutions		Superintendents		Accountants	Accounts Clerks	Total
	Major	Minor	First Grade	Second Grade			
BANGALORE ...	80	16	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore City Municipal Audit ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Outside Audit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (3) and Military (2) ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Record of Rights ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Industrial Audit ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Local Bodies ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16
MYSORE ...	70	30	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore City Municipal Audit ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mysore University Audit ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Outside Audit ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Local Bodies, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Industrial Audit ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	12
SHIMOGA ...	82	17	...	...	...		
Industrial Audit ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Local Bodies, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6
Total ...	...	...	2	3	19	10	34
Central Office ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Inspection Assistants to Assistant Comptrollers ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
Local Audit Department and Public Works Inspection and to Deputy Comptroller ...	...	...	1*	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3	3	21	12	39

* *Vide* para 10 (iv) below.

10. After the constitution of the local audit circles, the staff allocated to each circle will have to take up local audit of the accounts of all Government institutions, local bodies and industrial concerns as also inspection of Treasuries and Public Works and Forest Divisions in their respective groups. The staff detailed

below will not be able to take up any additional work beyond what has been allotted to them under the present groupings. The auditors sanctioned for the concurrent audit of the accounts of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, for example, will not be able to attend to any other items of work. Similarly, the Record of Rights Local Audit staff who have to take up the local audit of the accounts of Record of Rights in taluks according to programmes to be proposed by the Revenue Commissioner will not be able to take up any other work. The Mysore University Auditor will be in a similar case. The staff sanctioned for the local audit of the Industrial Concerns in the three groups, Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga are already very heavily worked and in spite of continuous overwork and strenuous efforts on their part, it has not been possible for them to keep their local audit work current and proposals for augmenting its strength are already before Government. (*Vide* No. 1276—I.A.D., dated 30th June 1939 and 377—I.A.D., dated 26th September 1939.) Owing partly to the general expansion of the activities of Government Departments and local bodies and to the increase in the number of institutions subject to local audit, the Local Audit Staff has also been found to be very inadequate to cope with the increased work. In regard to Public Works, etc., inspections, one Accountant has been found insufficient and assistance is being asked by the Assistant Comptroller, Public Works Inspections, for sometime past. For the foregoing reasons, it may not be possible for the staff allocated to each group to cope with all work that would devolve on them by the constitution of Local Audit Circles. Therefore, the following additional staff is very necessary :—

(*i*) *For Mysore Circle* :—

To cope with all round general increase of work and the additional work that would devolve on the staff by the constitution of Local Audit Circles ... One Accountant—(Rs. 60—10/2—100)

(*ii*) *For Shimoga Group* :—

(*a*) Owing to the expansion of the activities of the Industrial Concerns in the Bhadravati Group an additional Accountant is necessary; in fact, help from lumpsum grant has been given continuously for over eight months past and an additional hand is absolutely necessary for the Industrial audit work itself. Proposals for this additional hand have already been made to Government in letter No. 1276—I.A.D., dated 30th June 1939 ... ... One Accountant—(Rs. 60—10/2—100)

(*b*) To cope with the general increase of work regarding audit of Government Departments and Local Bodies owing to constitution of Local Audit Circles ... ... One Accountant—(Rs. 60—10/2—100)

(*iii*) Government have directed that two First Grade Superintendents may be set apart out of the existing staff to assist the Deputy Comptroller in his supervision work. As the volume of transactions and the financial interests involved in the Bangalore and Mysore Industrial Concerns are comparatively very large, it would not be desirable to withdraw any First Grade Superintendent from the charge of local audit of major industrial concerns in Mysore and Bangalore. The requirements of the Deputy Comptroller would perhaps be met if a First Grade Superintendent and an Accountant are made available to assist him for review of inspection reports and supervision work. For this purpose, one First Grade Superintendent sanctioned for local audit work can be made available to him from the present sanctioned strength and the addition of an Accountant only is necessary ... ... One Accountant—(Rs. 60—10/2—100).

(*iv*) Owing to all round expansion of the activities of Government Departments, Local Bodies and Industrial Concerns and the increase in the number of institutions subject to local audit, the work of typing Inspection and Audit Reports has also increased to a considerable extent. In spite of the best efforts of the Typing Section, it has not been possible to get through the typing work in time. Therefore, the strength of the Typing Section needs to be augmented by at least two hands. Two Accounts Clerks may be sanctioned for this purpose together with two new typewriters for their use. These will be attached to the Assistant Comptrollers of Mysore and Shimoga Circles; they will not only do all the typing work relating to their respective groups but will also do the duties of receiving and despatching tappal and other miscellaneous work relating to their circles ... ... Two Accounts Clerks—(Rs. 30—5/2—60) each.

(*v*) For the additional Gazetted Officer asked for, two menials—one home orderly and one office orderly—are necessary ... ... Two Menials—(Rs. 10—1/2—14) each.

11. The Assistant Comptroller, Public Works Inspection, has, at present, an Accountant as his Inspection Assistant and the Assistant Comptroller, Local Audit Department, has an Accounts Clerk as his Inspection Assistant. The third Assistant Comptroller who is proposed to be entrusted with charge of the third circle also needs an Accounts Clerk as his Assistant but to keep down extra cost, the Assistant required for him is proposed to be made available to him out of the staff of Bangalore Circle.

12. Thus the total additional staff (non-gazetted) required is four Accountants, two Typist-Miscellaneous-Accounts-Clerks and two Menials. This is the minimum non-gazetted staff that is required to give effect to the directions of Government and may be kindly sanctioned. Purchase of two new typewriters at a total cost of Rs. 800 may also be kindly sanctioned.

13. *Duty Allowance to Staff of Local Audit Circles.*—The non-gazetted staff stationed at Mysore are, at present, allowed 20 per cent allowance subject to a maximum of Rs. 30. Other Local Auditors are getting only ordinary travelling allowance and daily allowance. The Bangalore Local Auditors are getting conveyance allowance at Rs. 5; conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 is allowed while they work in Hebbal area. On the last occasion, when the constitution of a local audit circle at Shimoga was proposed as an experimental measure, 20 per cent duty allowance without any limitation was proposed to the circle staff in U. O. No. 453, Es., dated 8th October 1936, for tours outside their respective headquarters travelling allowance less 20 per cent duty allowance was recommended. Extension of this concession to the second Moffusil Group also will involve considerable extra cost. Besides, with the formation of three local audit circles, their respective headquarters will have been partly fixed at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The staff will also be working under the immediate supervision and control of their respective gazetted officers and the need for a duty allowance ceases automatically. The staff of this department working in divisions whose duties are in no way less responsible or less onerous are not getting any duty allowance. The discontinuance of the duty allowance at present allowed to the Mysore Local Audit Staff which will only remove the present anomaly and which will accord uniform treatment to all outside staff is recommended. However, to obviate hardship to the present Mysore Industrial and Local Audit Staff who are getting 20 per cent duty allowance, it may be stipulated that the present incumbents who are in receipt of duty allowance may continue to draw it till they are changed therefrom but for tours outside Mysore, they may be allowed ordinary duty allowance and travelling allowance less 20 per cent duty allowance as previously recommended.

14. Conveyance allowance allowed to the Bangalore Auditors may be continued as the institutions to be audited are in distant parts of the city. The concession of granting conveyance allowance may be extended to the auditor who goes for Sri Krishnarajendra Mills audit in Mysore and if found necessary, the number of conveyance allowances sanctioned to the Mysore staff may be increased later on.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

15. The staff of the three local audit circles may be allowed the usual travelling allowance for their tours outside their respective headquarters.

16. I request approval of Government to the above proposals very early.

17. To sum up, one gazetted officer in grade (Rs. 250—20—350), four Accountants in grade (Rs. 60—10/2—100), two Accounts Clerks in grade (Rs. 30—5/2—60) and two menials in grade (Rs. 10—1/2—14) are required. Two typewriters for use of Circle Offices are also needed. The above proposals will involve an average recurring extra cost of Rs. 797 per mensem and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 800; necessary provision for both the recurring and non-recurring expenditure may be kindly allowed in next year's budget.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. VIRARAJA URS,
Comptroller.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Relief to Coffee Planters in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1040-9—L. R. 97-39-2, dated 11th August 1939, appointing a Committee to suggest further measures for the stabilisation of the Coffee Industry.

2. Government Order No. R. 1496-508—L. R. 97-39-11, dated 5th September 1939, appointing Messrs. G. S. Hameed and T. B. Malle Gowda, M.L.C., as additional members of the above Committee.

3. Letter No. C. 2796—39-40, dated 22nd December 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the report of the Committee.

ORDER No. R. 6430-42—L. R. 97-39-26, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH MAY 1940.

On representations made to Government that, owing to the fall in the price of coffee, the planters, particularly those of limited means, were finding it difficult to get financial accommodation to meet the working expenses of their estates, a scheme for granting takkavi loans to planters was sanctioned tentatively for a year in June 1936, and is being continued from year to year. This scheme was intended to meet a situation which, it was hoped, would be temporary. The slump in prices has continued for several years, and representations were made to the Government for the liberalisation of the system of granting advances and for the adoption of measures for assisting the industry on a scale commensurate with its present needs.

2. Government appointed a Committee consisting of the undermentioned officers and non-official gentlemen to study the situation and submit its recommendations. It was requested to investigate the condition of the industry and

the adequacy or otherwise of the existing credit facilities available to the planters and to suggest, if necessary, any further measures that might appropriately be taken directly or through State-aided agencies, in order to stabilise the industry. The Committee has considered the matter referred to it and has now submitted its report.—

1. The Revenue Commissioner (Chairman).
2. The Director of Agriculture.
3. Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Government Director of Industrial Concerns.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
5. *Dharmapravartha* Mr. M. L. Nagappa Setty.
6. Mr. A. Middleton.
7. ,, R. C. Morris.
8. ,, Sylvester Pais.
9. ,, S. N. Ramanna.
10. ,, G. S. Hameed.
11. ,, T. B. Malle Gowda, M.L.C.

3. The Committee has stated that the present position of the coffee industry is not satisfactory and that the industry is in need of immediate and substantial assistance. In its view the causes that have adversely affected the industry are the unsteady and low price of coffee for a number of years, the increase in the cost of cultivation and the fitful monsoons in recent years. It has observed that the planters have not been receiving sufficient accommodation from their banks, that those who are heavily indebted in particular are experiencing serious difficulty in this respect and that consequently the expenditure on cultivation in most of the estates has been considerably curtailed, resulting in a reduction in the yield from them. It has further observed that the Government takkavi loans are inadequate and that the benefit of the loan scheme reaches only a small proportion of the planters as most of the estates are encumbered and it is difficult to obtain the consent of the prior mortgagees for a preferential claim in respect of a Government loan. It points out that in the case of coffee estates, unlike other agricultural lands, the scale of expenditure for the maintenance of the estates cannot be lowered without serious detriment to the estates.

4. The Committee is of opinion that help to owners of coffee estates may be rendered in two directions, namely, by relieving them of the burden of the high rate of interest which some of them are paying on loans contracted in the past and by rendering them the necessary assistance to carry on the cultivation of the estates. As regards the first suggestion—the reduction in the rate of interest—the Committee considers that the industry is, in its present condition, not capable of bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 or 5 per cent and that the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., the principal creditor in most cases, should be advised to lower the rate of interest to 4 or 5 per cent simple interest for a period of five years for the present, and either advance money itself for the maintenance of the estate at this rate or allow priority of claim to Government for advances made by the latter which, it is suggested, should be equal to half the value of the crop. It adds that, in the event of the Bank not agreeing to this proposal, necessary legislation should be enacted to this effect.

5. The main agencies financing the planters at present, excluding Government, are the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., and other joint-stock banks and Marwari and other bankers who are charging varying rates of interest on the advances made by them. It is understood that the banks have been finding it difficult to recover the loans which were issued in the past and that, in recent years, they have suspended the issue of further advances for the working expenses of the estates except in cases in which the estates have come under their control, having been brought in by them in Civil Court sales. At the same time, it is stated that the banks are not unwilling to continue credit, and show substantial concessions in regard to the rates of interest to borrowers who have the desire and capacity to repay the old debts within a reasonable time. The matter is primarily one for negotiation between the parties concerned. For obvious reasons, it would be neither expedient nor practicable to prescribe special rates of interest in respect of debts borrowed by the coffee planters. The Money Lenders Act which has been recently enacted has prescribed in Sections 14 and 15 certain maximum rates of interest which have been considered to be fair and reasonable. These provisions are available to the coffee planters in

common with other debtors. Government do not feel justified in legislating for special rates of interest solely for the benefit of indebted coffee planters.

6. Government, however, consider that planters of limited means—particularly those whose estates are encumbered and who are consequently unable to get accommodation from other sources for the maintenance and working expenses of their estates—should be enabled to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the takkavi loan scheme in a larger measure than at present. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the creditors to whom the estates have already been mortgaged do not often consent to the Government advances being treated as the first charge on the estates. At the same time, it is understood that they would not object to the takkavi advances being made a first charge on the crop, as this arrangement would help the planters to obtain accommodation from Government and maintain the estate in a proper condition, thereby enhancing the creditors' security for the prior loans. Government, therefore, direct that the loan advanced under the coffee takkavi loan scheme should be a first charge on the crop of the year in which the loan is granted and also on the crop of the following year, if the entire advance is not recovered from the crop of the year in which the advance was given. Such a provision would enable the allotment made in the budget for takkavi advances being utilised more fully than hitherto. The allotment will also be increased suitably if, as a result of this provision, there is a larger demand for takkavi loans.

7. The Committee has observed that the coffee industry has had to face another trouble due to the war and that in view of the difficulties of shipping, the export of coffee outside India will naturally decrease and that it is, therefore, very necessary to find a market in India itself. It has suggested that a cess of four annas per acre may be levied and the realisations from the cess, supplemented by an equal amount contributed by Government, may be placed with the Indian Coffee Cess Committee for enabling it to carry on a more vigorous propaganda to popularise coffee in India.

8. Government agree with the Committee in this view, but as the levy of a cess for this purpose might not be viewed with favour by the planters as a body, they do not consider it expedient to levy any additional cess for this purpose at present. They will, however, be prepared to consider the question of giving a moderate subvention not exceeding 50 per cent of the net cost, for any well-considered scheme proposed by the Indian Coffee Cess Committee or by a responsible body of planters, which is calculated to promote the consumption of Mysore coffee in the country.

9. Various other suggestions for improving the condition of the planting community have been made by the Committee—

(i) that a moratorium for a period of five years should be declared in respect of the debts of the coffee planters and that, where suits have already been filed or decrees obtained, further proceedings should be stayed, and

(ii) that the present maximum limit of Government takkavi loan, *viz.*, Rs. 30 per acre should be increased to Rs. 50 per acre.

10. It has been represented that the coffee planters are very heavily indebted and that these old debts have been pressing hard on them and they are finding it difficult to meet even the ordinary interest charges. The creditors are also reported to be rushing to courts and attempting to obtain decrees and bring the estates to sale. A suggestion has been made that a moratorium for at least a period of five years in respect of these debts may be declared so that the planters might tide over the present period of depression and that even the transactions which have been concluded by the sale of properties in Civil Courts and by delivery of possession of properties to the Civil Court purchasers, may be re-opened and the properties restored to their original owners subject to necessary conditions. Government consider that such a measure is neither practicable nor justifiable. The Debt Conciliation Act has been in force in the Koppa Taluk for nearly two years and the Act has recently been introduced into the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks in which the bulk of the coffee estates are situated. Under Section 26 of this Act, on the filing of an application before the Board, the suit or other proceeding then pending before the Civil Courts could be suspended until the application is disposed of by the Board. The planters would thus get the desired relief by getting proceedings instituted before the Debt Conciliation Board.

11. As regards the suggestion for increasing the present limit of loan of Rs. 30 per acre to Rs. 50 per acre, Government consider that having regard to the average realisations from the crops, the limit now prescribed is quite reasonable and does not admit of any enhancement. If, in addition to the cash advances made under the takkavi loan scheme, the cost of spraying and of spraying materials supplied by the Agricultural Department is taken into account, the aggregate amount advanced by Government may often be as much as Rs. 45 per acre.

12. In this connection, it has been suggested that the advances made to a planter by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments might be consolidated and treated as a single loan for the purpose of recovery. The Revenue Commissioner is requested, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to report if this proposal can be adopted with advantage.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bifurcation of Dakhle Kebbahalli from Asli Inam Gowdagere in the Mandya Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4643—L. R. 39-30-5, dated 5th April 1932, ordering that the Shanbhogi hak of Dakhle Kebbahalli Village in Mandya Taluk may be restored to Shanbhog Narasimhaiya of Keragode Village, Mandya Taluk.

2. Letter No. 4811—39-40, dated 13th April 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the bifurcation of Dakhle Kebbahalli from Asli Inam Gowdagere as noted below:—

	Asli Gowdagere						Kebbahalli (Dakhle)					
	Extent			Assessment			Extent			Assessment		
	A.	g.		Rs.	a.	p.	A.	g.		Rs	a.	p.
Occupied ...	527	16		798	12	0	1,206	7		810	8	0
Phut Kharab ...	138	10		...			593	36		...		
Total ...	388	26		708	12	0	612	31		810	8	0

ORDER NO. R. 6505-9—L. R. 629-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MAY 1940.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, has reported that Murthi Rao, son of Shanbhog Narasimhaiya, Keragode Village, Mandya Taluk, has, in accordance with Government Order read above, requested that he may be allowed to look after the Shanbhogi office of Dakhle Kebbahalli Village separating it from the Asli village. It is reported that Government having directed in Government Order dated 5th April 1932 that Chandrasekhariah is entitled to the Shanbhogi office of Asli Gowdagere and Narasimhaiya, father of Murthi Rao (the petitioner), to that of Dakhle Kebbahalli Village, notifications inviting objections to the proposed bifurcation were published in the Gazette and that three objection petitions were received in the matter. The local officers consider that these objection petitions are untenable. It is further reported that the District Survey Officer, Mysore, who was consulted in the matter, has opined that the villages may be bifurcated. In these circumstances, the Revenue Commissioner recommends that the Shanbhogi firka may be bifurcated.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.
(In-charge.)

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Temporary Officials of the Department of Co-operation.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 10652, dated the 16th March 1940, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, requesting sanction for the extension of the concessions contemplated in para 2 of Article 232 of the Mysore Service Regulations, to the temporary officials of the Department of Co-operation.

ORDER No. A. F. 5766-7—C. S. 23-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD APRIL 1940.

The Registrar reports that there are 43 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies of whom 38 are permanent and 5 are temporary and that in addition there are eight Land Mortgage Inspectors and three Official Liquidators of Co-operative Societies who are continued from year to year. He represents that persons who are appointed at first against the vacancies in the temporary cadre and are eventually absorbed in the permanent cadre will not be eligible to count the period of employment in temporary vacancies for purposes of reckoning qualifying service for pension which works as a great hardship on the persons so appointed. He further states that the chances of the incumbents of temporary posts being continued in clear vacancies in order that the service rendered by them in such vacancies may qualify for pension are very rare. He therefore requests that, in view of the fact that the temporary Inspectors are brought under exception to Article 197 (b) of the Mysore Service Regulations for purpose of grant of leave and leave allowances provided they have put in a continuous service of not less than five years, and as many of the officials are continued in temporary appointments for long periods before they are eventually absorbed in permanent vacancies, which results in the denial of the benefit of reckoning the period of their service in such temporary vacancies for purposes of pension, the concessions contemplated in para 2 of Article 232 of the Mysore Service Regulations be extended to the temporary officials of the Department of Co-operation.

2. In the circumstances explained, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Registrar.

3. Necessary amendments will be incorporated in the Mysore Service Regulations.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, to be Special Duty Officer in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly to be held in June 1940.

ORDER No. RL. 2221-28—R. A. 36-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MAY 1940.

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, placed on special duty in Government Order No. O. 2703-14, dated 2nd May 1940, is also placed in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly commencing in June 1940. Members of the Representative Assembly are requested to place themselves in communication with Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the Session of the Assembly.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, and the Assistant Engineer, Headquarter Range, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the officer on special duty.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mr. K. Thipperudraiya, Assistant Commissioner doing duty as Assistant Secretary to Government on special duty, to assist the Public Service Commissioner for Mysore.

ORDER No. 4487-89—C. B. 3-39-17, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH MARCH 1940.

In Government Order No. 3685-3735—C. B. 103-39-1, dated 19th January 1940, Mr. A. C. Gupta has been appointed Public Service Commissioner for Mysore to examine the existing rules in the matter of recruitment to the subordinate services, and prepare a draft set of rules. For this purpose it has been found necessary to give him the assistance of an Assistant Secretary to Government for some time to enable the Commissioner to prepare the draft rules and submit the same to Government at an early date. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that Mr. K. Thipperudriah, Assistant Commissioner doing duty as Assistant Secretary to Government, be drafted on for this work, and that the number of Assistant Secretaries to Government be increased by one for a period of six months in the first instance. This additional post will be treated as a temporary addition to the cadre of the Civil Service.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Continuance of the rates for the retail sale of Sandalwood at the Sandal Kotis in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10393-4—Ft. 4-38-22, dated the 14th April 1940, sanctioning the continuance of the rates for the retail sale of Sandalwood at the Sandal Kotis in the State till the end of March 1940.

2. Letter No. D1. 75-1045—39, dated 2nd May 1940, from the Chief Conservator of Forests, requesting sanction to the continuance of the rates referred to in the Government Order read above till the end of June 1941.

ORDER NO. A. F. 6274-5—FT. 1-39-13, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH MAY 1940.

Sanctioned.

The statement showing the rates is appended to this order.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Statement of rates for the retail sale of Sandalwood in Sandal Kotis.

Sl. No.	Description of wood	For sales of and above 28 lbs. Per ton Rs. a p.	For sales within 28 lbs. Rs. a. p.
1	Vilayet Budh	1,250 0 0	0 9 0
2	China Budh		
3	Panjam		
4	Ghotla	1,000 0 0	0 8 0
5	Ghatbadla		
6	Bagardad		
7	Roots, First Class	1,250 0 0	0 9 0
8	Roots, Second Class		
9	Roots, Third Class		
10	Jajpokal (First Class)	900 0 0	0 7 0
11	Jajpokal (Second Class)		
12	Ainbagar	700 0 0	0 5 0
13	Cheria		
14	Ain Chilta		
15	Hatri Chilta		
16	Milwa Chilta	475 0 0	0 4 0
17	Bosala Bukani		
18	Saw Dust, Coarse	550 0 0	0 4 6
19	Bosala Powder		
20	Saw Dust, Machine	1,000 0 0	0 8 0
21	Saw Dust, Superfine or Baloon Dust		
22	White Chips, Powder	70 0 0	0 0 6
23	Saw Pieces of billet Class Sandal Planks	1,250 0 0	0 9 0
24	Bombay Billets	1,200 0 0	0 9 0

N.B.—(1) The rates quoted above are ex-koti delivery and will be in force from 1st April 1940 to end of 30th June 1941.
(2) Terms for all retail sales are cash payment and immediate removal.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

The Manufacture of Sodium Bichromate in the State.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1492, dated 17th April 1940, from the Government Director, Industrial Concerns, Bangalore, submitting for consideration a note on the manufacture of Sodium Bichromate.

ORDER No. D. 5247-51—I. & C. 483-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH MAY 1940.

The question of manufacturing bichromates with the chrome ores available in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time. A Committee consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin has gone into the question in detail. It has examined the information collected on the subject in the past, as well as the results of the experiments recently carried out in the Indian Institute of Science by Dr. K. R. Krishnaswamy, B.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. It recommends that as there is a shortage of sodium bichromate at present in the country, early steps should be taken to commence the manufacture of this chemical in the State and considers that the machinery and equipment required for a medium-sized factory could be obtained locally.

1. Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, B.A., Director, Industrial Concerns.
2. Dr. K. R. Krishnaswamy, B.A., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.
3. Mr. B. Rama Rao, M.A., D.I.C., F.G.S., Director of Geology in Mysore.

2. The capital expenditure for a plant capable of producing 1¼ tons daily is estimated at Rs. 55,000, exclusive of the cost of crushing and grinding equipment which may require an extra expenditure of Rs. 15,000. In addition, the factory would require a working capital of Rs. 70,000. The Committee is of opinion that the factory may with advantage be located at Belagola.

3. Government approve of the scheme and request the Government Director of Industrial Concerns to take all the steps necessary for establishing the factory. Dr. Krishnaswamy has consented to act as Technical Adviser for the development and working of the scheme.

4. The Comptroller to Government is requested to place at the disposal of the Government Director a sum of Rs. 5,000, to be drawn as required, for preliminary expenses.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

The reduced rate for the occupation of the First Class Travellers' Bungalows be continued for a further period of one year from 15th April 1940.

READ—

Government Order No. P. W. 3075-3136—S, dated the 31st March 1939, directing that the fees for the occupation of First Class Travellers' Bungalows in the State be reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 per room per day tentatively for a period of one year from 15th April 1939.

ORDER No. P. W. 4085-147—S, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH MAY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the reduced rate, *viz.*, Re. 1 (rupee one) per room per day, fixed in the Government Order read above, be continued for a further period of one year from the 15th April 1940.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Formation of an Agricultural Colony in the Irwin Canal Area.

ORDER No. R. 6721-80—L. R. 245-37-19, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MAY 1940.

The question of starting an Agricultural Colony in the Irwin Canal area to afford facilities to suitable educated young men to engage themselves in agriculture has been under consideration for some time past. A committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Director of Agriculture in Mysore was requested to go into this question and submit a workable scheme for the consideration of Government, indicating the lines on which the Colony may be established and providing necessary safeguards so that losses similar to those which have occurred in the Bhadra Colony may not arise.

2. The Committee have submitted their proposals, the main features of which are as follows :—

(i) Persons who have read up to the S. S. L. C. Standard and who are either graduates in Agriculture or have passed out of the Agricultural School may be taken as colonists, the selection being made by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

(ii) To start with, 10 colonists may be selected.

(iii) The colony should be under the direct charge of the Manager of the Irwin Canal Farm and the general supervision over the Colony should be vested in a Committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore (now Mandya District), the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Mandya, the Secretary of the Mysore Sugar Company and two non-official members, one from each of the Mandya and Maddur Taluks.

(iv) Each colonist should be given 15 acres of land on lease for a period of six years, the amount of lease being nominal and equal to the assessment on the lands.

(v) If the colonists succeed, the land may be conveyed to them at the end of six years at a fair upset price which may be fixed at the present market value of the land, the price being recovered in ten annual instalments from the date of sale.

(vi) The Government should advance to each colonist a sum of Rs. 1,500 on account of capital cost to be incurred on the items of undermentioned expenditure and a further sum of Rs. 500 annually for meeting working expenses. The amount required for cultivation should be advanced on

the security of the crops to be grown on the land and recouped every year as soon as the crops are harvested.

Capital Cost.

	Rs.
House and cattle shed	... 1,000
Two pairs of bullocks	... 300
Ploughs and other agricultural implements ...	... 200
Total	... 1,500
Working expenses to be recouped from the crops grown	... 500
Total	... 2,000

(vii) Each colonist should give a deposit of Rs. 1,500 in token of his earnestness and as security for the amount advanced by Government.

(viii) The Sugar Company should be requested to buy all the sugarcane grown in the colony.

(ix) The colonists should be encouraged to take to industries subsidary to agriculture, such as poultry farming, dairying, sheep breeding, etc.

3. The Committee consider that under the triennial rotation of crops and with the growing of money crops in the colony the income for each colonist will be about Rs. 600 per annum. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 which will be advanced to the colonists free of interest.

4. Government are pleased to sanction the scheme as outlined above with the modification that the deposit to be made by each colonist may be reduced to Rs. 1,000. The advances made to the colonists will carry no interest for the first four years and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum thereafter. The balance of advance after adjustment of the deposit will be recovered in five equal annual instalments after the fourth year. But if the colonist selects to purchase the land, the purchase price will include the balance of advance that may be due by him. Necessary provision will be included in the budget of the next year for the purpose.

5. Government are also pleased to direct that a committee consisting of the following persons be appointed to work out the further details and give effect to the scheme :—

(1) The Director of Agriculture in Mysore (Chairman)
(2) The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District
(3) The Secretary, Mysore Sugar Company
(4) The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Mandya
(5) Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, M.A., retired Professor of the Central College, Bangalore
(6) Mr. R. K. S. Mather, Gundlupet
(7) A member from Mandya or Maddur Taluk

6. The Director of Agriculture is requested to select in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner suitable lands in a compact block if possible and give wide publicity to the scheme, invite applications from qualified educated men and start the colony very early. He may dispose of the applications as they are received without waiting for the full number required.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Adds the name of the Mysore Lac and Paint Works to the list of Abbreviated Telegraphic Addresses.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

O. M. No. A. F. 6287-6305—P. & T. 29-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH MAY 1940.

The following will be added to the list of abbreviated addresses of several Government offices issued from time to time and will come into force from the 7th May 1940 :—

Name of office or officer.	*Abbreviated address.*	*Locality at which registered.*
Mysore Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.	Paint.	Mysore.

By Order,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Working of the Debt Conciliation Act in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3847-18—L. R. 323-39-6, dated 18th December 1939, deputing Mr. B. K. Ramakrishnaiya, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government, to examine the working of the scheme of Debt Conciliation in the State in all its aspects and submit a report to Government.

2. Letter No. 112—D.C.B., dated 25th March 1940, from the said officer, submitting his report.

ORDER No. R. 6799-810—L. R. 323-39-17, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND MAY 1940.

Mr. Ramakrishnaiya has examined in detail the working of the Debt Conciliation Act, 1937, and other allied matters and has submitted an interesting report which is published for general information. The High Court, the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to forward their views to Government at an early date on the points dealt with in the Special Officer's report. Suggestions received from the public before July 15, 1940, will also be duly considered by Government in passing orders on the Report.

(Printed as an Annexure.)

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER ON THE WORKING OF THE DEBT CONCILIATION SCHEME IN THE STATE.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The Committee appointed by Government in 1934 to consider measures of relief to the agriculturists to tide over the economic depression recommended, among other things, that a measure of debt conciliation may, with advantage, be tried so that the standing debts may be brought down within the repaying capacity of the debtors. In their order, dated the 30th October 1935, Government generally accepted the scheme proposed by the Committee except for a few modifications. This scheme was further examined and the High Court was also consulted and a Bill was placed before the Legislative Council in June 1936, and it was promulgated into law in February 1937, as Act VI of 1937.

2. Government in their Order, dated 13—14th June 1938, sanctioned the introduction of the scheme for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 1938, in six taluks noted in the margin as an experimental measure. The Debt Conciliation Boards in these taluks have thus been working for just over 18 months in conciliating debts on the voluntary basis. Till the end of December 1939, the Boards received 622 applications involving a total amount of Rs. 8,35,947-3-7 (392 applications by debtors covering a debt of Rs. 7,02,770-12-3 and 230 applications by creditors covering a debt of Rs. 1,33,176-7-4). Of these, conciliation was effected in 64 cases, reducing the debt amounting to Rs. 55,852-12-1 to Rs. 35,920-1-6. This has resulted in a total reduction of such debts by about Rs. 20,000 only. The total expenditure incurred by Government for the purpose during the period amounted to Rs. 4,941-7-0. (For details see the tabular statements I and II in the Appendix).

Chikballapur, Madhugiri, Devanhalli, Nagamangala, Sagar, and Koppa.

3. From the reports of the working of the scheme in these taluks and from representations made on the floor of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and by the public, Government found that the results were not sufficiently encouraging and the expectations which they entertained when the scheme was sanctioned had not been realised. In answer to an interpellation during the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly last year, Government were pleased to state that it was under their consideration to have the working of the Debt Conciliation Boards examined with a view to remedying defects, if any. Government were accordingly pleased to place me on special duty to examine the working of the scheme in all its aspects and submit a report to Government within one month indicating the defects, if any, and suggesting the lines on which action may be taken so that the object of the scheme may be more fully realised.

4. With a view to acquaint myself with the working of the Boards, I visited all the places where the Boards were located and had also discussions with the members of the Board in those places and also the general public. I had also discussions with the District Judge, Shimoga, Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, and with the members of the Bar at Narasimharajapura and Mandya. At my request, several gentlemen, both official and non-official, were kind enough to send me their suggestions and recommendations. The Merchants' Association, Shimoga, also forwarded to me a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of theirs on the subject in question; and several representations were also made to me by individuals during the meetings I had in various places. With the kind permission of the High Court, I was enabled to collect statistics regarding the institution of suits and stay proceedings relating to the taluks where the Debt Conciliation Boards are established. My acknowledgments are due to all these persons and institutions for their assistance and co-operation in my investigation.

II. WORKING OF THE DEBT CONCILIATION BOARDS.

5. A close examination of the appended tabular Statement I will show that of the 622 applications filed before the Board, 81 applications covering a debt of Rs. 1,42,199-5-8 have been rejected under Section 7 on account of the failure on the

part of the applicant to furnish the necessary particulars; 199 applications covering a debt of Rs. 2,62,801-9-0 have been dismissed under section 9 either for the reason that the applications were not pursued with diligence or that conciliation was impracticable; and four applications covering a debt of Rs. 42,950 were dismissed under section 17 as no conciliation could be effected within a year. It will thus be seen that the number of applications in which conciliation was effected bears a small proportion to the number of applications filed or to those rejected or dismissed. The figures given below show the number of applications filed before the Boards during the three half-years when the Act has been in force:—

Period	Chikballapur	Madhugiri	Devanhalli	Nagamangala	Sagar	Koppa
1st July 1938 to 31st December 1938.	28	42	25	24	75	11
1st January 1939 to 30th June 1939.	22	19	19	89	29	25
1st July 1939 to 31st December 1939.	21	11	43	95	20	24

6. A study of the above statistics reveals that the expected result has not been achieved. During the short period that the Act has been in operation, it has not been able to redeem the indigent debtorse to any appreciable degree from the clutches of moneylenders. But if we bear in mind that the Act has been in operation only for a short period of 18 months or so, it may perhaps be too early to condemn it on the basis of the results achieved. In the first place, people must get accustomed to the facilities offered in the Act. Many of the borrowers are ignorant of the beneficial provisions of the Act. Even those who have a knowledge of the provisions of the Act have not availed themselves of the benefits offered as they desire to stand well with their creditors and do not want to lose the little credit that they are now able to command. As suggested by the Banking Enquiry Committee, some amount of propaganda is also necessary to make the creditors and the debtors understand that the honest creditor and the honest debtor have each to gain something under the Act.

In the next place, the Boards have met only for a few days during the period for transacting business. The number of days on which the Boards have met vary from 23 to 60 days during this period of 18 months. Naturally much work cannot be expected to be turned out during these sittings. There is a welcome feature that latterly the Boards have been meeting more often than before. It may be expected that the output of the work will also be much greater. It is not so much the restricted scope of the Act but the absence of any provision to enforce prompt settlement and payment of conciliated debts that have made the Act ineffective. At present the Board merely compels the creditor to reduce his amount without compensating him either by ready cash payment or by giving him property. Even the reduced amount is spread over a large number of years. If a cash payment is offered it will also be very easy to persuade the creditor to take a much smaller amount than is really due to him. If some provision can be made for the payment of conciliated debts, there is no reason why the Act could not be successfully worked. It is no doubt true that the Act has led to the adoption of questionable practices. Documents have been taken for much larger amounts than what is really advanced. Sale deeds have been taken where the transaction really intended is only a mortgage. Such practices cannot obviously be a lasting phase and can be expected to disappear now that the Moneylenders Act has been introduced. This Act also forbids the molestation and intimidation of debtors and punishment for these offences is also provided for. These factors may be expected to induce the creditor to seek more and more the help of the Debt Conciliation Boards. That the benefits of the Act have probably been just begun to be understood can be gathered from the fact that in Nagamangala and Devanhalli taluks, the creditors have of late been freely resorting to the scheme. The main reasons which influence them are apparently the saving of heavy cost and avoidance of uncertainties and worries of litigation. The working of the Act requires therefore to be watched for some time more before one can decide whether its benefits are extensive or not.

7. *Some irregularities noticed.*—(1) In a petition filed by a creditor, the Board did not call for any statement from the defendent as contemplated in section 8 (3). It merely examined the debtor orally and even then did not elicit from him whether the debt in question was the only debt due by him or if he had any other debts to pay. Conciliation was effected by the debtor agreeing to sell his properties to the creditor in satisfaction of his debt.

(2) No process fee is levied in respect of notices issued either under section 8 or under section 10. Even the postal charges for sending notices by registered post under section 8 (2) is met from the contingent grant of the Board and not levied from the applicant.

(3) Contrary to the mandatory provisions of section 17, cases are allowed to be pending for more than a year.

(4) Contrary to the underlying principle of the Act and without the consent of the creditor, the Board directs that the creditor should receive what in the opinion of the Board is a fair amount and proceeds to conciliate on that basis.

(5) Rent as defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, is excluded from the definition of the "debt". Any decree relating to such rent is *ipso facto* taken out of the purview of the Act; but in some cases rent decrees also have been conciliated by the Board.

(6) In some cases statements under section 10 (2) are not filed and in some other cases even notices under this section are not issued.

(7) Conciliation has been effected on an application filed by a debtor in respect of joint debt, or a debt guaranteed by a surety, though there is no provision in the Act empowering the Boards to conciliate such a debt in the absence of the co-debtor or the surety.

(8) Even after the secured creditor has made a statement refusing to accept a settlement, his presence is insisted upon till the application is disposed of.

(9) Even after confirmation of sale and delivery of possession (which indicates that the debt is no longer existing) the creditor-purchaser is asked to appear before the Board on every date of hearing.

8. DOUBTS FELT BY THE BOARD.

(1) *Whether Process Fee should be paid for Notices under Sections 8 and 10 and who should bear the cost of Postage for sending Notices under Section 8 (2) by Registered Post.*—The practice regarding the levy of process fee and postal charges is not uniform in all the Boards. While some of the Boards levy postal charges from the applicants concerned; other Boards meet such charges from their contingent grants and no Board seems to be levying the process fee for notices. It is an elementary principle that the applicant who prays for the issue of any process should pay the necessary charges. There is also no justification for the Boards meeting the cost of sending notices by registered post from out of its contingent grant. In respect of notices under section 8 (2), both the process fee and the postal charges must be levied from the applicants; (compare Rule 27 (3) of the Mysore Insolvency Rules); and process fee under section 10 (2) must be levied from the applicants. To make the point clear a rule may be added as in Punjab that the cost of issuing these notices shall be recoverable by the Board from the applicant in advance.

(2) *Whether the Boards may issue coercive processes to secure the presence of Parties and Witnesses.*—Section 13 provides that subject to the rules made under the Act, the Board may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of parties and witnesses and with the production of documents as are conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911. Rules 15 to 19 of the Debt Conciliation rules govern the procedure for summoning parties and witnesses. No provision is made here for issue of warrant or proclamations to enforce the attendance of defaulting parties and witnesses. It is desirable that the rules be amended by empowering the Board to issue such processes and to exercise the following powers under Order 16 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1911, subject to the prior sanction of the Deputy Commissioner—

(*a*) to issue warrant of arrest;
(*b*) proclamation and attachment of property,
(*c*) the imposition of fines; (Compare Rule 49 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Rules).

(3) *Difficulty experienced in the case of Illiterate Debtors not being able to furnish full Particulars required under Section 6.*—Some difficulty seems to have been felt by the debtors in this behalf as shown by the fact that out of 392 applications filed by the debtors, about 80 applications have been dismissed for failure on their part to furnish correct particulars. It is, however, difficult to say whether in all these cases the debtors were really unable to furnish particulars or whether after having achieved their object in having execution proceedings against them stayed, they were indifferent regarding the further prosecution of their applications before the Board and deliberately allowed their applications to be dismissed, particularly as rejection under section 7 would not preclude them from making a fresh application. But the difficulty till now experienced by them can hereafter be easily got over. With the introduction of the Moneylenders Act, the debtor has now the right to get a correct statement of his debts from his creditors. It is also open to him to obtain a certified copy of the Record of Rights Index register as regards the particulars of the landed properties owned by him. It should thus be possible for an honest debtor to furnish without much difficulty the particulars required under section 6.

(4) *Whether in determining if a Debt is subsisting or not the ordinary Law of Limitation should be applied or Limitation provided in section 24 of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Act should be deemed to be applicable.*—Provision in section 24 of the Agriculturists' Relief Act is a special rule of limitation applicable only to suits against agriculturists as defined in that Act; and it follows therefore that for the purposes of determining under the Debt Conciliation Act whether a debt is or is not barred by time, the Board should be guided by the ordinary rules of limitation.

(5) *When the Secured Creditor to whom more than 50 per cent of the total Debt is due does not agree to Settlement, whether a Settlement can be effected in respect of the remaining Unsecured Creditors.*—In view of the clear provisions of Section 14 (1) an agreement of a settlement is to be recorded only when a creditor to whom more than 50 per cent of the debt is owing comes to a settlement. So no settlement is possible in a case like the one under consideration.

(6) *Whether in case of Revival of an Application under Section 24, the period of one year prescribed under Section 17 is to be counted from the date of the original Application or from the date of Revival.*—I think the starting point must necessarily be the date of application. While computing the period of one year, the period from the date of dismissal of the application till the date of its revival is to be excluded.

(7) *Whether in respect of Applications filed by the Creditor, an examination of the Creditor is necessary under section 10, as in the case of the Debtor.*—A perusal of sections 4 to 10 of the Act clearly indicates that at that stage an examination of any creditor is unnecessary and it is only with a view to determine whether it is desirable for the Board to attempt to effect a settlement that the debtor is to be examined under section 10. Creditor's examination will, if necessary, take place after a statement is filed by him under section 10.

(8) *Whether for the purpose of registering the Agreement executed under Section 14, Parties to the Agreement have to appear before the Sub-Registrar.*—The present procedure adopted by the Boards is to expect the parties to appear before the Sub-Registrar and get the agreement registered. The said procedure clearly overlooks the beneficial provisions of section 14 (2) and (3) and causes unnecessary delay and lot of trouble to parties who might be living in various places and at great distances from the Sub-Registrar's Office. The object of the legislature in enacting Section 14 (3) appears to be just to avoid unnecessary delay and inconvenience to the parties. It seems enough if the Chairman of the Board sends the agreement to the Sub-Registrar who is bound to register it by virtue of the provision of Section 14 (3) of the Act, read with section 88 of the Registration Act, and return it to the Chairman. Sub-section 2 of section 14 also requires that an agreement shall be registered within 30 days from the date of making thereof. The procedure suggested above will also help the Board to get the document registered within the prescribed period. Sub-section (2) of section 14 also contemplates the framing of some rules for the guidance of the Chairman. I would suggest that suitable rules may be made on the analogy of Rule 103 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Rules.

(9) *Whether a Creditor to whom less than a sum of Rs. 100 is due, can file a Petition before the Board when the aggregate debts of the Debtor exceed Rs. 100.*—According to the definition of debtor, a debtor is a person whose debts exceed Rs. 100. It is open to such a debtor to file an application under section 4 (1). Section 4 (2) provides that if the debtor has not made an application, any of his creditors may make an application to the Board to which the debtor might have applied. It is not the amount due to any individual creditor but the total amount due by the debtor that determines the question whether an application can be filed before the Board.

(10) *Whether an Agreement not registered within 30 days of its making is to be treated as cancelled.*—In view of the mandatory provision of section 14 (2) that an agreement shall be registered within 30 days from the date of making thereof, it seems to be fairly clear that if registration is not effected within the prescribed period, the agreement cannot take effect as if it were a decree of a Civil Court and will not be executable as such. It is suggested by one of the Boards that, instead of 30 days, a period of 90 days may be fixed for getting the agreement registered. There seems to be no real necessity for enlarging the period. Section 14 (1) requires that if a settlement is arrived at between the parties it shall *forthwith* be reduced to writing in the form of an agreement and under sub-sections 2 and 3, the Chairman has merely to send the agreement for registration,—of course, after levying the necessary cost from the parties concerned as per Rule 21 (2). Such simple and speedy procedure having been prescribed for the registration of the documents, a period of 30 days seems to be sufficient.

(11) *Whether interest that is already paid should be taken into consideration in calculating the amount due as per Section 16.*—This section merely introduces the rule of 'Damdupat' in respect of matters before the Board. It only means that at the time the Board settles the amount due to any creditor, it shall not allow as interest any amount greater than the principal.

(12) *The effect of a Certificate under Section 19 (1) in respect of (i) a Decree already passed; and (ii) in respect of a Pending Suit.*—As for the creditor who has already obtained his decree, the certificate does not affect him.

In the second case, the creditor will not be entitled to the cost of the suit then pending and whatever may be the rate of interest mentioned in the bond, he will not be entitled to get interest on his debt from the date of certificate in excess of simple interest at 6 per cent per annum (See A. I. R. 1935, Nagpur 43).

(13) *Whether the Stamp Duty recoverable on an Agreement is only ten annas or whether it is to be recovered on the value of the subject-matter of the Agreement.*—The practice in this behalf does not seem to be uniform. While some of the Boards get the agreement executed on a ten-anna stamp paper, other Boards insist that the stamp duty should be paid on the value of the subject-matter of the agreement. In view of the consideration that the Act is intended for the benefit of the debtor and the fact that Rule 21 (1) provides that the stamp duty on an agreement should be paid by the debtor, it appears to me that the stamp duty of ten annas is sufficient.

(14) *Whether Decreed Debts and Secured Debts could be re-opened and scaled down and Certificates issued in respect of them under Section 19.*—In view of the definition of the term debt which includes both the secured debts and decreed debts, the Boards are thoroughly competent to deal with these kinds of debts also. The only point to be noticed is that while the Board is ordinarily at liberty to decide disputes regarding the existence of the amount of debts due, it has no such power in respect of a decreed debt which shall be taken as conclusive evidence as to the existence and the amount of the debt. No question of scaling down these debts arises as the Board has no power under the Act to scale down debts but can persuade the creditor to reduce the amount due to him both in respect of the secured debt and the decreed debt. If the conditions prescribed in section 19 are satisfied, the Board can issue a certificate in respect of both the secured debt and the decreed debt. No stage is fixed for issue of a certificate.

9. Some other doubts felt by the Boards and suggestions made by them to improve the Act are considered in connection with the proposals to amend the existing Act.

10. Before closing the topic on the working of the Boards, I wish to make a few observations on the effect of the establishment of the Debt Conciliation Boards

on the institution of suits in the Civil Courts. The Debt Conciliation Boards were started in six taluks in the year 1938-39. The figures given below relate to the institution of the suits filed from these taluks in the years 1937-38, 1938-39 and the first half of 1939-40, as also the number of applications filed before the respective Conciliation Boards.

Year	Chikballapur		Madhugiri		Devanhalli		Nagamangala		Sagar		Koppa	
	1*	2*	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1937-38 ...	163	...	78	...	156	...	305	...	168	...	25	...
1938-39 ...	126	50	43	61	102	44	222	113	137	104	21	36
1939-40 ... (first half year)	68	21	64	11	59	43	128	95	86	20	25	24

1* Represents the number of suits filed in the Munsiff's Court for recovery of secured and unsecured debts.

2* Represents the number of petitions filed before the Debt Conciliation Boards.

A scrutiny of these figures reveals that in the year of the establishment of the Debt Conciliation Boards, there was a sudden fall in the institution of suits, obviously for the reason that the creditors were not fully aware of the scope of the Act and chose to wait and watch the working of the Act instead of going to Courts. But during the course of the first year of the working of the Boards, they must have come to know that the debtors were not likely to approach the Boards in large numbers for relief and consequently we find that corresponding to the decline in the institution of petitions before the Board there is an increase in the institution of suits, approximating to the old level and in some cases even exceeding that limit (*e.g.*, see figures for Madhugiri and Koppa). It looks as though the usefulness of the Boards is in a way reflected in the raise or fall of institution of suits from the respective taluks where the Boards are situated.

III. REMEDIAL MEASURES.

(i) *General Suggestions.*

11. Opinions furnished and representations made to me during the meetings cover almost the entire field of the Debt Conciliation Act. Most of these suggestions aim at replacing conciliation by compulsion and in the view of many persons, the Debt Conciliation Act serves no purpose and if the situation is to be met the present Act must be replaced by an Act like the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act or the recently-enacted Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act. I feel that the settlement of debts on voluntary basis and by resort to compulsion are fundamentally opposed to each other, and that it would perhaps be outside the scope of my special duty to consider the desirability of substituting compulsion for conciliation in the scheme for debt relief. But as a number of persons and even the Conciliation Boards have urged the question, I think I may just as well briefly discuss the desirability or otherwise of substituting compulsion by conciliation.

12. Under section 14 of the Act, a Conciliation Board can effect a settlement only if creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts are owing, are agreeable to the settlement. The Boards can do nothing more than persuade the creditors to accept their suggestion. It is still open to the creditor or creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the amount is due to withhold consent and thwart any agreement effected by the Board even with the rest of the creditors. The element of compulsion provided in sections 19 and 20 is so feeble that it has not much deterrent effect on recalcitrant creditors. It is also noticed that even the power of issuing a certificate has not been exercised by some of the Boards. (It cannot be said that in all those cases in which creditors refused to accept the offer made by the debtor, the said offer was not fair and the Board consequently did not issue any certificate). It cannot be denied that no system of relief based on mutual agreement could help the party who is in a disadvantageous position. For this reason, the trend of legislation in British India and other States has recently turned towards compulsion. Madras was the first to pass an Agriculturists' Relief Act accepting the principle of compulsion. Even in Central Provinces where the

Debt Conciliation Boards were doing very good work, a Debt Relief Act has recently been passed for the reason that the Debt Conciliation Act has failed to do all that was required and that the weak point in the said Act was that the Boards had insufficient powers to deal with recalcitrants and were dependent on the consent of the creditor. (See statement of objects and reasons for the Central Provinces and Berar Relief of Indebtedness Bill of 1938). The Cochin State was obliged to abolish the Debt Conciliation Board with the observation that "though the Chairman and the Members of the Board had exerted to the utmost of their capacity, the Government had found that the expenditure, time and labour involved, had not been commensurate with the result achieved" and has recently passed a similar Act (Act XVIII of 1114). Bombay has also passed an Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act wherein the element of compulsion is embodied. The Debt Relief Enquiry Committee of Travancore recently recommended the passing of a Debt Relief Act providing for compulsory scaling down of debts; and at a joint session of the two Houses, the Travancore Government accepted the principle that conciliation should make room for compulsion.

13. If we now look at the other side of the picture we find that it is admitted on all hands that the effect of debt legislation is that it would considerably dry up the most important source of credit at present available to the agriculturists. As observed by Sir M. G. Deshapande: "Even in Government reports the admission is manifest that the establishment of the Debt Conciliation Board has resulted in the shrinkage of credit of the agriculturists and that they are finding it extremely difficult to secure loans for agricultural operations." If compulsory scaling down of debts is introduced, it would completely upset the credit machinery of the State. It will also have a very demoralising effect as the debtor would be out to look up to the State to rescue him out of an impossible situation. Such legislation would induce the borrowers to become reckless in the hope that agitation would always bring about the necessary legislation lessening the burden of debt. As observed by Professor B. Mukherji of the Lucknow University: "It would be foolish to imagine that the problem of rural indebtedness has been or can be solved by the debt relief legislation. It has not been solved and never will be by such one-sided legislation. A mere reduction in the rate of interest or forcible scaling down of debt will not solve the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the long run. Economic laws cannot be cheated" (Indian Co-operative Review, January-March, 1939).

14. Any substantial redemption is not possible so long as the need for borrowing exists and also so long as alternative agencies for borrowing are not instituted. The Agriculturists' Relief Committee in Mysore have estimated the agricultural debt in the State at not less than 35 crores of rupees. They are also of opinion that practical considerations and the amount involved preclude any attempt by the State for the payment of the debt in cash or in bonds. In view of their limited resources, even the Co-operative Societies and the Land Mortgage Banks cannot be expected to tackle the whole problem of agricultural indebtedness in the State. The Royal Commission on Agriculture has observed: "In the present state of India, he (the moneylender) is a necessity and that being so, his calling will not be abolished by making it illegal. He alone is in a position to provide the bulk of the capital required for current agricultural needs and on a recurrence of severe distress he will continue, as in the past, to support people by timely loans". He is thus an indispensable factor in our rural finance.

15. Even as early as 1935, the Committee appointed to consider the question of amending the Agriculturists' Relief Act, had expressed that "there is a general concensus of opinion, though a few persons have expressed themselves otherwise, that as the result of the drastic provisions of the Regulation, the credit of the agriculturist is greatly curtailed with the result that they are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain even small loans required to meet their urgent and unavoidable needs." The position has definitely gone worse with the passage of time and with the passing of the Debt Conciliation Act. It is not therefore wise to eliminate the moneylender as a class and completely kill the little credit facilities available to the agriculturist by introducing too harsh a measure. The foregoing considerations compel me to feel that a complete adoption of compulsion is not immediately necessary or advisable. I think, however, that some strengthening of the element of compulsion is called for to deal with the recalcitrants, and that it should, however, be done in such a manner as not to come into conflict with the underlying principle of voluntary conciliation.

16. It is hardly necessary to state that no scheme for the relief of indebtedness can be really helpful unless some effective means are provided for repayment of the conciliated debt. The absence of such a provision would merely make the scheme purely theoretical and make the conciliation of debts meaningless. At present the creditor has great grievances against conciliation inasmuch as debts are reduced considerably and spread over long terms extending over 20 or 30 years, and even these instalments are not paid regularly. The one form of settlement that appeals most to him is the offer of cash payment though it is much less than the amount really due to him. If he would be paid in cash he could be prevailed upon to make considerable sacrifices. In fact it was freely expressed in all the places that I visited, both by the debtors and the creditors, that creditors were willing to forego not only interest but some portion of the principal also if they were assured of receiving payment either in cash or debenture bonds guaranteed by Government. It is as a result of their feeling a sense of helplessness in the matter of recovering loans advanced by them and apprehended reductions at the hands of the Board that they have taken to various ingenious devices to frustrate the aims of law by taking documents for much larger sums than are really advanced and also taking sale deeds of properties where only a mortgage was intended. If only a scheme could be formulated, whereby the land mortgage banks and the primary societies could be utilised for advancing long term credit to the agriculturists such collusive or clandestine practices will disappear and conciliation would be more easy and more effective.

17. The Land Mortgage Bank is an indispensable complement to all schemes of debt relief. It is not all debts that these banks are prepared to pay. It is only such debts as are covered by sufficient security that the banks undertake to discharge. In our State they advance loans up to 50 per cent of the value of the security offered. It was represented that there would generally be no necessity to conciliate the debts of a debtor whose debts amount to only 50 per cent of the value of the landed property as the debtor in such cases would generally be capable of discharging his debts and the creditor, being satisfied with the security, will not generally press for repayment. Where the assets and liabilities are equal, the Land Mortgage Bank does not come to the rescue of the debtor. It is here that the Debt Conciliation Boards can persuade the creditor to reduce his claim so that it would be possible for the debtor to approach the Land Mortgage Bank for a long term credit. The process of conciliation would be very much helped if the rules governing the grant of loans by the Land Mortgage Banks are relaxed so as to permit them to grant loans up to 70 per cent of the value of the security offered. The Agriculturists' Relief Committee recommended that in view of the fall in land values due to depression a margin of 50 per cent was unduly restrictive and proposed that the limit up, to which loans may be sanctioned may be raised to 70 per cent of the market value. In their order dated the 30th October 1935, on the recommendations of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee, Government accepted the above recommendation of the Committee to raise the limit of the loan to 70 per cent of the value of the properties hypothecated. It is a matter for consideration whether action may not now be taken to amend the bye-laws of the Land Mortgage Banks in that behalf.

18. If the Land Mortgage Bank is to be in a position to come to the rescue of deserving debtors, it should be placed in possession of adequate funds to achieve it. "With the growing volume of conciliated debt that will have to be paid off through its agency it will be necessary to empower the Bank to raise the funds needed through the issue of further debentures guaranteed by Government". It is also necessary that in order to make the Bank popular with debtors some changes have to be effected in the method of its working. The Bank does not now issue any loans below Rs. 300 or in excess of Rs. 5,000. It seems that this lower limit must necessarily deny the utility of the Bank to a considerable portion of the debtor class. As the Act now provides that a debtor who has got a minimum debt of Rs. 100 can apply to the Debt Conciliation Board for relief, I think the minimum amount to be granted by the Bank may also be lowered to Rs. 100 so that the Bank may be of help to a greater number of debtors among poorer clases. Regarding the upper limit of Rs. 5,000 also, some change would be desirable. The Boards being empowered to conciliate debts without any pecuniary limit, there may be many cases where the conciliated debt may amount to more than Rs. 5,000. Such cases are sure to occur frequently in respect of coffee planters in Malnad. In

27. The economic depression has affected equally both the big and the small agriculturists. Both of them are equally in need of relief. On account of general financial status, it seems unnecessary to make an innovation, that would create an invidious distinction. Moreover, as observed earlier, it is most unlikely that the State would undertake to pay for creditors or guarantee payment to them, and therefore the argument that if big debts are included the total amount of debt to be dealt with would be beyond the possibility of redemption loses its force. I may also refer in this connection to the observations of *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, the then First Member of the Council, when he moved that the Debt Conciliation Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. "As the Bill will apply only to settlements on voluntary basis, the value of the debts which are to be conciliated is not a very material point. If larger sums than Rs. 10,000 could be dealt with under the Bill, I say so much the better for all concerned and the country as well."

28. During my enquiry it was also brought to light that some persons who are burdened with heavy debts have also a number of small debts due to them. If the restriction suggested above is adopted, it would have the effect of cutting down their assets while their debts would be left intact, a contingency which should be avoided as far as possible. In view of the foregoing considerations, it seems to me that no restriction need be placed regarding the pecuniary status of the debtor. In this connection I may be permitted to observe whether it is not desirable to make a survey of agricultural indebtedness in the State by taking advantage of the coming Census Operations in 1941 by collecting the necessary statistics in this behalf. (In the last Census of 1931, such information seems to have been collected in Travancore.)

29. Section 3 provides that the Board shall consist of a Chairman and two members. Rule 3 (1) provides that the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Board shall be two, of whom one shall be the Chairman. Whenever a vacancy occurred consequent on the death or resignation of a member of the Board in view of the mandatory provision of section 3 (1), the Boards cannot function till the vacancy is filled up. It was urged that so long as the Board has the necessary quorum it should be made possible for the Board to function notwithstanding any vacancy. It seems desirable to introduce a clause as is done in the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, that the occurrence of any vacancy on the Board through death or resignation or removal of its members shall not in any way affect the validity of any proceedings pending before the Board and the said proceedings shall be continued before the said Board as if there was no occurrence of any such vacancy. I may also add that in the rules under the Central Provinces Act it is provided that a "Board having a quorum may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the number of its members other than the Chairman."

30. Debt as defined in section 2 (*e*) excludes from the operation of the Act arrears of wages, land revenue or anything recoverable as arrear of land revenue, rent as defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Code or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation. It was urged that this definition works as a hardship to persons who have got a right to get maintenance either under decree of court or otherwise and that such liability in respect of maintenance should also be excluded from the definition of the debt. There is much force in this contention as the persons to be affected happen to be either helpless women or minor children. It is therefore desirable that the definition of debt is suitably amended by excluding any liability in respect of maintenance whether under a decree of court or otherwise. It is also for consideration whether it is not also desirable to amend the definition so as to exclude any tax, cess or payment due to any municipality or village panchayet or other local authority.

31. It was urged in all the places that the Act is one-sided—all against the moneylender. There are so many penalty clauses in the Act that even a slight mistaken procedure on the part of the creditor means discharge of his debts. But there is no such penalty for the debtor. In respect of the petition filed by the creditor, the debtor may or may not appear before the Board and though he may have appeared at one stage, he may discontinue to appear later on with impunity. The creditor finds his position helpless and his application is perforce to be dismissed. He naturally feels that the Act is discriminatory and that in fairness the debtor should not be allowed to have his own way and there must be some

penalties which will induce him to appear before the Board. It is true that the Act is mainly intended for the benefit of the debtor and if in respect of an application filed by a creditor, the debtor does not comply with the notice or fails to furnish particulars and in consequence the application gets dismissed, it is the debtor that ultimately suffers. But all the same the creditor and the Board should not be left to the mercy of the debtor and he must also be made to feel that his indifference would be visited by some sort of penalty. I would therefore suggest that we may introduce in our Act a provision similar to section 13 (3) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act that if any debtor fails to comply with a notice under section 8 (2) or to furnish particulars under section 8 (3) and the Board consequently dismissed the application, it may allow against the debtor such costs as it considers reasonable and such costs will be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue on an application made within ninety days by a creditor to whom the same is due.

32. Another point that was seriously urged at all places was the abuse by unscrupulous debtors of the provisions of section 26 and the right to file any number of applications. It was urged that the beneficial effects of Agricultural Relief (Amendment) Act, 1935, is practically nullified by the Debt Conciliation Act, inasmuch as when a property is brought for sale, the debtor files an application before the Board and consequently the further execution proceedings in the Civil Court are automatically stayed. The debtor does not stop there. Once the sale of his property is stayed, he grows indifferent about the prosecution of his application before the Board and finally allows it to be dismissed for default or for failure to furnish particulars. When the creditor again takes the trouble and brings the properties to sale, the debtor in his turn files a fresh application before the Board and has the satisfaction to see that further proceedings before the Civil Court are stayed. The creditor is thus in a way effectively prevented, by the dishonest methods of the debtor, from reaping the fruits of his decree. To use the words of Castello J. : " It is possible even under the general law for a dishonest debtor, even if he be a judgment-debtor, to evade his just obligations and to avoid discharging the debt which he undoubtedly owes. But now a further weapon has been placed in the hands of the dishonest debtors in the shape of the intervention of the Debt Settlement Boards ". (See Manindra Mohan *vs.* Bepin Behari 41 C. W. N. 1370.) It is therefore urged that some restriction should be placed on the debtor's right to file successive applications before the Board. There seems to be much force in this contention. There has recently been a decision of the Madras High Court that the debtor is entitled to have the proceedings stayed only once and when he allows his petition before the Board to be dismissed and comes again with a fresh application he is not entitled to get relief under section 26. (A. I. R. 1940, Madras. 31.)

33. It is not possible to say what view of the law our High Court would take when a similar question goes before them. Irrespective of the debtor's right to get the proceedings stayed on a second application, it seems necessary that some check should be placed on his vagaries. Otherwise the valuable time of the Board is wasted and the creditors are also unnecessarily harassed. In Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act a bar has been placed on the right of the debtor to file successive applications. Section 19 of that Act provides that if once an application has been made by a debtor and disposed of, no Board shall entertain a second application within two years of the date of disposal of the first application. A similar provision may be incorporated in our Act, limiting the period of disability to one year only. This would greatly satisfy the creditors and make the debtors prosecute their applications diligently.

34. *Section 9.*—During the enquiry it was represented that with a view to defraud creditors certain debtors alienated their properties and then applied to the Debt Conciliation Board for the conciliation of their debts and that it was necessary that such practices should be discouraged. A clause may be added to section 9 that where the Board is satisfied that the debtor has within 180 days before the date of the application made by him under section 4, transferred any of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors, it shall dismiss the petition.

35. *Section 14.*—In an earlier portion of my report I have stressed upon the desirability and the necessity for strengthening the element of compulsion, without coming into conflict with the principle of conciliation on voluntary basis. This could be achieved if power is given to the Board to pass

an order that where an agreement is arrived at between the debtors and creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts are due, the other creditors should accept an offer made by the debtor, if in the opinion of the Board the offer is a fair one. Such a procedure is in force in Bengal and is said to be working well. (See section 19 (*b*), Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act. There, it is enough if creditors to whom only 40 per cent of the debts agree.) When the creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts are due, agree to a settlement, it will not be unfair to infer that the agreement is a fair one and no serious harm is likely to be caused to other creditors if it is ordered that their debts shall also be settled in accordance with the offer made by the debtor. (This method of compulsion is not novel. Even under the Insolvency Act a composition scheme which in effect corresponds to the scheme of debt conciliation, is binding on all creditors if a majority in number and three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose debts are proved, accept the proposal. See section 38 of the Insolvency Act.) It is possible that in some cases of conciliation, genuine creditors suffer, because of the fictitious creditors entered in the list. The fictitious debts are introduced to overcome the difficulty of securing the consent of creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts are owing, and also to force the unwilling creditors to come to an agreement as otherwise their right of recovery would be postponed. But any discovery of such fraud would make the application liable to be dismissed, and simply because it is likely that the provisions of the Act are likely to be abused by some dishonest debtors, it is no reason why its beneficial effects should be denied to a larger number of honest debtors. It seems to me therefore that the popular wishes regarding the introduction of the element of compulsion may be conceded to the extent provided in section 19 (*b*) of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act and section 14 of our Act amended accordingly.

36. Another important representation from almost all the persons in all the places was to the effect that unless the distinction now made between secured and unsecured creditors is removed, no real benefit will accrue to the debtors from the Debt Conciliation Act. It was urged that the majority of the debts were secured debts and in view of the second proviso to section 14, the secured creditors were generally unwilling to agree to conciliation, with the result that the Boards were feeling helpless when any secured creditor or a number of secured creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts were owing were not agreeable to reduce debts as suggested by the Board. It is true that section 19 provides that where a creditor has unreasonably refused to accept an offer made by the debtor which, in the opinion of the Board, was a fair offer, the Board has the power to give a certificate which will have the effect of disentitling the creditor to future costs of suit and to claim interest in excess of 6 per cent. This has not, however, acted as a sufficient deterrent on the secured creditor. The reason for the secured creditor's reluctance to join in the agreement must be something different from the protection given to him under the 2nd proviso. This attitude on the part of the secured creditor can easily be understood if we consider his position under the existing Act. The position seems to be somewhat as follows. When a secured creditor enters into an agreement with the debtor, his mortgage lien on the mortgage property would be extinguished and his position would be little better than that of an unsecured creditor. If he refuses to agree to the settlement, his right to proceed against the secured property is protected by the 2nd proviso to section 14. The Board can no doubt grant a certificate under section 19, but as already observed, the certificate has no deterrent effect. In fact, it would not be surprising if a secured creditor believes that by refusing to enter into an agreement he would gain more than by entering into an agreement, and losing his lien on the mortgage security. It is desirable therefore than an amendment is introduced with a view to induce him to come to a settlement without fear of losing his lien on the mortgage security. It was with this object that the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act was amended in 1936 by adding section 12-A, whereby the mortgage security of a secured creditor joining in an agreement is permitted to subsist until the amount due to him has been paid or the property has been sold for the satisfaction of such debt. Section 27 of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act also contains a similar provision. I would therefore suggest that our Act may also be amended by adding a provision corresponding to section 12-A of the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act. With this amendment, one may be sure that the reluctance of the secured creditor to come into an agreement will be very much reduced. In view of the suggestion made in the previous paragraph to amend the section on the lines of section 19 (*b*)

of the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act, the 2nd proviso to section 14 may also be suitably modified.

37. Debts due to Co-operative Societies are included within the scope of the Act, for the definition of a creditor includes a co-operative society. But the first proviso to section 14 provides a special safeguard to co-operative societies that when a co-operative society is one of the creditors, no settlement, in so far as it affects the debts owing to such society, shall be valid without the previous approval in writing of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore. Opinion was fairly unanimous that the co-operative societies as at present worked did not deserve this preferential treatment. They stated it was their experience that the societies were not as a rule more inclined to be generous than the average creditor so that the Act may be made as much applicable in their case as in the case of other creditors. The reason for this exemption being granted to the co-operative societies is probably for the reason that these societies are intended to work in the interests of debtors and their aim, unlike that of the moneylenders, is not to deprive them of their holdings. It is, however, urged that the societies are charging high rate of interest, a higher penal rate in case of default and that they are also recovering advance interest. They stated that the interest charged by the Co-operative Societies would thus generally be not less than what an ordinary moneylender was charging.

38. The Committee on Co-operation in Mysore have observed in their report: "There is an impression, which is not without a basis of fact, that the sowcar is often more lenient in his attitude than a co-operative society can afford to be." In this connection certain observations made by Reilly, C. J. in 15, Mysore Law Journal 230, may not be out of place. "The plaintiffs in this case are a Bank. But perhaps any one who had only heard my description of the transactions with which we have been concerned would be surprised to hear that they are called a 'Co-operative Bank.' Their transaction with defendant might be represented as taking the name of 'Co-operation' in vain. The rates of interest they exacted .....appear to me very strange. Eleven per cent was itself a high rate of interest; and 15 per cent in default was an extraordinarily high rate of interest, as they profess to have been satisfied that the security in this case was ample..... And he (Advocate for the Bank) also tells me, what surprises me more, that it is usual for Co-operative Banks in this State to deduct from amounts advanced something for interest in anticipation..... 'One result of that is that the rate of interest stated in a borrower's document regarding a loan misrepresents the actual rate of interest to be paid by the borrower, and in the case of an ignorant borrower, will almost certainly mislead him. It was one of the most objectionable tricks of usurers in other parts of the world to require their borrowers to pay interest in advance. It is to my mind very surprising that co-operative institutions should continue that method of misrepresenting the interest which they are going to take from borrowers..... When we find that co-operative methods or what are called 'Co-operative methods' work in this way, it is perhaps not so difficult to understand why co-operation has not succeeded in relieving agriculturists of their indebtedness..... .....I hope that those who are in control of this Bank and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will take into consideration what I have said about the rate of interest and the methods adopted by the Bank."

39. Apart from these unsatisfactory features of the working of the co-operative societies, there are other reasons why the co-operative societies should not be placed in a privileged position.—(i) conciliation must comprise the entire debt if it is to be effective; (ii) a preferential right given to the co-operative societies would cause a grievance to private creditors. For these reasons, Prof. P. J. Thomas doubts the wisdom of the decision to give a preferential treatment to the Co-operative Societies. The Travancore Debt Relief Enquiry Committee has also recently recommended that the legislative measure that is going to be passed regarding scaling down of debts should apply also to co-operative societies and co-operative banks. In view of these considerations, it seems desirable that instead of exempting all the societies generally, the Government should be empowered to exempt particular societies or classes of societies at their discretion, so that this concession may be extended only to such of the societies as they consider to be deserving thereof by reducing the lending rate and abolishing penal interest and giving up the objectionable practice of collecting interest in advance (Compare section 25-A of the Agriculturists Relief Act.)

40. *Section 17.*—This section provides that if no amicable settlement is arrived at within 12 months from the date of application, the Board shall dismiss the application. It was urged by some of the members that it is desirable to give certain amount of discretion to the Board to keep applications pending for a longer time when the Board is convinced that honest attempts are being made for arriving at settlement and where neither of the parties is responsible for the delay. It is expected that the proceedings of the Board should be rapid and as free as possible from the intricacies and technicalities of the ordinary civil proceedings. Even in the Civil Courts a time limit of one year is in a way insisted upon for disposing of all cases and the delay in some cases pending before the Board is probably due to the fact that the Boards have not been meeting very often and the petitioners are not diligently prosecuting their petitions. Any relaxation from the mandatory provisions of section 17 is not unlikely to prolong the duration of a petition much beyond one year. A perusal of the tabular statement will show that the average duration of cases ending in agreement is about six months. Even allowing for some delay owing to unexpected causes it should not be difficult to dispose of cases normally within a period of one year. It seems to me, therefore, there is no real necessity to amend the section in the way suggested.

41. *Section 18.*—There is no provision as to what the debtor should do if the creditor refused to accept any amount tendered to him in accordance with the terms of the agreement or in those cases where the creditor is dead and his heirs are not known or where there is a dispute as to who the heirs of the deceased creditor are. To provide for such contingencies a provision may be made in our Act corresponding to the provisions under section 13-A to 13-D of the Central Provinces and Berar Act. (Even the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act was amended in that behalf in 1936.)

42. *Section 19 (1).*—One of the most important things to be taken into consideration in deciding whether an offer made by the debtor is fair or not is the repaying capacity of the debtor. Though this aspect might be said to be covered by item No. (6) in sub-clause (1), it is desirable that a specific clause to the effect is embodies in that section.

43. *Section 23*:—There seems to be a widespread feeling that the aggrieved parties should have the right of appeal or at least of revision against the order of Debt Conciliation Boards. In an article in the Indian Co-operative Review for January-March, 1939, regarding Debt Relief in the Central Provinces, Sir M. G. Deshpande observes: "The crowning absurdity of the Act is that there is no provision for any revision or appeal against the order of the Debt Conciliation Board. The Board has jurisdiction over cases involving an amount of Rs. 50,000 (Our Boards exercise no limit of pecuniary jurisdiction) whose Chairman is an officer of the Provincial Service, is final. This is not only absurd but entirely prejudicial to the interests of the creditors, in fact, against all principles of equity and fairplay." But it must be remembered that "the Conciliation Boards are not courts in the ordinary sense of the word, and they are more or less executive and advisory bodies, advisory to the parties who come before them." When the High Court were consulted before introducing the Bill, they were strongly of opinion that throughout their activities, it was desirable that the Boards should not be tramelled by the strict procedure of courts and that their proceedings should not be subject to revision by the High Court. But in view of the various amendments proposed to the Act which, if adopted, may affect in various ways the rights of the parties that appear before the Boards, it may be desirable to give the aggrieved parties a right to have the correctness of the Board's decision tested by another tribunal. The Board's proceedings being of a summary nature it would not be practicable to give a right of appeal. But granting a right to the aggrieved parties to take up the orders of the Board under certain sections of the Act in revision to the District Judge's Court within whose jurisdiction the Boards are situated, may be favourably considered.

44. *Section 25*:—The section provides that in any proceedings before the Board any party may appear with the permission of the Board by a legal practitioner. A perusal of the last two columns in the appended Statement I shows that while legal practitioners have appeared only in a few cases before certain Boards, they are freely allowed to appear in a number of cases before the other Boards. In all the places that I visited, the opinion regarding the appearance of lawyers in the proceedings before the Board was somewhat divided, some advocating that in the

interests of clients and particularly the creditors living in various places, it would be desirable to allow lawyers, some others were equally definite that the presence of the lawyers retarded the speedy disposals of the cases before the Board. I might also observe that even the members of the Bar were not agreed regarding the desirability of generally allowing the lawyers to appear in the proceedings before the Board. It is generally felt that the presence of legal practitioners would make the proceedings prolonged and complicated and the atmosphere of friendly and practical negotiations and accommodation would be greatly affected and that of litigation re-introduced. In Bengal and Central Provinces as also in Hyderabad, legal practitioners are prohibited from appearing in the proceedings before the Board. Regarding the appearance of legal practitioners before the Board, our Act follows the Madras Act. The proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council when the Bill was under discussion shows that it was with a view to provide for certain exceptional contingencies that a provision was made for the qualified appearance of legal practitioners. Even in the recently enacted Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, pleaders, vakils and mukhtyars are generally excluded from appearing in proceedings before the Board; a proviso is however added that if the Board, after examining the parties to any proceedings before it, is of opinion that any of the parties is not sufficiently competent to represent his case and that in the interests of justice it is necessary to allow such party, the assistance of any pleader, vakil or mukhtyar, or advocate or attorney of High Court, the Board may allow such party at its own cost to be represented by pleader, vakil, mukhtyar, or advocate or attorney of High Court. I think it is desirable to enact a similar provision in our Act, so that the Boards may allow the appearance of lawyers only in deserving cases and not as a matter of course as is now being done.

45. *Section 26*:—This section relates to the suspension of the suit or other proceedings pending before a Civil Court when an application has been filed before the Board in respect of debt relating to the said proceedings. So far as the decrees passed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are concerned, they may be pending execution, either before the Civil Court or before the Revenue Court. The section as it stands does not apply to the execution petitions pending before the Revenue Courts. It is possible that before the approval of the Registrar is obtained for any proposed settlement with the society and the Board could act upon it, execution proceedings before the Revenue Court might have successfully terminated and the debtor's properties sold away and purchased by a stranger. In such a case, the debtor is sure to lose the benefits of the settlement with the co-operative society. It is therefore desirable that just as in the case of proceedings before a Civil Court, a provision is also made to stay the proceedings before a Revenue Court when an application is filed before a Debt Conciliation Board. Similar relief is also necessary in respect of money disputes pending before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It was urged in all the places that such relief was urgently called for in view of the fact that a number of decrees of co-operative societies are pending execution before Revenue Courts and that cases are also pending before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. I would therefore suggest that section 26 may suitably be amended by the addition of the words "or Revenue Court or the Registrar of Co-operative Societies" after the words "Civil Court."

46. During my enquiry I had occasion to notice that even after sales were held by the Civil Courts but before confirmation, further proceedings in the Civil Court are stayed when an application is filed before the Board subsequent to the date of the sale. It is doubtful if after the sale is held the proceedings could be stayed. It has been held in A. I. R. 1937, Nagpur 98, that when the property has been sold in execution of a decree, the title of the auction purchaser vests in him from the date of sale subject to confirmation; which is inevitable in the absence of any objection and there is nothing in section 21 (corresponding to section 26 of our Act) to prevent the court confirming the sale. In order to make the position clear an explanation may be added to section 26 that: "For the purpose of this section, the execution proceedings for the sale of any property shall be deemed to be pending until such sale becomes absolute."

47. I had also occasion to notice that one of the Boards had conciliated a joint debt on an application filed by one of the executants to the bond in the absence of his co-debtor. There is no provision in our Act empowering the Boards to conciliate a joint debt while one of the parties to the document is not before the

Board. The reason is obvious that any settlement by a creditor with his debtor behind the back of the surety will discharge the liability of the surety. It is, however, necessary that the Board should be invested with power to deal with such debts also with a proviso safeguarding the rights of the creditor to proceed against the absentee debtor. Such provisions are to be found in the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Act and also in the recently enacted Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act.

48. I should like to make one other suggestion. In good many cases where the debts are far in excess of the assets, no conciliation is possible and repayment of the debt is also out of the question; and insolvency seems to be the only proper solution; but most agricultural debtors would not resort to it willingly. At present when such cases come before the Board, the applications are dismissed on the ground that conciliation is impracticable. Mere dismissal on this ground will not help either of the parties. When the debtor is past redemption it is no use to allow him to continue in that condition. As remarked by the Agriculturists Relief Committee: "Such debtors should be afforded a chance of surrendering all their assets and being adjudged insolvents so that they may earn their living, if they can, freed from the perpetual bondage of an impossible debt." A provision may therefore be made in the Act requiring the Boards in such cases, to report the matter to the Court having jurisdiction which may deal with the reference as if it were an application under the Mysore Insolvency Act.

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

49. Subsequent to the passing of the Government Order directing an enquiry into the working of the 6 Debt Conciliation Boards then in existence, the scheme was extended by establishing a Board at Chikmagalur with effect from 31st February 1940, with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The jurisdiction of the Board extends over two taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudgere, the two important coffee growing taluks in the State. The cases that have already come before the Board indicate that it is likely that the Board would have to deal with a number of applications involving a debt of over Rs. 5,000. The question of financing these debtors to pay up to the conciliated debts (which will generally exceed Rs. 5,000) will also be of special importance. The working of this Board will thus be of special value for the reason that it deals with big agriculturists and is presided over by a high officer like the Deputy Commissioner.

50. Coming to the amendments suggested by me, I am afraid that they may seem too drastic to some, while they may appear too halting or inadequate to some others. But I may assure these persons that they have been suggested with due regard to the welfare of the State as a whole. The suggested amendments are expected to give better relief to the debtors without giving any reasonable ground for any feeling of alarm on the part of the creditors.

Nobody can deny that the problem of agricultural indebtedness has been agitating the minds of all for a long time and is not capable of easy solution. But this feeling need not deter us from our attempts to find proper means to give relief to the debtors. As remarked earlier, the debt legislation may consist of only temporary and partial expedients and the peasant, once relieved of his debts, may again come back to his old state of indebtedness sooner or later. But "no doctor would, however, refuse to give the prescription for improving the condition of the patient through the fear that the patient might lapse back into the same state of malady."

Before concluding, I may be permitted to express my gratitude to the benign Government for their kindness in giving me an opportunity to study the working of the Debt Conciliation Scheme in the State, and express my views and offer my suggestions on the problem of indebtedness which vitally affects the well-being of the vast rural population in the State.

25th March 1940. B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATION.

Sl. No.	Para No.	
1	15	A complete adoption of compulsion is not immediately necessary or advisable.
2	,,	The element of compulsion already present in the Act should, however, be strengthened.
3	16	Arrangements for immediate payment of settled debts is highly desirable.
4	,,	Payment of settled debts should be arranged through the Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Societies.
5	17	The maximum limit up to which loans may be granted by the Land Mortgage Banks may be raised from 50 per cent to 70 per cent of the market value of the security.
6	18	The minimum amount for loans granted by the Land Mortgage Banks should be lowered to Rs. 100.
7	,,	The upper limit of Rs. 5,000 should be raised in deserving cases where adequate security is forthcoming.
8	19	Land Mortgage Banks should be opened in all places where the Debt Conciliation Boards are established.
9	,,	The work of the Land Mortgage Banks and the Debt Conciliation Boards should be Co-ordinated.
10	21	The repaying capacity of the debtor should be improved.
11	22	Judicial Officers may be tried as Chairmen of the Debt Conciliation Board in some places.
12	23	It is not necessary to increase the strength of the Board.
13	25	It is not necessary to amend the definition of 'debtor,' limiting the scope of the Act to pure agriculturists only.
14	28	No debtor need be excluded on account of his pecuniary status or of his being heavily indebted.
15	,,	Statistics regarding the agricultural indebtedness may be collected in the coming census operations of 1941.
16	29	Section 3 to be amended by adding a saving clause enabling the Board to function notwithstanding any vacancy due to death, resignatisn or removal.
17	30	The following debts to be excluded from the definition of debt— (i) Claim for maintenance either under a decree of court or otherwise; (ii) Tax, cess or payment due to municipality, village panchayet or other local authority.
18	31	The Board may be empowered to order costs when dismissing a petition for failure of a debtor to comply with a notice under section 8 (2) or to furnish particulars under section 8 (3).
19	33	A provision to be made in the Act., placing a bar on the right of the debtor to file successive applications.
20	34	Section 9 to be amended by the addition of a clause making the application liable to be dismissed if the Board is satisfied that an alienation by the debtor within 180 days before filing the petition was with a view to defraud the creditors.
21	35	Section 14 to be amended by empowering the Board to pass an order directing an unwilling creditor to accept a fair offer by the debtor, where creditors to whom more than 50 per cent of the debts are owing, agree to an amicable settlement with the debtor.
22	36	Section 14 to be amended by permitting the existing mortgage or lien or charge to subsist when a secured creditor agrees to a settlement.
23	,,	Second proviso to section 14 also to be suitably amended.
24	39	First proviso to section 14 to be omitted and power taken by Government to exempt such societies as in their opinion deserve the preferential treatment.
25	40	It is not necessary to extend the period of one year prescribed in section 17.
26	41	Act to be amended by making provision for deposit of the amount by the debtors.
27	42	A specific clause to be added to section 19 that the repaying capacity of the debtor should also be taken into consideration.
28	43	Right of revision against certain orders of the Debt Conciliation Board may be allowed.
29	44	The appearance of lawyers before the Board should be restricted.
30	45	Section 26 to be amended by providing for stay of proceedings before the Revenue Court and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
31	46	An explanation to be added to section 26, that execution proceedings should be deemed to be pending until the sale becomes absolute.
32	47	The Boards to have power to conciliate joint debts, even when only one of the debtors files the application before the Board.
33	48	In cases where the debts are far in excess of the assets, the Board should refer the debtor to the Insolvency Court.

25th March 1940. B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA

STATEME

Statement showing the working of

Year	Cases pending at the beginning of the year		Cases registered during the year				Cases disposed of during the year							
			By debtors		By creditors		Rejected under Section 7		Dismissed under Section 9		Agreements executed under Section			
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Percentage of cases, etc.	Value of claims which have been compounded	Amount which clai have bee compoun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a
938-39 ...	...	...	84	1,84,126 0 0	20	24,337 0 0	37	77,458 0 0	31	85,569 0 0	11	10·5	5,991 0 0	5,234 0
39-40 (1st	25	39,495 0 0	19	26,225 4 0	1	627 3 0	14	20,391 11 6	4	5,659 9 6	4	8·9	2,386 0 0	2,196 0
Total ...	...	...	103	2,10,351 4 0	21	25,014 3 0	51	97,849 11 6	35	91,228 9 6	15	12·1	8,377 0 0	7,430 0
lapur, 9:	...	...	23	47,013 10 10	27	20,338 8 0	13	16,542 7 10	19	26,861 9 0	...	...	...	...
apur,):	18	23,948 2 0	15	57,799 4 9	6	8,084 12 0	2	3,141 0 0	21	24,972 0 0	2	5·2	6,058 6 5	3,050 0
	...	...	38	1,04,812 15 7	33	28,423 4 5	15	19,683 7 10	40	51,833 9 0	2	2·8	6,058 6 5	3,050 0
iri, 1938-39	...	...	57	1,12,682 14 3	4	1,900 0 0	2	2,434 11 0	25	26,960 8 6	8	13	2,962 18 3	2,408 12
1939-40 (1st	26	82,217 13 9	9	8,559 7 6	2	1,803 12 0	...	...	6	16,141 12 0	1	4	1,468 10 0	750 0
	...	...	66	1,21,542 5 9	6	3,703 12 0	2	2,434 11 0	31	43,102 4 6	9	12·5	4,438 7 8	3,158 12
lli, 1938-39.	...	...	26	23,556 1 9	18	11,203 14 0	2	647 12 0	11	6,740 8 0	8	18·2	6,574 12 0	3,772 3
1939-40	23	20,796 15 9	30	32,404 9 0	13	3,690 12 0	...	...	25	27,294 0 0	9	13·6	4,489 1 0	1,131 2
lf).	...	...	56	55,960 10 9	31	14,894 10 0	2	647 12 0	36	34,034 8 0	17	19·5	11,063 13 0	4,903 5
ngala,	...	...	67	67,228 2 6	46	21,988 15 10	10	8,702 11 4	7	4,248 10 6	10	8·8	17,832 9 8	11,826 6
ngala, 0 (1st half).	86	58,433 5 10	11	4,300 0 0	84	29,740 5 6	...	...	33	19,447 9 0	7	3·8	5,220 10 9	3,421 4
	...	...	78	71,528 2 6	130	51,429 5 4	10	8,702 11 4	40	23,696 3 6	17	8·1	23,053 4 5	14,747 11
938-39 ...	...	...	36	1,04,220 1 2	...	...	1	12,881 0 0	4	6,574 9 0	2	5·5	2,111 13 0	1,955 5
939-40 (1st	29	82,652 11 3	15	34,355 4 5	9	9,411 4 7	...	...	8	12,330 13 6	2	3·8	750 0 0	675 0
	...	...	51	1,38,575 5 8	9	9,411 4 7	1	12,881 0 0	12	18,905 6 6	4	6·6	2,861 13 0	2,630 5
Total ...	...	...	392	7,02,770 12 3	230	1,33,176 7 4	81	1,42,199 5 8	194	2,62,801 9 0	64	10·28	55,852 12 1	35,920 1

Total number of applications: Columns 4 and 6: 622.
Total amount Columns 5 and 7—Rs. 8,35,947-3-7.

Debt Conciliation Boards in the State.

Percentage of remission	Cases dismissed under Section 17		Cases pending at the close of the year		Number of certificates issued under Section 19 (1)			Average number of instalments fixed for payment of debt	Number of cases in which applications for review were filed	Number of witnesses examined during the year	Average duration of cases ending in agreement	Number of days on which the Board met	Number of cases in which a	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number of cases	Number of certificates	Amount due to creditors to whom certificate is granted							For deb-
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
		Rs.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				Mths. days.	Days.		
12·5	...	...	25	39,495 0 0	...	...	...	10 to 12 instalments	3	...	4 0	36	3	
8·0	...	...	23	37,910 2 0	...	...	...	Do	2	...	4 0	11	1	
11·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	18	23,948 2 0	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Information not furnised	.	
49·67	...	...	14	55,660 12 9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...		..	
49·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	..	
18·8	...	...	26	82,217 13 9	1	1	225 0 0	5	2	5	4 8	39	6	
49·9	3	36,050	27	39,220 5 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	5 4	21	6	
28·8	3	36,050	...	..	1	1	225 0 0	...	2	5	...	...	..	
42·6	...	...	23	20,796 15 9	1	1	1,500 0 0	9	1	....	9 15	18	2	
74·7	...	...	32	25,109 3 9	2	2	202 0 0	3	1	...	5 15	21	9	
55·8	...	...	...	...	3	3	1,702 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	..	
36·4	...	...	86	58,433 5 10	1	1	856 14 0	...	5	...	6 0	32	1	
34·4	1	6,900	140	60,905 4 7	6	6	3,781 2 0	...	2	...	6 0	11	1	
35·9	1	6,900	...	...	7	7	4,138 0 0	..	7	...	...	...	...	
7·4	...	...	29	82,652 11 3	1	1	556 5 0	..	...	...	6 0	21	28	
10·0	...	...	43	1,03,290 0 9	4	10	4,645 13 10	...	2	4	6 0	21	21	
8·0	...	..	...	...	5	11	5,202 2 10	...	2	4	...	...	...	
17·62	4	42,950	279	3,32,144 2 10	16	22	11,267 2 10	...	31	9	...	...	...	

Total number of applications: columns 8 and 10: 275.
Total amount of columns 9 and 11—Rs. 4,05,000-14-8.

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STATEMENT II.

Abstract of statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Debt Conciliation Boards for the year 1938-39 and first-half of 1939-40.

Name of the Board	Year	Receipts			Expenditure		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sagar	1938-39	127	13	0	626	3	0
	1939-40 (First half-year)	31	4	0	202	13	0
Total ...		159	1	0	829	0	0
Chikballapur	1938-39	67	13	0	480	8	0
	1939-40 (First half-year)	34	6	0	252	2	0
Total ...		102	3	0	732	10	0
Madhugiri	1938-39	45	12	0	609	0	0
	1939-40 (First half-year)	15	0	0	251	4	0
Total ...		60	12	0	860	4	0
Devanhalli	1938-39	92	11	0	542	6	0
	1939-40 (First half-year)	51	8	0	240	0	0
Total ...		144	3	0	782	6	0
Nagamangala	1938-39	106	6	0	560	1	6
	1939-40 (First half-year)	104	14	0	366	9	6
Total ...		212	4	0	926	11	0
Koppa	1938-39	88	5	0	530	2	0
	1939-40 (First half-year)	93	7	0	280	6	0
Total ...		181	12	0	810	8	0
Grand Total ...		860	3	0	4,941	7	0

STATEMENT III.

Consolidated statement showing the total number of applications filed before the Debt Conciliation Boards involving debts of more than Rs. 5,000 for the years 1938-39 and first-half of 1939-40.

Name of the Board	Number of applications filed before the Board involving debts of more than Rs. 5,000	
	1938-39	1939-40
Sagar	9	...
Chikballapur	1	3
Madhugiri	4	...
Devanhalli	...	1
Nagamangala	4	...
Koppa	5	1
Total ...	23	5 (28)

STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of original suits and execution cases in which the proceedings were stayed under Section 26 of the Debt Conciliation Act and the stage at which the proceedings were stayed in the Courts of the Munsiffs of Sagar, Madhugiri, Narasimharajapura, Mandya and Chikballapur, from 1st July 1938 to 31st December 1939.

Name of Court.	Applications filed for stay of proceedings			Stage at which the proceedings are stayed					
				At the stage of					
	Original suits	Execution cases	Total	Issue of summons or notices	Evidence	Issue of arrest warrants	Issue of attachment warrant	Sale	At other stages
MUNSIFF'S COURT.									
1. Sagar ...	6	40	46	1	2	4	...	36	3
2. Madhugiri ...	5	21	26	...	...	...	...	13	13
3. Narasimharajapura ...	9	27	36	2	5	...	4	14	11
4. Mandya ...	27	22	49	*	...	...	...	...	...
5. Chikballapur ...	19	*	19	...	4	...	...	...	15
Total ...	66	110	176	3	11	4	4	63	42

*Information not furnished.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1939.

READ—

The report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year ending 30th June 1939, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, with his letters No. G. 2. 4293-59 of 38-39, dated 27th December 1939, 9th January 1940 and 19th January 1940.

ORDER No. E. 3721-81—EDN. 40-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH MAY 1940.

Recorded:

The report which was due to Government on 15th October 1939 was received on 19th January 1940. Such delays should be avoided in future.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., officiated as Director of Public Instruction till 2nd January 1939 and Mr. E. G. McAlpine, M.A., Dip. Edn., V.D., J.P., resumed charge of the department from 3rd January 1939.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*— Mr. E. G. McAlpine toured for 47 days, visiting 128 institutions and offices in all the districts besides attending 62 meetings and conferences. Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, during the period he was in charge of the department, toured for 54 days, inspecting 295 institutions and offices, and attending 51 meetings and conferences.

The touring and inspection work of the Inspecting Officers of the department was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. D. Srinivasamurthy, Assistant Inspector, who was in charge of the City Range, Mysore, for 53 days did not inspect even one school and 60 out of 155 schools in this Range were left uninspected. This is not satisfactory. The number of Urdu Schools left uninspected in the Mysore District was also large.

4. *Statistics.*—The following table shows the total number of institutions and scholars as on 31st March 1939, classified according to management as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Kinds of institutions	1937-38		1938-39	
	No.	Scholars	No.	Scholars
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Government Institutions... ...	406	54,972	406	57,840
2. Institutions managed by the Local Bodies	4,832	224,763	4,842	2,27,449
3. Aided Institutions	1,688	55,096	1,717	56,429
4. Unaided Institutions	22	2,426	23	2,415
Total ...	6,948	337,257	6,988	3,44,133
Private ...	993	15,640	1,339	16,455
Grand Total ...	7,941	3,52,897	8,327	3,60,588

There was an increase in the number of both public and private institution, by 386 with an increase in the total strength by 7,691 pupils. On an averages there was one school for an area of 3·52 square miles and for every 771 persons of the total population. One out of every 2·67 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·43 (8·31), that of girls to the total female population 2·67 (2·54) and that of boys and girls together to the total population 5·61 (5·5.). The percentage of pupils under instruction as well as the average monthly number on the rolls and the average daily attendance are steadily increasing.

The following statement shows the percentage of scholars in different grades of Public Institutions to the total number of scholars in those institutions.

Institution	Number of		Percentage of	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Colleges	3,469	242	1·32	0·30
2. High Schools	10,028	973	3·82	1·19
3. Middle Schools	41,658	7,096	15·86	8·71
4. Primary Schools	201,915	72,418	76·87	88·90
5. Special Schools	5,603	731	2·13	0·90
Total ...	262,673	81,460	100·00	100·00

5. *Expenditure.*— The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on Public Instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 69,58,651 (Rs. 67,53,101) and was met from the several sources as noted below :—

Sources.	*Amount.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.	
1. State Funds ...	54,20,076	... 77·89
2. Local Funds ...	6,07,686	... 8·73
3. Municipal Funds ...	86,827	... 1·25
4. Fees	6,24,616	... 8·98
5. All other sources ...	2,19,446	... 3·15
Total ...	69,58,651	... 100·00

The direct expenditure (*i.e.*, excluding the cost of direction, inspection, buildings, equipment and scholarships) amounted to Rs. 52,38,677 and the indirect expenditure to Rs. 7,19,974.

The total receipts under the Elementary Education Fund, inclusive of the Government grant and of the opening balance (but exclusive of the invested balances), amounted to Rs. 26,11,194 and the expenditure under this head was Rs. 22,86,456.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-1-4 (1-0-9), of which Re. 0-13-6 (0-13-2) was met from State Funds. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,53,132 was incurred on educational buildings and a sum of Rs. 35,376 was paid from State Funds by way of building and equipment grants to aided institutions. A sum of Rs. 1,26,237 was spent on equipment for all kinds of Government institutions.

6. *College Education.*—The provision for the study of the Sanskrit language and literature on traditional lines was continued as in the previous year, in three institutions of collegiate grade, *viz.*, the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, the Sanskrit College, Melkote, and the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

7. *Secondary Education.*—The number of High Schools for boys remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 34, but the strength increased from 9,762 to 10,185 pupils, including 157 (119) girls. Of the 34 High Schools, 18 were Government Institutions, 8 Municipal and 6 Aided and 2 Unaided ones. Additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools to meet the increased demand for seats and the need for additional teachers was met by readjustment of existing staff and by the appointment of additional hands. The total number of candidates registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1939 was 3,789 and of these, 342 were candidates for supplementary certificates. Of the ordinary candidates, 3,391 were examined and 2,106 were declared passed, the percentage of passes being 62·1 (57). The University declared 1,293 of the 2,206 passed candidates as eligible for College courses of study, the percentage with reference to the number passed being 61·3 (57). Of the candidates for supplementary certificates, 335 sat for the examination and 259 of them (77·3 per cent) were declared eligible for admission to University Courses of study. The results in the Government High School, Tiptur, were not satisfactory, being only 30·9 per cent, as against an average of 60·6 per cent for Government institutions. The percentage of passes in the Aided and Municipal High Schools was higher than in the Government institutions, the average percentage being 71 and 64·8, respectively. The percentage of passed students declared eligible for College courses of study in the Government High Schools at Channapatna, Kolar and Tiptur and in the new High School, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City, Mahajana High School, Mysore and Bowringpet Municipal High School was not satisfactory being less than 30. In fact, the percentage in the Government High School at Tiptur is as low as 10, as against an average of 38·8 per cent for the Government Institutions, which does not reflect much credit on the staff. It is reported that the general level of school work as a whole and the tone of school life were satisfactory. It is, however, brought to the notice of Government that equipment of these schools has not kept pace with the steady growth in the number of pupils in High Schools. The need in this behalf is to some extent being met by providing an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 in the budget for 1939-40.

8. *Middle School Education.*—On 31st March 1939, there were 313 schools for boys with 43,624 pupils, including 2,022 girls as against 310 such schools with 41,474 pupils in 1937-38. The disparity in the distribution of pupils in the several classes of the Middle Schools is not very marked and is showing a tendency to decrease.

There was a rise in the percentage of passes in the Middle School Examination of 1939. Out of 9,218 candidates registered for the examination, 9,072 were examined and 4,181 passed, giving a percentage of 46·1 (41·0).

The demand for new Middle Schools is growing from year to year. The existing institutions are in need of additional and better qualified staff, improved accommodation and equipment. These requirements cannot be adequately met unless additional sources of revenue are forthcoming. The Special Committee on Elementary Education have considered this question in all its aspects, and have recommended the levy of fees in Middle Schools at District and Taluk Headquarters, the proceeds being funded and set apart for improving the facilities for Middle School Education. The proposals are under the consideration of Government.

9. *Practical Instruction.*—There were 99 practical instruction classes attached to Middle Schools. The Central Adikarnataka Institute was reorganised by converting it into a Vocational Middle School with effect from 1938-39.

10. *Primary Education.*—The number of upper primary schools for boys on 31st March 1939 was 311, with a strength of 31,499 pupils as against 306 schools

with a strength of 30,544 pupils in the previous year. The number of lower primary schools rose from 5,613 to 5,651, and the number of pupils from 206,762 to 208,151. The increase in the number of schools was due mainly to the opening of Primary Schools on a grant-in-aid basis. There has been a decline in the percentage of passes in the Upper Primary Examination. Out of 3,229 candidates registered for the Upper Primary Examination, 3,147 were examined and 942 passed, giving a percentage of 29·9 (34·6). There were 73 (72) schools for the education of adults on 31st March 1939, with 2,078 (2,204) pupils.

The working of the School Boards was satifactory. The financial position of the Local Education Authorities, Shimoga and Kadur, still continues to be unsatisfactory.

11. *Special Schools.*—The working of the institutions for training of men teachers is reported to be satisfactory though the existing arrangements for such training seem to be capable of improvement. The rate at which teachers are trained is not keeping pace with the recruitment of such teachers and the proposals made in this respect for a suitable redistribution of the provision so as to increase the number trained are under consideration. On 31st March 1939, there were 17 (14) commercial schools with a strength of 1,056 (1,013) pupils. The results in Shorthand, both Junior and Senior, and in Typewriting Senior were bad in the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy.

The Government School for the deaf and the blind boys, Mysore, had a strength of 74 (65). The institution was visited by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

The strength of the Municipal School for the deaf in Bangalore was 23.

12. *Women's Education.*—The number of High Schools for girls rose from 8 to 9 with an increase in the number of pupils from 707 to 816. In addition there were 157 (119) girls studying in Boys' High Schools. The number of Middle Schools for girls rose from 41 to 44 with a corresponding increase in the total strength by 573. The number of separate schools for girls was 529 (533) with a strength of 41,281 (39,501). In addition, there were 42,123 girls reading in boys' schools. The total number of girls under instruction was 81,484 (77,671). The slight fall in the number of girls' schools is reported to be due to the amalgamation of girls' schools with boys' schools of the Primary Grade.

One hundred and sixty-three girls passed the S. S. L. C. Examination, and of these, 103 were declared eligible for College courses of study. Three hundred and sixty-five girls passed the Middle School Examination, and 196 the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination. The results in the latter examination were not satisfactory, the percentage of passes being only 28·7. The Bhagini Seva Samaja, Mysore, did commendable work in the sphere of education of adult women by providing courses of instruction in both literary and vocational subjects.

The total expenditure on women's education, including University education, was Rs. 8,04,802 as against Rs. 7,34,792 in the previous year.

13. *Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*—The total number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians remained the same, *viz.*, four and their strength increased from 350 to 363.

14. *Education of Muslims.*—The number of separate schools for Muslim boys and girls rose from 905 to 919, and their strength from 38,882 to 39,840. Besides, there were 7,279 Muslim pupils reading in other schools. The percentage of Muslim pupils at school to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total Muslim population, was 84·89 as against 83·04 in 1937-38. The number of Urdu Middle Schools for girls was 7 with 678 pupils, and of Primary Girls' Schools 208 with a strength of 10,902 pupils.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on institutions maintained exclusively for the pupils of the Muslim community was Rs. 6,16,550 (Rs. 5,92,359), the direct expenditure incurred on such institutions being 14 per cent of the expenditure on all such institutions.

15. *Freeships and Scholarships.*—The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding that in the University, was Rs. 1,33,800. Out of 10,876 students in High School classes, 1,288 students enjoyed full fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or being exempted from the payment of fees, as belonging to certain specified communities. Besides, 775 students of certain

specified communities were exempted from payment of half the fees. In addition, 278 free studentships and 2,710 half-free studentships were granted to pupils other than scholarship holders in the High School Classes.

16. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—There were 434 separate schools for the education of the Depressed Classes with a total strength of 9,114. The decrease in the number of schools and pupils as compared with the previous year is due to the amalgamation of some of the schools with general schools. There were 11,875 pupils of the Depressed Classes in general schools. The Adikarnataka and Adidravida pupils who were successful in the S. S. L. C., Middle School, and Upper Primary Examinations numbered 79, 145 and 28, respectively.

The number of hostels and boarding homes intended for Depressed Classes was 27 with a strength of 1,039.

The Adikarnataka Girls' Middle School, Bangalore, had a strength of 34 (26), of which 20 pupils had taken weaving as their optional subject.

17. *Libraries.*—The number of libraries aided by the department was 22 as against 21 in the previous year. The public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to be popular and their usefulness to the reading public is steadily increasing.

18. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels and boarding homes increased from 110 to 111.

19. *Scout Movement.*—The total membership of the movement was 11,917. His Highness the Chief Scout was graciously pleased to preside on the last day of the Eighth State Scout Rally held at Chitaldrug and distributed the awards to the prize winners. The buildings and grounds at Arehalli-Guddahalli near Dodballapur were handed over by Government to the Boy Scouts for a period of five years, for use as a Central Training Camp. Sixteen training camps are reported to have been held during the year. A scheme calculated to ensure the rapid development and to increase the efficiency of the scout movement was sanctioned in April 1939 and consequently the Government grant to the movement was increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 for 1939-40 to Rs. 35,000 for 1940-41, and Rs. 40,000 from 1941-42 and onwards.

20. *The Girl Guide Movement.*—The progress of the movement in all the districts is reported to be satisfactory.

21. *Physical Education.*— The extra curricular activities in schools on the sports side were generally satisfactory.

22 *Medical Inspection.*—Medical inspection of boys was conducted in Colleges and Schools in the two cities and in 16 other municipal areas. Inspection of girls was confined to the three Government Girls' High Schools. The number of pupils examined during the year was 24,764.

23. *General.*—There were 15 benefactions ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 for various purposes connected with education during the year.

Their Excellencies the Marquis and the Marchioness of Linlithgow paid a visit to the Boy Scout Headquarters and also to the Girl Guide Headquarters on 13th January 1939.

The Director of Public Instruction has emphasised the need for the revision of the territorial jurisdiction of the inspecting staff, so as to secure equitable distribution of work and administrative efficiency. He has also stressed the necessity for reorganising the vocational instruction given at present in some of the Middle Schools, so that the object with which such instruction is provided for may be more fully realised. He has further referred to the need for improving the quality of the staff recruited to teach English both in High and Middle Schools. These matters will receive due consideration when definite proposals are received from the department. The Special Committee constituted to study the working of the Elementary Education Act and examining the several problems connected with the expansion of Primary Education in the State in all their bearings have since submitted their final report and the proposals contained therein are under consideration of the Government.

The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Itinerant Dispensary.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 305-16, dated the 3rd May 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, regarding the establishment of an itinerant dispensary at Karur, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.

ORDER No. G. 9793-5—MED. 308-37-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD MAY 1940.

The question of reviving the system of itinerant dispensaries in the Malnad has been under consideration for some time. Government consider that it is quite necessary to extend medical relief in rural areas in the Malnad by establishing an itinerant dispensary at Karur in the Shimoga District. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Dispensary will be supplied with a cart and a pair of bullocks and he will move in the interior villages on a prescribed itinerary.

Sanction is accorded to open immediately an itinerant dispensary at Karur on a tentative basis for two years. The scale of expenditure for the dispensary will be as shown in the appended statement. The entire recurring cost will be met by Government from the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the next year's budget for opening itinerant dispensaries in the Malnad, the cost of initial equipment being met out of the current year's grant under the head "Opening of new dispensaries."

The Senior Surgeon is requested to fix the itinerary of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who will be responsible for maintaining the cart and bullocks.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

Probable cost of an Itinerant Dispensary.

	Rs.
Initial Expenditure.—	
Europe medicines	800
One Bullock cart	130
A pair of bullocks	200
Furniture, etc.	250
Total	1,380
Recurring Expenditure.—	
One Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon	81 Average
Fixed locality allowance	25
Fixed travelling allowance	15
Two Compounders at Rs. 25	50
Fixed travelling allowances to Compounders	20
Local allowance to Compounders at Rs. 5 each	10
One Midwife	25
Allowance	5
Dispensary Attendant	12
Cart Driver's pay	12
Allowance	3
Fodder to bullocks	30
Contingent expenditure	10
Total	298 per mensem or 300 × 12 = 3,600 per annum.

Rs. 800 worth of medicines annually.
Entire cost to be met by Government.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Lays down the procedure for conducting processions in Harihar Town.

READ—

Government Order No. P.7232—Pol. 227-38-15, dated 8th May 1940, rejecting the appeal petition presented by T. Hemagiryappa and six others of Harihar Town against the order of the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug District, declining to interfere with the orders of the Amildar-Magistrate of Harihar Sub-Taluk in regard to the route of the procession on the Sri Basava Jayanti day in April 1939, proposed to be taken by the appellants.

2. Letter dated 10th May 1940, from the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug District, reporting the incidents of a fracas which took place between the Muslims and the Hindus in connection with the Basava Jayanti Procession on 9th May 1940.

3. Letter No. J1. C. 19—39-40, dated 17th May 1940, from the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug District, stating that leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities had since met to arrive at a common understanding in regard to the conduct of processions in Harihar Town and had reached an agreement in the presence of the Second Member of Council, the terms of which are set forth in the Mutchalika enclosed therewith, which has been signed by the leading Hindus and Mussalmans of Harihar and requesting that a Government Order may be issued embodying the said terms and directing that all processions in Harihar Town should henceforward be regulated by the issue of licenses and that every such license should be in accordance with the terms of the said agreement which are as follows :—

(*i*) *Halladakere Mosque.*—The Hindus have agreed not to play music on the road behind the mosque to the entire length of the compound wall, that is, from the point where the compound wall begins to the point of the bridge on the halla.

(*ii*) *Naduvalpete Jumma Masjid.*—The Hindus have agreed to stop music from the west of the Bavaji Mutt to the entire distance covering the mosque up to the edge of the road where the compound wall of the mosque ends.

(*iii*) *Naduvalpete Tonderi Mosque.*—The Hindus have the right to play music as per agreement contained in the deed of gift of the site on which the mosque is built.

(*iv*) *Kumbarapete Mosque.*—The Muslims have agreed to shift the mosque further up to a place where the question of procession with music will not arise at all with a view to allow unrestricted freedom to the Hindus to go on the Kumbaragere road in processions with music. The mosque will be shifted to the vacant site on Malebennur Road belonging to Mr. Mian Sab and others subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Front 20 feet to have a row of shops.
(*b*) Entrance to be in continuation of the street to the south facing the halla.
(*c*) Government to provide funds for the construction of the mosque and the shops.
(*d*) After the mosque is so shifted, the Hindus may pass with music without restrictions on the Kumbaragere Road.

4. Letter No. J1. C. 19—39-40, dated 18th May 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, forwarding an estimate for Rs. 4,500 for the construction of the proposed mosque on Malebennur road and recommending that the mosque be built at Government cost.

ORDER No. P. 7628-31—POL. 227-38-19, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH JUNE 1940.

Government agree with the District Magistrate that all processions in Harihar town should henceforward be regulated by the issue of licenses and that every such license should be in accordance with the terms of agreement arrived at by the parties and referred to above. A separate notification will accordingly issue under Section 35 of the Mysore Police Act, 1908, regulating the conduct of processions in Harihar town on the basis of the agreement reached by the leaders of the Hindu and Muslim communities.

2. Government accept the recommendation of the District Magistrate that the proposed mosque may be built at Government cost. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the construction of the mosque on Malebennur road at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500 in the vacant land belonging to Mr. Mian Sab and others selected for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, the cost of the land as well as of construction being met out of the grants of the Public Works Department for the year 1940-41, and the construction of the mosque being subject to the marginally noted conditions. The existing Kumbarapete Mosque will be shifted to the new building when it is completed. The Public Works Department will take immediate steps for the acquisition of the land and the construction of the proposed mosque in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner.

1. Front 20 feet to have a row of shops, and
2. Entrance to be in continuation of the street to the south facing the halla.

3. The Mutchalika executed before the Second Member of Council will be published as an annexure to this order.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

ಹಾಜರು.—ಹರಿಹರ ಟವ್ನ್ ವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಹಿಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರು.

ಮ॥ ರಾ॥ ರಾ॥—ಶಂಕರನಾಯ್ಕರು, ಕೆ. ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು (ವೈಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್), ಹಾವೇರಿ ಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು, ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಪುಂಡರೀಕಪ್ಪನವರು, ಬಂಗೋಳೆ ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣನವರು, ಮೇರ್ವಾಡಿ ರಾಜಪ್ಪನವರು, ಹಜರತ್ ಕನವಳ್ಳಿ ಹಯಾತ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು, ರೋಕಟಿ ಹಯಾತ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ರಬ್, ಖುದ್ದುಸ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಇದ್ರುಸ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು, ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಖಾಸಿಂ ಸಾಹೇಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಉಸ್ಮಾನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು (ಆರ್. ಎ. ಮೆಂಬರು), ರಾಣಿಬೆನ್ನೂರು ಗೌಸ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರು.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಿ॥ ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್, ಮಿ॥ ಎಮ್. ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಅಜೀಜ್ ಇದಾರ್‌ದಾರ್, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.

ಸ್ವ ಸಾವಿರದ ಒಂಭೈನೂರ ನಲವತ್ತನೆ ಇಸ್ವಿ ಮೇ ಮಾಹೆ ಹದಿನಾರನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹರಿಹರದ ವಾಸಿಗಳಾದ ಹಿಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಮ್ಮದೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸೇರಿ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ ಏನೆಂದರೆ.—

ಈ ಟವ್ನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಸವ ಜಯಂತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಕೋಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಗಳಗಳು ಆದದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಸೀದಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ವಾದ್ಯದ ಸಮೇತ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದದ್ದೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂಬೆ ಆದರೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಸಂಭವಿಸಬಾರದೆಂಬ

ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯದಿಂದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸೇರಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ರಾಜಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರವೀಣ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಅನಂತರಾಮರವರ ಸಮ್ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಂಡ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಉಭಯತ್ರ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ಟರ್ವನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಸೀತಿಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಹಳ್ಳದ ಕೇರಿ ಜುಮ್ಮಾ ಮಸೀತಿ, ನಡವಲಪೇಟೆ ಸುನ್ನಿ ಜಮಾತ್ ಮಸೀತಿ, ಅದಲೇ ಅಡೀಸ್‌ರವರ ಮಸೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಂಬಾರಗೇರಿ ಮಸೀತಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಯಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹೈಕಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾದ ಹಳ್ಳದ ಕೇರಿ ಜುಮ್ಮಾ ಮಸೀತಿ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡು ಗೋಡೆ ಅಗಲ ಪೂರ್ತ ಬಾಜಾ ಭಜಂತ್ರಿ ಯಾವದೂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಬಾಜೂ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಿಂದಲಾಗಲೀ ಬರುವ ಬಾಜಾಭಜಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಸೀತಿ ಗೋಡೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸರಹದ್ದಿಗೆ ಬಂದಕೂಡಲೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾದ ಸುನ್ನಿ ಜಮಾತ್ ಮಸೀತಿ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಾವಾಜಿ ಮಠದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಕಡೆ ಗೋಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಸೀತಿ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡು ಗೋಡೆ ಕೊನೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಸೀತಿಗೂ ತೊಂಡೇರ ಮಸೀತಿಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆಯಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆವರೆಗೂ, ಬಾಜಾ ಭಜಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಮೂರನೆಯದಾದ ಅದಲೇ ಅಡೀಸ್ ಮಸೀತಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿರುವ ದಾನಪತ್ರದ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಕುಂಬಾರಗೇರಿ ಮಸೀತಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿರುವ ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರಾದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಈಗ ಹಾಲಿ ಮಸೀತಿ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಮಲೇಬೆನ್ನೂರು ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಾಜು ಇರುವ ಹೊನ್ನಳ್ಳಿ ಮೀರ್ ಮಾರ್ಬಾ ಇತರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಖಾಲಿ ನಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ಮಸೀತಿಯ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಾಜು ಪೂರಾ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಸಾಲನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಲೇಬೆನ್ನೂರು ಹೈರೋಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಜಾ ಭಜಂತ್ರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಆತಂಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಅಂಗಡಿ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ಮಸೀತಿಗೆ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಮಸೀತಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೇಟು ಇಡಬೇಕು. ನಾವುಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಬಡವರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಸ ಮಸೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಸಾಲು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲು ತಗಲುವ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಗಿ ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದಾರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಹೊಸ ಮಸೀತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಮೇಲೆ ಕುಂಬಾರಗೇರಿ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಬಾಜಾ ಭಜಂತ್ರಿಯೊಡನೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹೊಸ ಮಸೀತಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ರುಜು.—ಇಜಾರ್‌ದಾರ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಅಜೀಜ್, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ.
ಕನ್ನವಳ್ಳಿ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಹಯಾತ್ ಸಾಬ್.
ಸೈಯದ್ ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ರಜಾಕ್ ಮುಲ್ಲ.
ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಕುದ್ದುಸು.
ಶಂಕರನಾಯ್ಕರು.
ಕೆ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.
ಆರ್. ಟಿ. ಪುಂಡಲೀಕರಾವ್.
ಕೆ. ಶಿವಬಸಪ್ಪ.
ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಹಯಾತ್ ಸಾಬ್.
ಆರ್. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಗೌಸ್.
ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಖಾಸಿಂ ಸಾಬ್.
ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇದ್ರಿಸ್ ಸಾಬ್.
ಷೇಕ್ ಇಮಾಂ ರಜ್ವಾನುಲ್ಲಾ.
ಹಾವೇರಿ ಬಸಪ್ಪ.
ಬೊಂಗಾಳೆ ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ.
ಮೇರವ್ವಾಡಿ ರಾಜಪ್ಪ.
ಎಂ. ಉಸ್ಮಾನ್ ಸಾಬ್.
ಜೆ. ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂ.
ಎಂ. ಇಸ್ಮಾಯಿಲ್ ಷರೀಫ್.
ಎ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನಾಥ್.
ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಅನಂತರಾಮ್.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Report on the working on the Public Works Department for the year 1938-39, received from the Chief Engineer, with his letter No. 11252, dated 4th March 1940.

ORDER No. G. 9957-69—G. M. 86-39-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH MAY 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E., continued to hold the offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public

Works Department, throughout the year, but was relieved of the office of Secretary, Electrical Department, on the 25th November 1938, on which date Sir Harold Colam assumed charge of it.

3. *Grant and Outlay.*—The final grant for the year under all heads was Rs. 85,53,025 and the outlay Rs. 99,77,821 including the expenditure on contribution works and works undertaken on behalf of the District Boards. The expenditure thus exceeded the grant by Rs. 14,24,796 of which sum more than half—Rs. 7,84,892 was spent on communications. The aggregate grant from State Funds was Rs. 52,12,700 and the expenditure from the same Rs. 64,80,380, resulting in an excess expenditure of Rs. 11,67,680.

4. *Irrigation Works Charged to Revenue.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 10,18,319, of which a sum of Rs. 7,17,069 was spent on major tanks, Rs. 1,26,469 on the restoration of minor tanks and Rs. 1,74,761 on channels. The construction of the reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, made good progress. The bund, sluices, weir and the right and left bank channels of the Anjanapur Reservior, aggregating 27 miles in length, have all been completed and water was supplied to 6,455 acres. The construction of a new tank at Byramangala near Bidadi in Closepet Taluk, designed to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres, has been sanctioned, and the work is expected to be completed in three years at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,38,700. In connection with the construction of the new tank across the Maralwadi stream, Kankanhalli Taluk, the protective works of the waste weir and the raising of the same to the sanctioned height were carried out and 2,000 acres were irrigated at the end of the year. Eight other important tank works were in progress.

5. Three major and 38 minor tanks were restored.

6. *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The grant under this head was Rs. 3,76,954, the outlay being Rs. 4,10,307. The number of works in progress and the number completed were 933 and 479, respectively.

7. *Civil Works.*—The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10,48,573, out of which sums of Rs. 4,09,005, Rs. 1,85,444 and Rs. 1,72,466 were spent on buildings of the medical, the police and the revenue departments, respectively.

8. *Donations.*—A total sum of Rs. 1,35,390 was donated during the year by philanthropic gentlemen and bodies for the construction of public buildings such as hospitals and dispensaries.

9. *Communications.*—The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 4,55,272. Among the important road works that were in progress during the year were the opening out of the Hiriyur-Dharmapur Road in the Chitaldrug District, and the motor road up the Nandi Hill in the Kolar District.

In the aerodrome at Jakkur, the forming and levelling of the ground and the deviation of the electric power lines were completed and the construction of the buildings and the land markings were in progress.

10. The construction of a bridge over the Shimsha near Halagur, Malvalli Taluk, was completed. All the piers and one abutment of the girder bridge across the Vedavathi in the Chitaldrug District have been constructed and the left abutment founded. Decking was also completed except in the last span.

11. *Repairs.*—The expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 18,70,551, of which a sum of Rs. 18,54,384 was spent on the maintenance and special repairs of State Fund Roads and a sum of Rs. 16,167 on repairs to bridges. A total length of 2,226 miles of State Fund Roads, of which 2,001 miles are metalled, was maintained.

12. *Chamarajasagar and Water Works, Thippagondanahalli.*—The outlay on the maintenance of the Chamarajasagar and the Water Works, old and new, was Rs. 1,37,864 and Rs. 4,25,991 respectively. The quantity of filtered water pumped into the combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore, was 2,133 (2,102) million gallons. The level of the reservoir above the mean sea level on the 30th June 1939, was 2,556′-7½″, the effective depth of water being 81′-7½″ representing a storage capacity of 2,163 million cubic feet. At the present rate of consumption of six million gallons per day, this storage is expected to last for three rainless years after allowing for evaporation and percolation. The average daily consumption of water during the year in the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station was 3·5

million gallons and 2·03 million gallons, respectively. The total number of service connections in the City was 10,327.

13. *Establishment.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 10,45,249. The proportion which the establishment charges bore to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads was 12·18 per cent (13·2 per cent).

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Lays down the duties of Government Officers and Non-officials in connection with the Census of 1941.

ORDER No. G. 9980-10034—CENS. 34-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH MAY 1940.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mysore Census Act, 1940, a General Census of the population of the Mysore State will be taken on the 1st March 1941.

2. The Census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasts. It will be the duty of all Government Officers and Non-officials, who have been, and who may hereafter be entrusted with the Census, to see that the rules and instructions issued by the Census Superintendent for the conduct and guidance of Census Officers in taking the Census are carried out promptly and with efficiency and accuracy as required by the said Act.

3. In order to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in Census work, Government direct that the services of officials of all departments connected with the Administration, other than Palace, Medical and Press, be made available for the purpose of the ensuing census, without prejudice to their duties, on the requisition of Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality and the President of the Mysore City Municipality. In carrying out this important measure, Government also rely upon the willing co-operation of all classes in rendering service in enumeration work, wherever their help may be required to supplement the official establishments, and of all persons in furnishing correct information to be entered during enumeration.

4. Under Clause (3) of Section 2 of the said Act, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to delegate to Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality and the President of the Mysore City Municipality, the power of appointing Supervisors and Enumerators for Census Work, and to authorise the Sub-Division Officers, the Health Officers of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and the Vice-President of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, to sign the declarations in writing of the appointment of these Census Officers for the local areas under their respective charge under the general or special directions of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality and the President of the Mysore City Municipality and the President of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board in this behalf, respectively.

5. Rules under Section 6 of the said Act relating to enumeration, including the standard questions which may be put by enumerators to the people to be enumerated, will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* for general information.

6. Under Section 11 of the said Act, Government are pleased to authorise the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipality, the President of the Mysore City Municipality, and the President of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, to sanction prosecutions under the said Act and are further pleased to declare that such prosecutions shall be instituted before Magistrates of the first or second class.

By order,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Opening of an Itinerant Dispensary in Kadur District.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 9793-5—Med. 308-37-2, dated 23rd May 1940, sanctioning the opening of an itinerant dispensary at Karur, Sagar Taluk.

2. Letter No. G. C. 353-11, dated 6th May 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, recommending, for reasons stated, that an itinerant dispensary be established in the Kadur District with effect from 1st June 1940.

ORDER No. G. 10104-5—MED. 320-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD JUNE 1940.

In pursuance of their policy of extending medical relief in the rural areas of the Malnad, Government have recently sanctioned the opening of an itinerant dispensary at Karur in the Shimoga District. It is now proposed to establish one also in the Kadur District, which is equally in need of such assistance. The scheme provides for the carrying of medical relief to the very doors of the people in a large number of villages.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Senior Surgeon as an experimental measure for a period of one year from 1st June 1940, with the scale of expenditure detailed in the appended statement. The Senior Surgeon will, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, select the place where the doctor will be stationed and the area within which he will carry on his work. The entire cost will be met by Government and provision will be made in the budget for 1940-41 to cover the initial expenditure of Rs. 1,380 and the recurring cost of Rs. 3,600 per year.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

Probable cost of an Itinerant Dispensary.

Initial Expenditure—	Rs.
Europe medicines	800
One bullock cart	130
A pair of bullocks	200
Furniture, etc.	250
Total	1,380

Recurring Expenditure—	Rs.
One third class Sub-Assistant Surgeon	81 average.
Fixed locality allowance	25
Fixed travelling allowance	15
Two Compounders at Rs. 25 each	50
Fixed travelling allowance to Compounders	20
Local allowance to Compounders at Rs. 5 each	10
One Midwife	25
Allowance	5
Dispensary attendant	12
Cart driver's pay	12
Allowance	3
Fodder, etc. to bullocks	30
Contingent expenditure	40
Total cost per month	298 or 3,600 per annum.

(Rupees eight hundred worth of medicines annually.)

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reconstitution of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee.

ORDER No. CAMP D. 19-40—EXBN. 21-39-2, DATED MYSORE, THE 11TH JUNE 1940.

In supersession of all previous orders, Government are pleased to reconstitute the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee with the following personnel :—

CHAIRMAN.

Second Member of Council.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

The Government Director, Industrial Concerns.

MEMBERS.

The Chief Conservator of Forests.
The Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle.
The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The Superintendent, Government Gardens.
The Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore.
Rao Sahib M. Ramaswamy, Mysore.
Mr. J. Mohammed Imam, B.A., B.L., Chitaldrug.
Mr. G. Ahmed Khan, Merchant, Mysore.
Mr. F. C. Devaraja Urs, Mysore.
Mr. Venugopal Mudaliar, "Chamundy Hall," Mysore.
Lokasevaparayane Srimati D. Sakamma, Bangalore.
Mr. M. R. Narasimha Iyengar (Exhibitors' Association).
Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia (Chamber of Commerce).

SECRETARY.

Mr. S. Ramaswamy (Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute).

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Nomination of Adikarnatakas, etc., to the Rural Water Supply Committee.

READ—

Para 5 of Government Order No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, dated 23rd May 1938, directing among other things, that the administration of the Rural Water Supply Fund of each district will be vested in a committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President of the District Board, and two or three representatives of Village Panchayets nominated the Deputy Commissioner.

2. Letter No. C. 6227—39-40, dated 1st May 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending, in the circumstances stated, that the restriction that one should be a Village Panchayet member for being nominated to the Rural Water Supply Fund Committee in each district may be relaxed in the case of Adikarnatakas, as a special case.

ORDER No. L. 10216-38—V. P. 50-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH JUNE 1940.

Government direct that whenever a person belonging to Adikarnataka or any other Depressed Classes has to be appointed to the Rural Water Supply Committee, the restriction that he should be a member of a Village Panchayet may not, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be enforced.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Syllabus, etc., for Religious Instruction in the Urdu V. T. C. Course.

READ—

Correspondence ending with Letter No. S 3. 3555-18 of 39-40, dated 4th March 1940, from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, requesting in the circumstances mentioned, sanction for (1) the introduction of religious instruction in the Urdu V. T. C. Course, Training College and Zenana Normal School, Mysore, (2) the adoption of the syllabus and (3) payment of an allowance of Rs. 15 a month for nine months in a year to a Moulvi for teaching religious course in the Zenana Normal School, Mysore.

ORDER No. E. 3165-6—EDN. 207-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 3RD APRIL 1940.

The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction are sanctioned with effect from the next academical year, subject to the modification that the remuneration to be paid to the Moulvi for giving religious instruction in the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, will be Rs. 10 per mensem for nine months in a year.

2. The syllabus in this subject is appended to this order.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Syllabus for Religious Instruction in the Urdu V. T. C. Course.

V. T. C.—FIRST YEAR.

1. At least any two "Juz" of the Holy Quran.

N.B.—Special attention should be paid to Urdu Translation and brief explanation of the significance of some "Ayats" in Urdu.

2. Study of the:

(i) Articles of Faith (Aqaid).
(ii) Rites (fiq) concerning Ablution, prayer, fasting and almsgiving.

3. Ethical Instructions extracted from the Holy Quran and from the life of the Prophet Mohamed (Peace be on him).

4. Sayings of Sahaba and other Sufi Sages, particularly religious Guides of Islam.

V. T. C.—SECOND YEAR.

1. Two more other "Juz" of the Holy Quran.

N.B.—Special attention should be paid to Urdu Translation and brief explanation of the significance of some "Ayats" in Urdu.

3. Detailed study of "Mamilath."

4. The Social Instructions extracted from the Holy Quran relating to our duty towards God as the backbone of all virtues.

V. T. C.—THIRD YEAR.

1. Two more "Juz" of the Holy Quran.

N.B.—Special attention being paid to Urdu Translation and significance of important "Ayats" in Urdu.

2. A detailed study of "Ahkam."

3. A detailed study of the development of the Muslim Culture, particularly with reference to India.

4. The political instructions extracted from the Holy Quran relating to the welfare of the Muslims as a whole.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Board of Visitors for the Local Fund Dispensary, Molakalmuru.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 8614—Med. 235-37-2, dated 28th April 1938, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the District Hospitals and certain Local Fund Dispensaries in the State.

2. Letter No. C. 2893-5, dated the 25th May 1940, from the Senior Surgeon, requesting sanction for the appointment of a Board of Visitors consisting of the gentlemen noted below for the Local Fund Dispensary at Molakalmuru, for a period of two years:—

Messrs.—

1. M. D. Hayath Sahib, Vice-President of the Municipality and Convenor.
2. H. H. Narayana Rao, Municipal Councillor and Shanbhog.
3. C. Mallappa, D. P. W. Contractor and District Board Member.

ORDER No. G. 10290-1—MED. 316-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH JUNE 1940.

Sanctioned.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Engages the services of Sir Henry Howard in connection with the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme.

ORDER No. P. W. 189-94—S, DATED (CAMP) MYSORE,
THE 14—15TH JUNE 1940.

In connection with the Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, it has been considered necessary to engage the services of an expert from outside for giving advice on all technical matters as well as for drawing up the necessary specifications for machinery and equipment. Owing to the unsettled conditions in Europe due to war, it has not been found possible to take up the scheme in its entirety. It is however considered necessary to take expert advice on some matters relating to the electrical portion of the project which have a direct bearing on the civil and the hydraulic works under progress.

Government are accordingly pleased to direct that the services of Sir Henry Howard be engaged for the purpose, on a lumpsum remuneration of Rs. 2,400 (two thousand and four hundred only). He will be given travelling allowances admissible to officers of Class I, that is, first class railway accommodation, daily allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 and road mileage of annas six per mile.

The Consulting Engineer will advise upon a general layout for the Power Station, and draw up specifications for the sections of the Project noted below:—

(i) Penstocks and Valves.
(ii) Generators and Impulse Turbines.
(iii) Transformers.
(iv) Control Gear and Auxiliaries.

For any extra work entrusted to him, the Consulting Engineer will be paid additional remuneration to be fixed by mutual agreement.

The cost involved on this account will be debited to the Jog Falls Project Estimate.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Formation of Taluk Committees to concert measures for the advancement of Depressed Classes.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1631-705—L. R. 161-39-2, dated 13th September 1939, directing the constitution of a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the Revenue Commissioner, as Chairman to consider measures necessary for the advancement of the Depressed Classes.

ORDER No. R. 7449-512—L. R. 161-39-23, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1940.

Government consider it desirable to constitute a small Committee for each taluk for helping the Adikarnatakas, in conformity with the principles and general directions laid down by the Central Committee. They are accordingly pleased to direct the constitution of a Committee for each taluk consisting of two or three Adikarnatakas of the taluk and one or two others interested in this branch of social work with the Amildar as Chairman. The Committee may meet once a month and submit a report to the Chairman of the Central Committee through the Deputy Commissioners.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take necessary action for the constitution of the Taluk Committees at an early date.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda of Maddur Taluk to be a member of the Committee relating to the Agricultural Colony in the Irwin Canal Area.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6721-80—L. R. 245-37-19, dated 22nd May 1940, directing among other matters, the appointment of a Committee consisting of the undermentioned persons to work out the further details and give effect to the scheme for the formation of an Agricultural Colony in the Irwin Canal Area :—

(1) The Director of Agriculture in Mysore (Chairman).
(2) The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.
(3) The Secretary, Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd.
(4) The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Mandya.
(5) Mr. B. Venkatanarapappa, M.A., retired Professor of the Central College, Bangalore.
(6) Mr. R. K. S. Mather, Gundlupet.
(7) A Member from Mandya or Maddur Taluk.

2. Letter No. Hc. 768-2239—39-40, dated 30th May 1940, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, proposing that Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda of Maddur Taluk may be appointed as a member of the Committee.

ORDER No. R. 7519-73—L. R. 245-37-22, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Director of Agriculture.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Disposal of Vacancies of Clerks falling under Class I consequent on the change of Average Pay.

READ—

Explanations to Rules 5 and 6 of the Revised Rules of Recruitment issued with Government Order No. 6. 105—C. R. B. 1-34-1, dated 3rd July 1934, stipulating that pay in the case of posts carrying progressive scale of pay shall be understood to mean the "Average Pay" as calculated for financial purposes.

2. Government Order No. 773-872—C. R. B. 5-39-1, dated 7th August 1939, passing orders directing that the "Average Pay" mentioned in Explanations to Rules 5 and 6 of the Revised Rules of Recruitment be raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 for purpose of classification of appointments.

3. Letter No. 10, dated 7th May 1940, from the Honorary Secretary, Mysore Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, forwarding copy of Resolution passed at their meeting held on 17th January 1940, bringing to notice certain hardships caused by the application of the provisions of the Government Order of 7th August 1939, read above, and urging that the claims of the graduates in service to their seniority may be preserved.

ORDER No. 7404-7503—C. R. B. 101-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH JUNE 1940.

With a view to minimise hardships caused by the change of "Average Pay" ordered in Government Order, dated 7th August 1939, read above, to graduates recruited through Central Recruitment Board under the Revised Rules of Recruitment, Government are pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of all Unit Officers empowered to make appointments :—

1. In filling up vacancies falling under Class I consequent on the change of "Average Pay" preference should be given to graduates in service entertained under the Revised Rules of Recruitment, to new recruits in the Central Recruitment Board approved lists in the order of their seniority, according to classification of vacancies; every appointment so made should be reported to Central Recruitment Board regularly in the form of "E" statement.

2. If there are no graduates in service available for such appointment, the vacancies may be then filled up by appointment of candidates from the Central Recruitment Board approved lists, according to classification, under the Recruitment Rules in force.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Revised Syllabus for the Hebbal Agricultural School.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Fa. 157-1006—39-40, dated 4th April 1940, from the Director of Agriculture, forwarding for approval, a revised syllabus and time-table of the Hebbal Agricultural School.

ORDER No. A. F. 7088-7158—Agri. 112-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JUNE 1940.

Approved.

The *revised syllabus and time-table annexed to this order will be given effect to from the academic year 1940-41.

(*Printed as Annexure.)

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

REVISED SYLLABUS.

In view of the fact that the purpose of the School is to train efficient and intelligent Agriculturists, the syllabus for Agriculture, drawn up by the Sub-Committee is far from satisfactory, as it is hardly calculated to serve the purpose adumbrated above. Going through the details of the syllabus submitted, which is voluminous though often irrelevant to Agriculture, it will be seen that sufficient importance has not been given to some of the salient aspects of Agriculture. The syllabus under consideration is defective in the following respects :—

1. In the present syllabus for Agriculture, teaching of Veterinary Science is contemplated for the I, II and III Year Classes. This long-drawn course is neither sufficient for the candidate to become a Veterinary Inspector, nor useful to him, if he runs his own Farm. Instead a more detailed course in Animal Husbandry will be more useful. As Sir John Russel said: "The more intimate fusion of Agriculture and Live-Stock Husbandry is one of the most useful ways of improving Indian Agriculture."

2. The course of study detailed for Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Zoology and Elementary Botany during the I Year is practically the same as that which the candidate has already undergone in the S. S. L. C., if not less. Since the candidates selected should have a minimum qualification of a pass in the S. S. L. C. Examination (E. C.), these subjects need not be taught in detail.

3. Any Agricultural Education is valueless unless the candidates work for at least a period of one year on a Farm, run on sound lines, such as the Irwin Canal Farm at Mandya. The course prescribed is defective in this respect. In view of the foregoing remarks, the following alternative syllabus, is proposed with a conspectus of subjects to be studied yearwar :—

FIRST YEAR.

1. *Agriculture.*—Soils and Geology; Physical properties of soils and Agricultural classification; Organic matter in soils; Conservation of soil moisture; Tillage and tillage implements; Agricultural operations; Ploughing, puddling, sowing, interculturing, fall-ploughing, etc.

2. *Climatology.*—Climatic conditions in Mysore; Distribution of rainfall; Effect on Agricultural conditions.

3. *Farming Methods.*—Rotation of crops; Mixed farming; Dry farming; Green manures and green leaf manuring; Farm yard manure; Compost; Disposal of sewage and night soil; Maintenance of soil fertility.

4. *Engineering and Drawing.*—Materials of manufacture; Study of Agricultural implements, indigenous and improved; Machine design.

Practical.—Workshop practice; Carpentry, simple joints; Smithy practice; Manufacture of workshop tools.

Drawing.—Freehand, Sketching, Buildings.

5. *Animal Husbandry.*—(*a*) Animal nutrition; Principles of feeding; Examination of concentrate foods commonly used; Examination of fodder; Practical rationing as applied to field conditions.

(*b*) Different breeds in India; Dairy Beef and draught types; General principles of management.

6. *Agricultural Botany.*—Plant Breeding; Selections; Hybridization classification of plants; Reproduction of plants; Grafting; Budding; Layering.

7. *Form Crops.*—A study of the important crops in the State with reference to distribution, soils and climate; Method of cultivation, cost of cultivation, yield and money return per acre.

SECOND YEAR.

1. *Agricultural Chemistry.*—Elementary Organic Chemistry soil analysis; Soil Chemistry; Soil Biology; Fertilisers; Chemistry in relation to animal nutrition; Constituents of dairy products; Jaggery and Sugar-making. Plot and pot Experiments.

Practical.—Examination of soils, manures, feeds, milk, sugar analysis.

2. *Agriculture.*—(*a*) Irrigation; Sources; Methods; Duty of water; Time and frequency.

(*b*) Water lifts; Cost of lifting water by various methods.

(*c*) Drainage; Necessity for drainage; Kinds of drains; Draining low lying places.

(*d*) Alkalinity; Cause; Reclamation of alkaline lands.

3. *Dairying.*—Management; Feeding rations of cows and buffaloes; Dairy products, their composition and marketing; General Dairy herd management; Application of genetics to the problem of breeding for milk; Calf-rearing; Daily records and system of recording; Early maturity and its influence on pedigree breeding.

4. *Mycology.*—Diseases of crops in Mysore; Bacteria in relation to plant diseases; control measures.

Practical Work.—Laboratory work and Field work.

5. *Entomology.*—Classification of insects; Pests of crops in Mysore; Control measures; Bee-keeping.

Practical Work.—Laboratory work and Field work.

6. *Veterinary Science.*—General principles of Veterinary hygiene; Common diseases of cattle, sheep and poultry; Preventive and curative measures.

Practical.—Hospital practice.

7. *Live-Stock.*—(*a*) Sheep Breeding; Flock management and production of wool; Skins and Hides.

(*b*) Poultry Farm management; Practical poultry farming and its industrial aspect.

(*c*) Principles of breeding; Applied genetics in relation to poultry farming and to cattle and sheep.

Practical work will consist of work in the herd on the Hunsur Cattle Breeding Station in the Poultry Farm at Hebbal together with observations of fodder crops.

8. *Agricultural Engineering.*—Engines and other motive powers; Irrigation and drainage; Roads and fences; Agricultural machinery; Estimating; Workshop practice.

THIRD YEAR.

1. Practical course for one year on the Irwin Canal Farm. The students will be given the opportunity to conduct Farm operations, each student being given a block for work.

2. Construction of Jaggery boiling furnace; Jaggery boiling.

3. Flue curing of tobacco.

4. *Farm Economics.*—Land, Labour, Capital, Farm Organisation and Management; Farm accounts; Cost of equipment, Estimating results.

Methods of storage and marketing.

TIME TABLE FOR I YEAR CLASS.

Sl. No.	Week Days	7-30 to 11-30 A.M. Practicals	1 to 1-45 P.M.	1-45 to 2-30 P.M.	2-30 to 3 P.M.	3 to 3-45 P.M.	3-45 to 4-30 P.M.
1	Monday ...	Field-work ...	Agriculture (Soils)	Animal Husbandry	Leisure	Agricultural Botany (Theory and Practical)	
2	Tuesday ...	Field-work ...	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture (Tillage)		Animal Husbandry	Agriculture (Geology)
3	Wednesday ...	Field-work ...	Agriculture (Soils)	Animal Husbandry		Agriculture (Tillage)	Engineering
4	Thursday ...	Engineering (Workshop)	Agriculture (Geology)	Animal Husbandry		Agriculture (Climatology)	Animal Husbandry
5	Friday ...	Animal Husbandry	Agriculture (Animal Husbandry)	Agriculture (Tillage)		Engineering ...	Agriculture (Soils)
6	Saturday ...	Agriculture Field-work	...	...		...	...

N.B.—In the II term, Geology and Climatology will be replaced by Farming methods and Farm Crops.

TIME TABLE FOR II YEAR CLASS.

Sl. No.	Week Days	7-30 to 11-30 A.M. Practicals	1 to 1-45 P.M.	1-45 to 2-30 P.M.	2-30 to 3 P.M.	3 to 3-45 P.M.	3-45 to 4-30 P.M.
1	Monday ...	Live-Stock and Dairying	Live-Stock and Dairying	Agriculture ...	Leisure	Entomology—Theory and Practical	
2	Tuesday ...	Agriculture Field-work	Agriculture ...	Live-Stock and Dairying		Agriculture ...	Live-Stock and Dairying
3	Wednesday ...	Field-work ...	Veterinary ...	Engineering ...		Chemistry—Theory and Practical	
4	Thursday ...	Live-Stock and Dairying	Veterinary ...	Engineering ...		Live-Stock and Dairying	Agriculture
5	Friday ...	Agriculture Field-work	Agriculture ...	Live-Stock and Dairying		Mycology—Theory and Practical	
6	Saturday ...	Agriculture Field-work		...		...	...

TIME TABLE FOR III YEAR CLASS.

Practical training at the Irwin Canal Farm for one year.

Sl. No.	Week Days	Morning	Afternoon
1	Monday	...	Practical Agriculture (Field-work)
2	Tuesday	...	do
3	Wednesday	...	do
4	Thursday	...	do
5	Friday	...	do
6	Saturday	...	do

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 1743—Med. 192-36-6, dated 19th—23rd August 1937, reconstituting the Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

2. Government Order No. G. 6531—Med. 165-37-2, dated 15th February 1938, sanctioning the appointment of *Dharmapravartha* Mr. A. S. Rangaswamiengar as an additional member of the Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 139, dated 25th May 1940, from the Durbar Surgeon and Medical Officer, Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, submitting proposals for the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

ORDER No. G. 10355-7—MED. 305-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for a period of two years with the personnel detailed below :—

1. The President, Mysore City Municipal Council (Convenor).
2. *Dharmapravartha* Mr. A. S. Rangaswamiengar.
3. The President, Mysore District Board.
4. Rev. George W. Sawday.
5. Mr. F. C. Devaraja Urs.

2. The Board will meet once a quarter.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Mandya Medical District.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 408-8, dated 11th April 1940, from the Senior Surgeon, submitting proposals for the formation of the Mandya Medical District.

ORDER No. G. 10360-416—MED. 234-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1940.

The Senior Surgeon submitted proposals in April 1939 for the formation of a separate medical district with headquarters at Mandya, bifurcating the Mysore Medical District on the same lines as those adopted for purposes of revenue administration. It was represented that on account of the large number of medical institutions in the old Mysore District, it was difficult for the District Medical Officer to administer them satisfactorily and that the position would become worse when the new institutions now under consideration were opened. The Senior Surgeon adds that experience has shown that the said Mysore District also presents more problems for solution and more occasions for combating epidemics than the other districts, being full of places of pilgrimage and special tracts, such as the Irwin Canal area, which need special attention. For these reasons, it is urged that it is necessary to bifurcate the district, which contains as many as 60 medical institutions, into two—the Mandya District to comprise 23 institutions and the Mysore District 37 institutions, as shown in the statement appended. Government approve of the formation of this new District with effect from 1st June 1940.

2. Sanction is accorded to the extra staff required as shown in the statemen appended, costing Rs. 838⅓ per mensem. The scale of special charges proposed amounting to Rs. 5,130 per year, as detailed below, is also approved :—

	Rs.
Travelling Allowances to Officers	180
Travelling Allowances to Establishment	90
Diet of Patients	3,000
Hospital Necessaries	900
Contingencies	600
Bedding and Clothing	180
Electric Charges	180
Total ...	5,130

Sanction is also accorded to the proposals made in regard to providing equipment at a cost of Rs. 8,649-5-0 as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Furniture	1,825	0	0
Bedding and Clothing	1,713	13	0
Cots, Cradles, etc.	5,110	8	0
Total	8,649	5	0

This does not, however, include the cost of surgical instruments and appliances which will be purchased out of the allotment of Rs. 2,500 made for the Mandya Hospital out of the special grant of Rs. 1 lakh made in the current year's budget of the Medical Department for purchase of special equipment. The Senior Surgeon also states that some articles required for the operation theatre will be purchased out of the donation of Rs. 1,000 of the Mysore Sugar Company when realised.

The cost on account of the extra staff and the special charges of the New District will be met out of the provision of Rs. 14,000 made in the next year's budget.

The cost of initial equipment will be met out of the sanctioned grants of the Medical Stores for 1940-41.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

Dispensaries sanctioned to be included in the Mandya District.

1. Mandya Hospital.
2. Mandya Female Dispensary.
3. Local Fund Dispensary, Krishnarajapet.
4. Do Do Nagamangala.
5. Do Do French-Rocks.
6. Do Do Maddur.
7. Do Do Melkote.
8. Do Do Bellur.
9. Do Do Akkihebbal.
10. M. I. Dispensary, Hanagodu.
11. District Board Dispensary, Besagarahalli.
12. Do Do Santhebachahalli.
13. Do Do Halagur.
14. C. P. S. Dispensary, Sivasamudram.
15. Local Fund Dispensary, Seelaneri.
16. Public Works Dispensary, Gamanahalli.
17. Do Do Garudanahalli.
18. Local Fund Dispensary, Arakere.
19. Do Do Seringapatam.
20. Do Do Kyathanahalli.

SUBSIDISED DISPENSARIES.

1. Basaral.
2. Koppa.
3. Belakavadi.

Statement showing the present and the sanctioned staff for the New District Hospital at Mandya.

No.	Present staff	No.	Sanctioned staff	Additional cost
				Rs.
1	Male Assistant Surgeon, First Class, on Rs. 225-25/2—350.	1	Assistant Surgeon, First Class, on Rs. 225—25/2—350.	...
			Charge allowance Rs. 50 ...	50
1	Lady Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100—Probation for one year—Rs. 120—10—200.	1	Lady Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100—Probation for one year—Rs. 120—10—200.	...
		1	Third Class Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 80—10—120.	109⅓
		2	Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 50—5—100.	162
			Duty Allowance to two S. A. S.s at Rs. 10.	20
		1	Second Grade Nurse on Rs. 40—5/3—60 with ration and uniform allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2½.	62½
		4	Third Class Nurses on Rs. 25—1—40 with ration and uniform allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2½.	183⅓
1	Male Compounder on Rs. 20—3/5—30.	1	Male Compounder on Rs. 20—3/5—30.	...
1	Midwife on Rs. 20—3/5—30.	1	Midwife on Rs. 20—3/5—30 ...	...
		1	Female Compounder on Rs. 20—3/5—30.	25
		1	Head Clerk on Rs. 40.	40
		2	Peons for the District Medical Officer's Office: 1 at Rs. 12 and 1 at Rs. 11.	23
1	Dispensary Attendant on Rs. 10.	6	Ward Attendants at Rs. 10 each.	50
		1	Cook on Rs. 10 ...	10
1	Waterman on Rs. 10.	1	Waterman on Rs. 10 ...	...
		1	Dhoby on Rs. 9 ...	9
		2	Scavengers on Rs. 10 ...	20
		2	Thotis on Rs. 10 ...	20
		2	Peons for Operation Theatre and Laboratory at Rs. 12 each.	24
			Contingencies for District Medical Officer's Office: Rs. 30.	30
6	Total ...	31		838⅓

Out-patient Fee of One Anna.

READ—

Government Order No. 4427-79—Med. 79-39-4, dated 20th November 1939, directing that the existing rules in regard to the payment of the one anna fee by out-patients even with an income below Rs. 50 per mensem be continued during 1939-40, subject to certain modifications, in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 141-29, dated 18th June 1940, from the Senior Surgeon, recommending the continuance of the levy of the out-patient fee of one anna referred to in the Government Order, read above, except in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

ORDER No. G. 10496-559—MED. 79-39-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH JUNE 1940.

Government are pleased to approve the above recommendation of the Senior Surgeon for a period of one year (1940-41).

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Supersession of the Channapatna Town Municipal Council.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 729-32—Ml. 65-33-16, dated 26th July 1935, directing that the Channapatna Town Municipal Council may be superseded for a period of two years.

2. Government Order No. L. 278-80—Ml. 154-36-2, dated 2nd July 1937, directing the supersession of the above Municipal Council for a further period of one year till the end of June 1938.

3. Government Order No. L. 213-6—Ml. 8-37-8, dated 7th July 1938, approving the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, that the supersession of the Municipal Council may be continued for a further period of two years from 1st July 1938.

4. Letter No. C. 2. 4559—39-40, dated 11th June 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, recommending the continuance of the supersession of the Channapatna Town Municipal Council for a further period of two years from 1st July 1940, so that the financial and other affairs of the Municipality may be further improved.

ORDER No. L. 10491-4—ML. 106-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH JUNE 1940.

The proposal to continue the supersession of the Municipal Council for a further period of two years is sanctioned under Section 202 (4) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Irrigation Cess Fund Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. Per. A. 12—39-40, dated the 15th April 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the budget estimates under Irrigation Cess Fund for the year 1940-41.

2. Government Order No. P. W. 3757-9—S., dated the 19th April 1940, stating that a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs would be given to Irrigation Cess Fund as grant-in-aid towards the repair of leaky sluices of tanks and similar urgent works.

3. Un-official Notes Nos. 779—B. II. and 504—B. II., dated the 29th April 1940, and 9th May 1940, respectively from the Comptroller of Mysore, furnishing his remarks on the budget estimates.

4. Government Order No. P. W. 4404-10—S., dated the 28th May 1940, directing the formation of a separate Irrigation Cess Fund for the Mandya District from 1st July 1940.

ORDER No. P. W. 4760-78—S., DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1940.

In accordance with Government Order No. P. W. 3757-9—S., dated the 19th April 1940, a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1940-41 under "23.- Irrigation Charged to Revenue" for being given as grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1·34 lakhs has been kept as reserve for being utilised on repairs to the leaky sluices of tanks and the balance of Rs. 1·66 lakhs distributed among the several districts as shown in column 16 of the annexure I. Taking into account the sum of Rs. 1·66 lakhs so distributed, the receipts during the year 1940-41 amount to Rs. 7,00,210. The anticipated balance on 1st July

1940, and the receipts during 1940-41 together with those of the previous year are shown below :—

District	1940-41		1939-40			
	Opening balance	Receipt	Receipt		Opening balance	
			Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	—5,026	49,330	29,820	29,811	7,512	11,483
Kolar	20,090	64,930	47,307	47,307	28,263	34,058
Tumkur	5,417	40,000	37,338	30,000	12,329	6,213
Mysore	—48,727	1,40,669	1,56,675	1,35,000	—53,697	—38,803
Mandya	Nil	81,573	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shimoga	46,548	87,320	76,325	65,000	49,893	58,990
Kadur	38,930	66,287	31,940	32,500	31,365	30,895
Hassan	31,747	53,982	53,482	53,482	28,377	30,068
Chitaldrug	557	26,583	16,869	23,955	1,654	—4,053
Total ...	89,536	6,10,674	4,49,756	4,26,055	1,05,696	1,28,851

NOTE.—Column (3) includes a contribution of Rs. 70,265 from State Funds for the maintenance of river fed channels; and this will be allotted from a provision of Rs. 1,50,000 made in the budget for 1940-41 under "23. Irrigation charged to Revenue—4. Repairs."

2. The Revenue Commissioner has proposed a programme of works for an expenditure of Rs. 5,51,398. This programme is far in excess of receipts. Yet, in view of the fact that a grant-in-aid from State Funds will be available for expenditure and with a view to get through the urgent works expeditiously, so that necessary redress may be afforded to the raiyats, the proposals of the Revenue Commissioner are sanctioned subject to slight changes in the figures for Establishment, Tools and Plant Charges and a reduction of Rs. 4,000 from the provision for unforeseen works made for the Chitaldrug District. The budget estimates of expenditure as sanctioned will be as follows:—

District	Expenditure during 1939-40		Expenditure during 1940-41
	Budget	Revised	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	22,358	42,358	33,606
Kolar	35,480	55,480	74,930
Tumkur	29,250	44,250	36,580
Mysore	1,28,250 }	1,51,705 }	86,942
Mandya	... }	... }	76,574
Shimoga	65,000	79,670	87,320
Kadur	24,375	24,375	76,287
Hassan	40,112	50,112	50,916
Chitaldrug	17,966	17,966	23,128
Total ...	3,62,791	4,65,916	5,46,283

3. The grant for 1940-41 is thus in excess of the grant for 1939-40 by Rs. 1,83,492. With this increased grant it should be possible to pay adequate attention to the repairs of leaky sluices of tanks, the importance of which is being pressed on the attention of Government at the Sessions of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council. There is also a reserve of Rs. 1·34 lakhs for being utilised for repairs to leaky sluices of tanks and other urgent works. Detailed programmes for the same should be submitted very early.

4. The closing balance at the end of 1940-41 is estimated at Rs. 1,53,927.

5. The details of receipts and expenditure are furnished in Annexures I and II.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

ANNEXURE.—I.

Irrigation Cess Fund Budget Estimates for 1940-41.—1. Opening Balance and Receipts.

Serial Number	District	1939-40										Opening Balance 1-7-1940	1940-1941			Total	Total receipt including Opening Balance
		Opening Balance		Receipt		Total receipt including Opening Balance		Expenditure		Closing balance on 30-6-1940			Receipts				
		Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised		Realisation from I.C.F.	Contribution to river channels from I.C.F.	Grant-in-aid from State Fund		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	11,483	7,512	29,811	29,820	41,294	37,332	22,358	42,358	18,936	−5,026	−5,026	29,820	...	19,510	49,330	44,304
2	Kolar	34,058	28,268	47,307	47,307	81,365	75,570	35,480	55,480	45,885	20,090	20,090	47,307	...	17,623	64,930	85,020
3	Tomkur	6,213	12,329	39,000	37,338	45,213	49,667	29,250	44,250	15,963	5,417	5,417	40,000	...	...	40,000	45,417
4	Mysore	−38,803	−53,697	1,35,000	1,56,675	96,197	1,02,978	1,28,250	1,51,705	−32,053	−48,727	−48,727	40,865	29,940	69,864	1,40,669	91,942
5	Mandya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	63,159	13,650	4,764	81,573	81,573
6	Shimoga	58,990	49,893	65,000	76,325	1,23,990	1,26,218	65,000	79,670	58,990	46,548	46,548	64,000	12,000	11,320	87,320	1,33,868
7	Kadur	30,895	31,365	32,500	31,940	63,395	63,305	24,375	24,375	39,020	38,930	38,930	31,951	...	34,336	66,287	1,05,217
8	Hassan	30,068	28,377	53,482	53,482	83,550	81,859	40,112	50,112	43,438	31,747	31,747	45,307	8,675	...	53,982	85,729
9	Chitaldrug	4,053	1,654	23,955	16,869	19,902	18,523	17,966	17,966	1,936	557	557	12,000	6,000	8,583	26,583	27,140
	Total ...	1,28,851	1,05,696	4,26,055	4,49,756	5,54,906	5,55,452	3,62,791	4,65,916	1,92,115	89,536	89,536	3,74,409	70,265	1,66,000	6,10,674	7,00,210

ANNEXURE—II.

Irrigation Cess Fund Budget Estimates for 1940-41—2. Expenditure.

Serial No.	District	Tank works			Cost of repairs to river channels	Road works			Unforseen works	Total works and repairs (5, 6, 9 and 10)	Establishment Tools and Plant at 18 per cent	Total expenditure 11 and 12	Probable closing balance	Remarks
		Incomplete works	Fresh works	Total 3 & 4		Incomplete works	Fresh works	Total 7 & 8						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore	...	28,480	28,480	...	...	...	...	...	28,480	5,126	33,606	10,698	Out of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3·00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1·66 lakhs has been distributed as shown in annexure (1). The balance of Rs. 1·34 lakhs is held as reserve for being utilised on repairs to leaky sluices of tanks.
2	Kolar	30,000	33,500	63,500	...	...	...	...	...	63,500	11,430	74,930	10,090	
3	Tumkur	7,500	22,500	30,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	31,000	5,580	36,580	8,837	
4	Mysore	2,525	17,775	20,300	50,330	...	...	...	3,000	73,630	13,262	86,942	5,000	
5	Mandya	13,037	21,963	35,000	29,893	...	...	...	...	64,893	11,681	76,574	4,999	
6	Shimoga	11,000	13,000	24,000	17,000	21,000	12,000	33,000	...	74,000	13,320	87,320	46,543	
7	Kadur	25,000	30,000	55,000	5,650	...	...	...	4,000	64,650	11,637	76,287	28,930	
8	Hassan	13,737	10,000	23,737	14,412	...	5,000	5,000	...	43,149	7,767	50,916	34,813	
9	Chitaldrug	8,600	5,000	8,600	10,000	...	...	...	1,000	19,600	3,528	23,128	4,012	
	Total ...	1,06,399	1,82,218	2,88,617	1,27,335	21,000	17,000	38,000	9,000	4,62,952	83,331	5,46,283	1,53,927	

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Continuance of Debt Conciliation Boards in six taluks.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7-75—L. R. 301-36, dated the 14th June 1938, directing the introduction of the scheme of Debt Conciliation into the marginally noted taluks, for a period of two years from 1st July 1938.

Malnad—Sagar and Koppa.
Maidan—Chikballapur, Madhugiri, Devanhalli and Nagamangala.

2. Letter No. C. 6771—39-40, dated 4th June 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the Debt Conciliation Boards introduced in the above six taluks may be continued for a further period of two years from 1st July 1940.

ORDER No. R. 114-70—L. R. 720-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH JULY 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Deletion of Classes VIII and IX referred to in the schedule attached to the Government Order No. L. 9189-90—Ml. 105-36-27, dated 7th May 1938, relating to the levy of a tax on Arts, Professions, Trades, etc., in Bangalore City.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 9189-90—Ml. 105-36-27, dated 7th May 1938, sanctioning the levy of a tax on arts, professions, trades, etc. in the Bangalore City Municipality at the rates mentioned in the schedule and on the classes referred to therein.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C2. C. 2095—38-39, dated 27th May 1940, from the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, stating that the Municipal Council have, in their meeting held on 17th May 1940, resolved to exempt the last two classes of assessees referred to in the Government Order read above and noted below from the payment of the above tax and requesting sanction thereto.

CLASS VIII.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to fifty rupees a month or upwards ... ... Rs. 2 a year.

CLASS IX.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary, or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to thirty rupees a month or upwards ... ... Re. 0-8-0 per year

ORDER NO. L. 145-7—ML. 85-39-100, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND—4TH JULY 1940.

The proposal of the Municipal Council is approved.

2. Classes VIII and IX referred to in the schedule attached to the Government Order, dated 7th May 1938, read above will accordingly be deleted.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Non-official President for the Nanjangud Town Municipal Council.

READ—

Letter No. D3. 4803—39, dated 27th May 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, forwarding, with his remarks the resolution of the Nanjangud Town Municipal Council that it may be given the privilege of having a Non-official President.

ORDER NO. L. 142-4—ML. 71-39-16, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH JULY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct, under Section 23(2) (c) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, that the Nanjangud Town Municipal Council be given the privilege of electing a Non-official President from among its members.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is requested to take further action in accordance with the prescribed rules and submit a report to Government early.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41.

ORDER NO. FL. 40-100—G. F. 4-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH JULY 1940.

The Provisional Budget Estimates for the year 1940-41, were placed before the Representative Assembly for general discussion on the 11th, 12th and 14th June 1940. In deference to the desire expressed by the members in the course of discussion in the Assembly, Government decided to increase the provision under "30. Grants for Public Improvements—5. Rural Reconstruction—Assignments to Village Panchayets" by Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 30,000 for Malnad and the remainder for Maidan villages).

2. The estimates with the above modification were then presented to the Legislative Council which met from the 24th June 1940 and were dealt with by that Body in the two stages of (1) General discussion, and (2) Voting of demands for grants, the former on the 25th, the 26th, the 27th and the 28th June 1940 and the latter on the 28th and the 29th June and the 1st and the 2nd July 1940.

All the demands were passed by the Legislative Council.

3. The sanctioned estimates for the year 1940-41, as they finally stand, providing for Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus of Rs. 4,39,06,000, Rs. 4,38,61,000 and Rs. 45,000, respectively, are herewith published* for general information.

*(Printed as annexure.)

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Budget Estimates for

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts, 1938-39
Principal Heads of Revenue ...	2,71,37,000	2,65,06,000	2,65,45,000	2,57,90,881
Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	1,50,000	2,38,000	1,19,000	88,841
Mining Revenue	26,27,000	24,73,000	23,27,000	23,43,166
Duty on Gold	26,00,000	3,00,000		
Interest	19,18,000	19,79,000	19,15,000	19,71,936
Civil Administration	2,66,000	6,74,000	4,69,000	8,68,399
Protection	2,12,000	2,28,000	1,71,000	2,07,300
Public Works	1,16,000	1,29,000	1,08,000	1,62,503
Moral and Material Development ...	3,48,000	3,62,000	3,51,000	3,75,535
Army and Defence	21,000	21,000	23,000	24,355
Railways—Revenue Account—Net Receipts	22,57,000	24,49,000	20,11,000	25,27,460
Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works—Net Receipts ...	6,10,000	6,05,000	2,21,000	1,10,365
Hydro-Electric Works—Net Receipts ...	51,57,000	49,52,000	48,08,000	46,68,900
Industrial and Other Works—Revenue Account—Net Receipts ...	4,87,000	4,38,000	4,90,000	6,88,290
Total Revenue ...	**4,39,06,000**	**4,13,54,000**	**3,95,58,000**	**3,98,27,931**
Surplus	45,000	16,000	46,000	78,658
Acreage Contribution from Irwin Canal Area	7,50,000	7,00,000	3,22,000	3,29,072
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for Construction of Railways ...	2,700	2,700	10,000	41,172
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar Talaguppe Railway ...	31,800	1,79,000	...	1,10,031
Debt, Deposits and Advances—				
Investment Account—(Net) ...	71,72,100	31,93,100	74,04,900	1,37,83,790
Permanent Debt—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt—(Net)	38,48,000	26,63,100	28,40,400	23,02,012
Reserve Funds—(Net)	...	39,73,700	17,72,300	...
Local and Other Funds—(Net) ...	12,95,000	4,66,000	6,43,500	7,03,166
Deposits—(Net)	1,13,500	1,49,400	2,32,300	4,22,434
Advances—(Net)	...	...	98,000	...
Objection Book Advances—(Net) ...	1,05,900	45,000	96,500	...
Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras—(Net) ...	...	...	...	1,92,709
Suspense Accounts—(Net) ...	...	...	...	98,469
Departmental Balance—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Loans—(Net)	...	...	...	...
Remittances—(Net)	...	...	9,800	1,14,096
Miscellaneous—(Net)	1,02,53,000	...	...	2,16,56,085
Total ...	**2,36,17,000**	**1,13,88,000**	**1,34,75,700**	**3,98,31,694**
Opening Balance ...	**98,02,000**	**97,07,000**	**87,13,700**	**88,21,282**
GRAND TOTAL ...	**3,34,19,000**	**2,10,95,000**	**2,21,89,400**	**4,86,52,976**

the year 1940-41.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts, 1938-39
Direct Demands on Revenue ...	48,97,000	48,95,000	48,46,000	49,07,175
Charges against Mining Revenue ...	2,19,000	2,15,000	2,12,000	2,05,841
Interest and Sinking Funds ...	70,87,000	73,36,000	74,29,000	77,18,308
Palace	25,90,000	26,01,000	26,16,000	26,16,000
Civil Administration	54,01,000	49,83,000	47,47,000	51,58,755
Protection	54,35,000	54,09,000	52,56,000	53,15,071
Public Works	44,57,000	44,29,000	29,94,000	32,82,948
Moral and Material Development ...	74,70,000	71,95,000	72,50,000	68,49,761
Local Self-Government	14,31,000	9,81,000	9,04,000	9,35,051
Army and Defence	37,11,000	36,99,000	35,55,000	34,77,788
Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—Railway and Electrical Expenditure ...	3,000	—5,000	2,03,000	—20,826
Special Reserve for non-recurring Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Contributions to Funds	26,00,000	3,00,000	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	**4,53,01,000**	**4,20,38,000**	**4,00,12,000**	**4,04,46,872**
Deduct—**Expenditure met from Reserve and Other Funds**—				
(i) Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	...	...	*2,00,000*	*3,06,790*
(ii) Other Funds	*14,40,000*	*7,00,000*	*3,00,000*	*3,90,809*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue ...	**4,38,61,000**	**4,13,38,000**	**3,95,12,000**	**3,97,49,273**
Surplus + or Deficit— ...	**+45,000**	**+16,000**	**+46,000**	**+78,658**
Total ...	**4,39,06,000**	**4,13,54,000**	**3,95,58,000**	**3,98,27,931**
Deficit	...	...	...	...
Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue	81,16,000	94,83,000	1,20,87,000	96,57,206
Commutation of Pensions—(Net) ...	14,200	39,200	24,600	27,369
Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	1,00,000	...	...
Debt, Deposits and Advances—				
Investment Account—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Permanent Debt—(Net) ...	1,02,53,000	1,93,000	2,01,000	86,32,594
Unfunded Debt—Net ...	...	...	...	...
Reserve Funds—(Net) ...	42,21,100	...	...	1,83,91,657
Local and Other Funds—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Deposits—(Net)	...	...	...	...
Advances—(Net)	5,48,100	9,17,300	...	16,90,852
Objection Book Advances—(Net) ...	...	...	...	3,03,171
Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Suspense Accounts—(Net) ...	5,500	3,400	3,000	...
Departmental Balance—(Net) ...	...	...	...	26,486
Loans—(Net)	3,78,100	5,57,100	91,100	2,17,097
Remittances—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—(Net)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	**2,35,36,000**	**1,12,93,000**	**1,24,06,700**	**3,89,46,432**
Closing Balance ...	**98,83,000**	**98,02,000**	**97,82,700**	**97,06,544**
GRAND TOTAL ...	**3,34,19,000**	**2,10,95,000**	**2,21,89,400**	**4,86,52,976**

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNES

Budget Estimates for

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF REVENUE

REVENUE.	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts, 1938-39	Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Increase + Decrease — of Budget 1940-41 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1939-40
incipal Heads of Revenue—							
I. Land Revenue... ...	1	1,25,00,000	1,23,52,000	1,22,33,000	1,16,09,104	+1,19,000	+1,48,000
II. Forest	1	24,61,000	26,17,000	24,64,000	26,24,809	+1,53,000	—1,56,000
III. Excise	3	48,10,000	49,16,000	51,44,000	48,66,080	—2,28,000	—1,06,000
IV. Income-tax	4	35,00,000	28,01,000	27,63,000	28,20,065	+38,000	+6,99,000
V-A. Miscellaneous Taxes ...	5	17,99,000	17,56,000	18,10,000	17,35,709	—54,000	+43,000
V. Stamps	5	17,67,000	17,64,000	18,35,000	18,30,551	—71,000	+3,000
VI. Registration	6	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,96,000	3,04,563	+4,000	...
Total ...		**2,71,37,000**	**2,65,06,000**	**2,65,45,000**	**2,57,90,881**	**—39,000**	**+6,31,000**
irplus Revenue of Assigned Tract—							
VII. Assigned Tract Revenue ...		**1,50,000**	**2,38,000**	**1,19,000**	**88,841**	**+1,19,000**	**—88,000**
ining Revenue—							
VIII. Mining Revenue ...	6	**26,27,000**	**24,73,000**	**23,27,000**	**23,43,166**	**+1,46,000**	**+1,54,000**
III-A. Duty on Gold ...		**26,00,000**	**3,00,000**			**+3,00,000**	**+23,00,000**
nterest—							
IX. Interest	6	**19,18,000**	**19,79,000**	**19,15,000**	**19,71,936**	**+64,000**	**—61,000**
ivil Administration—							
X. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	8	27,000	32,000	25,000	26,576	+7,000	—5,000
XI. Pensions and Allowances ...	8	97,000	1,03,000	93,000	1,14,141	+10,000	—6,000
XII. Stationery and Printing ...	8	27,000	27,000	29,000	32,821	—2,000	...
XIII. Miscellaneous ...	8	1,15,000	5,12,000	3,22,000	6,94,861	+1,90,000	—3,97,000
Total ...		**2,66,000**	**6,74,000**	**4,69,000**	**8,68,399**	**+2,05,000**	**—4,08,000**
rotection—							
XIV. Courts of Law ...	9	71,000	71,000	48,000	68,131	+23,000	...
XV. Jails	9	1,000	1,000	1,000	345	...	...
XVI. Police	10	6,000	13,000	5,000	17,357	+8,000	—7,000
XVII. Medical	10	1,17,000	1,21,000	95,000	96,338	+26,000	—4,000
XVIII. Public Health	10	17,000	22,000	22,000	25,129	...	—5,000
Total ...		**2,12,000**	**2,28,000**	**1,71,000**	**2,07,300**	**+57,000**	**—16,000**
ublic Works—							
XIX. Civil Works	10	1,16,000	1,29,000	1,08,000	1,62,503	+21,000	—13,000
Total ...		**1,16,000**	**1,29,000**	**1,08,000**	**1,62,503**	**+21,000**	**—13,000**
Carried over ...		**3,50,26,000**	**3,25,27,000**	**3,16,54,000**	**3,14,33,026**	**+8,73,000**	**+24,99,000**

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

the year 1940-41.

AND EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts, 1938-39	Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Increase-Decrease of Budge 1940-41 a compare with Revised Estimate 1939-40
Direct Demands on Revenue—							
1. Land Revenue	32	28,89,000	29,00,000	28,67,000	27,98,455	+33,000	—11,00
2. Forest	34	13,07,000	13,08,000	12,90,000	14,18,065	+18,000	—1,00
3. Excise	36	3,89,000	3,79,000	3,85,000	3,94,485	—6,000	+10,00
3A. Income-tax	38	68,000	68,000	68,000	66,370	...	...
4. Stamps	38	62,000	63,000	59,000	56,572	+4,000	—1,00
5. Registration	38	1,82,000	1,77,000	1,77,000	1,73,228	...	+5,00
Total ...		**48,97,000**	**48,95,000**	**48,46,000**	**49,07,175**	**+49,000**	**+2,00**
Charges against Mining Revenue—							
7. Supervision of Mines and other charges ...	39	**2,19,000**	**2,15,000**	**2,12,000**	**2,05,841**	**+3,000**	**+4,00**
Interest and Sinking Funds—							
8. Sinking Fund (Non-Voted) ...		18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	...	...
9. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	40	52,09,000	54,58,000	55,51,000	58,40,308	—93,000	—2,49,00
Total ...		**70,87,000**	**73,36,000**	**74,29,000**	**77,18,308**	**—93,000**	**—2,49,00**
Palace—							
11. Palace (NON-VOTED) ...	41	**25,90,000**	**26,01,000**	**26,16,000**	**26,16,000**	**—15,000**	**—11,00**
Civil Administration—							
12. General Administration ...	42	16,40,000	15,24,000	14,48,000	17,61,102	+76,000	+1,16,00
13. Muzrai Institutions ...	45	3,53,000	3,66,000	3,66,000	3,51,478	...	—13,00
14. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments... ...	46	2,13,000	1,08,000	93,000	1,00,610	+15,000	+1,05,00
15. Pensions and Allowances (Non-Voted) ...	48	27,80,000	25,20,000	24,57,000	25,32,631	+63,000	+2,60,00
16. Stationery and Printing ...	49	3,07,000	3,51,000	2,87,000	2,64,540	+64,000	—44,00
17. Miscellaneous	50	1,08,000	1,14,000	96,000	1,48,394	+18,000	—6,00
Total ...		**54,01,000**	**49,83,000**	**47,47,000**	**51,58,755**	**+2,36,000**	**+4,18,00**
Protection—							
18. Courts of Law	51	12,12,000	11,92,000	11,76,000	11,54,145	+16,000	+20,00
19. Jails	53	1,67,000	2,21,000	1,25,000	1,18,928	+96,000	—54,00
20. Police	54	21,05,000	21,12,000	20,55,000	20,68,611	+57,000	—7,00
21. Medical	56	17,19,000	16,71,000	16,36,000	17,12,021	+35,000	+48,00
22. Public Health	61	2,32,000	2,13,000	2,64,000	2,61,366	—51,000	+19,00
Total ...		**54,35,000**	**54,09,000**	**52,56,000**	**53,15,071**	**+1,53,000**	**+26,00**
Public Works—							
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue ...	64	27,64,000	21,38,000	15,75,000	14,33,942	+5,63,000	+6,26,00
24. Civil Works	65	10,93,000	18,91,000	10,19,000	14,49,006	+8,72,000	—7,98,00
24A. Communications ...	69	6,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	...	+2,00,00
Total ...		**44,57,000**	**44,29,000**	**29,94,000**	**32,82,948**	**+14,35,000**	**+28,00**
Carried over ...		**3,00,86,000**	**2,98,68,000**	**2,81,00,000**	**2,92,04,098**	**+17,68,000**	**+2,18,00**

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF REVENUE

	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts 1938-39	Increase+ Decrease— of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Increase+ Decrease— of Budget 1940-41 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1939-40
Brought forward ...		3,50,26,000	3,25,27,000	3,16,54,000	3,14,33,026	+8,73,000	+24,99,000
oral and Material Development—							
X. Education	11	2,84,000	2,97,000	2,87,000	2,79,422	+10,000	—13,000
XI. Agriculture	12	29,000	30,000	31,000	58,988	—1,000	—1,000
XII. Industries and Commerce ...	12	35,000	35,000	33,000	37,125	+2,000	...
Total ...		3,48,000	3,62,000	3,51,000	3,75,535	+11,000	—14,000
rmy and Defence—							
XIII. Army	13	21,000	21,000	23,000	24,355	—2,000	...
Railways—Revenue Account—							
XXIV. Railways (Net Receipts) ...	13	22,57,000	24,49,000	20,11,000	25,27,460	+4,38,000	—1,92,000
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works (Net Receipts) ...	15	6,10,000	6,05,000	2,21,000	1,10,365	+3,84,000	+5,000
XXV-A. Hydro-Electric Works (Net Receipts) ...	17	51,57,000	49,52,000	48,08,000	46,68,900	+1,44,000	+2,05,000
Industrial and Other Works—Revenue Account—							
XXVII. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—(Net Receipts) ...	24	1,51,000	1,47,000	1,46,000	1,49,228	+1,000	+4,000
XXIX. Industrial Works—Profits	25	88,000	1,11,000	1,13,000	1,59,596	—2,000	—23,000
XXX. Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works—(Net Receipts)	30	2,48,000	1,80,000	2,31,000	3,79,466	—51,000	+68,000
Total ...		4,87,000	4,38,000	4,90,000	6,88,290	—52,000	+49,000
Grand Total ...		4,39,06,000	4,13,54,000	3,95,58,000	3,98,27,931	+17,96,000	+25,52,000

for the year 1940-41.

AND EXPENDITURE—*concld.*

	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	Revised Estimate, 1939-40	Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Accounts, 1938-39	Increase+ Decrease— of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1939-40	Increase+ Decrease— of Budge 1940-41 a compared with Rev ed Esti-mate, 1939-40
Brought forward ...		**3,00,86,000**	**2,98,68,000**	**2,81,00,000**	**2,92,04,098**	**+17,68,000**	**+2,18,00**
Moral and Material Development—							
26. Education	71	59,27,000	56,27,000	57,20,000	54,00,055	—93,000	+3,00,00
27. Agriculture	81	11,49,000	12,05,000	11,53,000	11,23,039	+52,000	—56,00
28. Industries and Commerce ...	93	2,31,000	2,01,000	2,29,000	1,77,859	—28,000	+30,00
29. Co-operative Societies ...	98	1,63,000	1,62,000	1,48,000	1,48,808	+14,000	+1,00
Total ...		**74,70,000**	**71,95,000**	**72,50,000**	**68,49,761**	**—55,000**	**+2,75,00**
Local Self-Government—							
30. Grants for Public Improvements	98	14,31,000	9,81,000	9,04,000	9,35,051	+77,000	+4,50,00
Total ...		**14,31,000**	**9,81,000**	**9,04,000**	**9,35,051**	**+77,000**	**+4,50,00**
Army and Defence—							
31. Army (Non-Voted) ...	99	18,00,000	17,88,000	16,44,000	15,66,788	+1,44,000	+12,00
32. Subsidy to British Govt. (Non-Voted.)		19,11,000	19,11,000	19,11,000	19,11,000	...	
Total ...		**37,11,000**	**36,99,000**	**35,55,000**	**34,77,788**	**+1,44,000**	**+12,00**
Famine Relief—							
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Railway and Electrical Expenditure—							
35. Mis. Railway Expenditure ...	103	3,000	—5,000	2,03,000	1,847	—2,08,000	+8,00
36. Mis. Electrical Expenditure...	103	...	...	...	—22,673	...	...
Total ...		**3,000**	**—5,000**	**2,03,000**	**—20,826**	**—2,08,000**	**+8,00**
Special Reserve for non-recurring Expenditure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions to Funds—							
(i) Irrigation Development Fund		20,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	+3,00,000	+17,00,0
(ii) Inter-Village Roads' Fund ...		4,00,000	...	...	...	...	+4,00,0
(iii) Industrial Ddvelopment Fund		2,00,000	...	...	...	...	+2,00,0
Total ...		**26,00,000**	**3,00,000**	...	...	**+3,00,000**	**+23 00,0**
Total Expenditure ...		**4,53,01,000**	**4,20,38,000**	**4,00,12,000**	**4,04,45,872**	**+20,26,000**	**+32,63,0**
Deduct—**Expenditure met from Reserve and Other Funds—**							
(i) Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	103	...	...	*2,00,000*	*3,05,790*	*—2,00,000*	...
(ii) Other Funds ...	103	*14,40,000*	*7,00,000*	*3,00,000*	*3,90,809*	*+4,00,000*	*+7,40,00*
Total Expenditure Charged to Revenue ...		**4,38,61,000**	**4,13,38,000**	**3,95,12,000**	**3,97,49,273**	**+18,26,000**	**+25,23,0**
Surplus + or Deficit— ...		**+45,000**	**+16,000**	**+46,000**	**+78,658**	**—30,000**	**+29,00**
Grand Total ...		**4,39,06,000**	**4,13,54,000**	**3,95,58,000**	**3,98,27,931**	**+17,96,000**	**+25,52,0**

RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate, 1940-41		Revised Estimate, 1939-40		Budget Estimate, 1939-40		Accounts, 1938-39	
-rplus ...		45,000		16,000		46,000		78,658
-reage Contribution from Irwin Canal Area ... (ide—Appendix A2—Page 111.)		7,50,000		7,00,000		3,22,000		3,29,072
-ntribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for Construction of Railways ...		2,700		2,700		10,000		41,172
-ntribution from Electrical Department for construction of Sagar, Talaguppe Railway ...		31,800		1,79,000		...		1,10,031
nmutation of Pensions.		1,35,800		1,25,800		1,25,400		1,14,840
Net ...		...		...		...		...
vestment Account—								
General Investment Account :—								
(i) Government and other Securities ...	26,16,700		1,75,33,200		86,40,100		51,54,025	
(ii) Shares in Joint-Stock Companies ...	...		...		...			
Loan Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	78,92,400		...		...		1,91,52,921	
Famine Insurance Fund Investment Account ...	...		17,77,400		17,17,600		...	
Depreciation Funds Investment Account.	...		...		...		9,82,000	
Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks ...	1,06,37,900		76,05,300		73,64,000		2,62,13,657	
		2,11,47,000		2,69,15,900		1,77,21,700		5,15,02,603
Net ...		71,72,100		81,93,100		74,04,900		1,37,83,790
ebt—								
Permanent Debt ...	...		...		...		73,05,625	
						...		73,05,625
Net ...		...		...		...		...
nfunded Debt—								
Insurance Fund ...	41,00,000		40,00,000		40,00,000		39,31,504	
Provident Funds ...	13,85,500		13,52,800		13,09,800		13,81,696	
Savings Bank Current Deposits ...	85,00,000		85,00,000		85,00,000		84,87,028	
Saving Bank Fixed Deposits ...	30,00,000		30,00,000		20,00,000		29,13,400	
Savings Certificates ...	7,00,000		7,00,000		10,00,000		12,43,364	
Endowments and Other Accounts ...	2,85,100		4,05,100		1,35,100		3,06,566	
		1,79,70,600		1,79,57,900		1,69,44,900		1,82,63,558
Net ...		38,48,000		26,63,100		28,40,400		23,02,012
eserve Funds—								
Depreciation Funds ...	48,99,000		46,42,100		25,99,400		25,93,609	
Other Reserve Funds ...	25,49,200		26,09,300		28,00,600		31,73,954	
		74,48,200		72,51,400		54,00,000		57,67,563
Net ...		...		39,73,700		17,72,300		
ocal and other Funds—								
Local Funds ...	27,50,200		23,64,000		26,13,500		23,25,551	
Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds	51,80,000		52,00,900		43,58,000		49,65,525	
Muzrai Funds ...	11,78,500		11,62,100		11,95,200		11,69,460	
Military Funds ...	41,300		41,200		41,300		57,043	
Mysore University Fund	14,50,600		15,47,700		13,91,700		13,98,095	
Road Fund (Page 281) ...	28,03,000		31,54,800		19,57,000		31,21,921	
Irrigation Development Fund (Page 283) ...	20,50,000		23,50,000		20,36,000		8,00,000	
Inter-Village Roads Fund	4,00,000		...		...			
Industrial Development Fund ...	2,00,000		...		...			
Miscellaneous Funds ...	17,87,500		17,83,600		15,78,600		15,94,497	
		1,78,41,100		1,76,04,300		1,51,71,300		1,54,32,092
Net ...		12,95,000		4,66,000		6,43,500		7,03,166
eposits—								
Civil Deposits ...	1,58,35,300		1,58,88,200		1,48,24,200		1,53,26,668	
Industrial Deposits	64,78,000		63,24,000		60,06,300		63,18,450	
Palace Deposits ...	38,00,000		43,00,000		40,00,000		48,65,474	
Departmental Deposits ...	60,63,000		62,51,600		54,25,000		68,31,245	
Other Deposits ...	12,15,700		15,20,400		12,99,900		12,41,385	
		3,33,92,000		3,42,84,200		3,15,55,400		3,45,83,222
Net ...		1,13,500		1,49,400		2,32,300		4,22,434
Carried over ...		1,32,58,100		1,13,43,000		1,32,71,400		1,77,70,335

THE YEAR 1940-41

AND DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1940-41		Revised Estimate, 1939-40		Budget Estimate, 1939-40		Accounts, 1938-39	
Deficit ...			...		...		...		...
Capital Outlay not charged to Rev.—									
37 Rys. and Tramways	103	7,63,000		12,48,000		12,41,000		13,88,726	
38 Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works ...	104	16,31,000		16,05,000		15,61,500		14,65,036	
38A. Hydro-Electric Works ...	108	43,09,000		52,72,000		81,05,500		52,00,118	
38B. Other Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue ...	108	2,45,000		5,54,000		5,00,000		7,00,713	
39 Industrial and Other Works ...	108	1,68,000		7,74,000		5,99,000		4,38,598	
40 Iron & Steel Works and Cement Plant	109	10,00,000		30,000		80,000		4,64,015	
			81,16,000		**94,83,000**		**1,20,87,000**		**96,57,2**
Commutation of Pensions (Non-voted) ...			1,50,000		1,65,000		1,50,000		1,42,2
Net ...			**14,200**		**39,200**		**24,600**		**27,3**
Extraordinary Expenditure ...			...		**1,00,000***		...		...
Investment Account—									
General Investment Account:—									
(i) Government and other Securities ...		99,62,400		51,13,700		17,17,600		1,58,06,450	
(ii) Shares in Joint-Stock Companies ...		82,500		1,69,200		81,000			
Loan Sinking Fund Investment Account ...		...		23,86,700		25,18,200		3,69,855	
Famine Insurance Fund Investment Account.		1,88,600		...		...		...	
Depreciation Funds Investment Account.		17,41,400		16,82,200		...		17,90,292	
Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks ...		20,00,000		1,43,71,000		60,00,000		1,97,52,216	
			1,39,74,900		2,37,22,800		1,03,16,800		3,77,18,81
Net ...			...		...		...		...
Debt—									
Permanent Debt ...		1,02,53,000		1,93,000		2,01,000		1,59,38,219	
			1,02,53,000		1,93,000		2,01,000		1,59,38,21
Net ...			**1,02,53,000**		**1,93,000**		**2,01,000**		**86,32,59**
Unfunded Debt—									
Insurance Fund ...		28,00,000		22,00,000		21,00,000		31,78,824	
Provident Funds ...		8,49,100		8,82,700		7,60,700		9,24,861	
Savings Bank Current Deposits ...		83,00,000		83,00,000		80,00,000		83,22,851	
Savings Bank Fixed Deposits ...		20,00,000		37,88,600		31,65,000		34,84,227	
Savings Certificates ...		1,50,000		1,00,000		50,000		17,254	
Endowments and Other Accounts.		23,500		23,500		28,800		33,529	
			1,41,22,600		1,52,94,800		1,41,04,500		1,59,61,54
Net ...			...		...		...		...
Reserve Funds—									
Depreciation Funds ...		14,16,300		12,77,700		14,27,700		11,09,489	
Other Reserve Funds ...		1,02,53,000		20,00,000		22,00,000		2,30,49,731	
			1,16,69,300		32,77,700		36,27,700		2,41,59,22
Net ...			**42,21,100**		...		...		**1,83,91,65**
Local and Other Funds—									
Local Funds ...		28,90,000		26,10,900		26,99,400		22,77,813	
Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds		52,15,000		52,83,300		43,60,000		50,51,062	
Muzrai Funds ...		11,01,400		11,56,000		11,25,200		11,05,402	
Military Funds ...		46,300		47,100		51,000		38,638	
Mysore University Fund		14,22,000		15,54,500		13,26,300		13,88,782	
Road Fund (Page 281)		24,61,600		38,03,400		29,08,100		31,05,098	
Irrigation Development Fund (Page 283) ...		14,40,000		7,00,000		3,00,000		1,08,368	
Miscellaneous Funds ...		19,69,800		19,83,100		17,57,800		16,53,763	
			1,65,46,100		1,71,38,300		1,45,27,800		1,47,28,92
Net ...			...		...		...		
Deposits—									
Civil Deposits ...		1,58,87,500		1,58,76,700		1,46,50,700		1,52,81,642	
Industrial Deposits ...		64,06,600		63,77,100		59,14,000		62,27,946	
Palace Deposits ...		38,00,000		43,00,000		40,00,000		48,89,654	
Departmental Deposits ...		59,13,000		61,43,700		53,55,000		62,68,431	
Deposits of Local Loans		300		300		2,000		1,862	
Other Deposits ...		12,71,100		14,37,000		14,01,400		14,91,253	
			3,32,78,500		3,41,34,800		3,13,23,100		3,41,60,78
Net ...			...		...		...		
Carried over ...			2,26,04,300		98,15,200		1,23,12,600		3,67,08,82

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate, 1940-41		Revised Estimate, 1939-40		Budget Estimate, 1939-40		Accounts, 1938-39	
Brought forward ...		1,32,58,100		1,13,43,000		1,32,71,400		1,77,70,335
Advances—*								
Revenue Advances ...	2,37,500		1,78,800		1,78,300		1,66,912	
Industrial Advances ...	4,57,900		7,93,200		4,70,000		2,86,022	
Departmental Advances	12,38,400		11,23,600		11,35,400		10,56,201	
Other Advances ...	5,34,000		4,95,300		3,75,500		3,60,721	
		24,67,800		25,90,900		21,59,200		18,69,856
Net ...		...		...		**98,000**		...
Objection Book Advances		16,20,900		15,38,200		20,31,000		14,90,512
Net ...		**1,05,900**		**45,000**		**96,500**		...
Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras ...		1,19,00,000		1,19,00,000		1,12,00,000		1,10,38,847
Net ...		...		...		...		**1,92,709**
Suspense Accounts—								
Suspense Accounts ...		62,62,800		63,69,800		58,93,200		1,28,02,438
Net ...		...		...		...		**98,469**
Departmental Balance—								
Departmental Balances...		2,93,400		2,80,500		2,93,400		2,85,960
Net ...		...		...		...		...
Loans—(a)								
Takavi and Agricultural Loans ...	3,39,000		3,27,000		3,42,500		2,76,937	
Loans to Local Bodies...	45,000		45,000		45,000		17,052	
Loans to Societies and Notabilities ...	44,000		36,300		34,000		40,569	
Industrial Loans ...	45,400		95,400		50,700		24,504	
Other Loans ...	32,000		20,900		32,700		28,263	
		5,05,400		5,24,600		5,04,900		3,87,325
Net ...				...				...
Remittances—								
Remittances between Districts ...	7,00,00,000		7,00,00,000		6,10,00,000		6,68,19,392	
Remittances by Bills and Cheques ...	2,60,00,000		2,60,00,000		2,81,66,100		2,44,60,307	
Cheques and Bills. ...	5,25,00,000		5,25,00,000		4,63,10,000		4,75,78,874	
Inter-Departmental Transfers. ...	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000		76,42,700		89,52,237	
Account Current between Civil and Railway Departments ...	2,20,00,000		2,20,00,000		2,15,96,000		2,20,04,920	
Education Department...	50,00,000		50,00 000		49,03,000		49,56,413	
Electrical Department ...	1,80,00,000		1,80,00,000		1,49,16,000		1,79,68,272	
Military Department ...	...		...		...		...	
		20,85 00,000		20,85,00,000		18,45,33,800		19,27,40,415
Net ...		...		...		**9,800**		**1,14,096**
Miscellaneous ...		1,02,53,000						2,16,74,918
Net ...		**1,02,53,000**						**2,16,56,085**
Total Net Receipts ...		**2,36,17,000**		**1,13,88,000**		**1,34,75,700**		**3,98,31,694**
Opening Balance ...		98,02,000		97,07,000		87,13,700		88,21,282
GRAND TOTAL ...		**3,34,19,000**		**2,10,95,000**		**2,21,89,400**		**4,86,52,976**

BANGALORE,
th July 1940.

AND DISBURSEMENTS—*concld.*

DISBURSEMENTS	Budget Estimate, 1940-41		Revised Estimate, 1939-40		Budget Estimate, 1939-40		Accounts, 1938-39	
Brought forward ...		2,26,04,300		98,15,200		1,23,12,600		3,67,08,
Advances—*								
Revenue Advances ...	2,37,500		1,78,800		1,78,300		1,63,547	
Industrial Advances ...	2,80,200		7,24,400		4,85,600		8,97,764	
Departmental Advances...	15,60,200		20,65,200		10,15,200		21,32,103	
Other Advances ...	9,38,000		5,39,800		3,82,100		3,67,294	
		30,15,900		35,08,200		20,61,200		35,60,7(
Net ...		5,48,100		9,17,300		...		16,90,8
Objection Book Advances		15,15,000		14,93,200		19,34,500		17,93,6
Net ..		...		...		...		3,03,17
Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras ...		1,19,00,000		1,19,00,000		1,12,00,000		1,08,46,1
Net ...		...		...		...		...
Suspense Accounts—								
Suspense Accounts ...		62,68,300		63,73,200		58,96,200		1,27,03,9
Net ...		5,500		3,400		3,000		...
Departmental Balance—								
Departmental Balances...		2,93,400		2,80,500		2,93,400		3,12,44
Net ...		...		...		...		26,48
Loans—(a)								
Takavi and Agricultural Loans ...	2,96,000		3,11,300		2,96,000		2,20,740	
Loans to Local Bodies ...	1,50,000		1,50,000		1,50,000		2,12,896	
Loans to Societies and Notabilities ...	3,10,000		3,55,000		10,000		3,035	
Industrial Loans ...	42,500		1,65,400		55,000		1,00,728	
Land Mortgage Bank ...	...		...		...		—1,400	
Other Loans ...	85,000		1,00,000		85,000		68,423	
		8,83,500		10,81,700		5,96,000		6,04,42
Net ...		3,78,100		5,57,100		91,100		2,17,09
Remittances—								
Remittances between Districts ...	7,00,00,000		7,00,00,000		6,10,00,000		6,68,19,392	
Remittances by Bills and Cheques ...	2,60,00,000		2,60,00,000		2,81,69,000		2,44,34,109	
Cheques and Bills. ...	5,25,00,000		5,25,00,000		4,63,10,000		4,76,48,675	
Inter-Deptl. Transfers....	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000		76,30,000		88,41,165	
Account Current between Civil and Railway Departments. ...	2,20,00,000		2,20,00,000		2,15,96,000		2,18,86,062	
Education Department...	50,00,000		50,00,000		49,03,000		49,48,924	
Electrical do ...	1,80,00,000		1,80,00,000		1,49,16,0.0		1,80,48,038	
Military Department ...	...		...		...		—46	
		20,85,00,000		20,85,00,000		18,45,24,000		19,26,26,819
Net ...		...		...		...		...
Miscellaneous ...		...		...		...		18,833
Net ...		...		...		...		...
Total Net Disbursements.		2,35,36,000		1,12,93,000		1,24,06,700		3,89,46,432
Closing Balance ...		98,83,000		98,02,000		97,82,700		97,06,544
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,34,19,000		2,10,95,000		2,21,89,400		4,86,52,976

H. V. SRIKANTIAH

Comptroller in charge.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,

Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

(KRISHNARAJ SAGAR WORKS.)

Fees for the reservation of accommodation in the Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar at Krishnaraj Sagar.

READ—

Letter No. 12732, dated the 4th June 1940, from the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, reporting that the accommodation arranged for the visitors in the Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar at Krishnaraj Sagar in advance is subsequently cancelled which causes loss to Government and inconvenience to the intending occupants in several cases, and recommending the levy of a reservation fee of Rs. 2 per room and Re. 1 per individual.

2. Note C. D. No. 613—K. S. S., dated 15th June 1940, by the Secretary to Government, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, on the subject.

ORDER No. 40-47—K. S. S. 125-32, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH JULY 1940.

The recommendation of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, to levy a reservation fee of Rs. 2 per room and Re. 1 per individual, subject to later adjustment of the fee in the bills, if occupied, or forfeited, if not occupied by those applying for reservation, is approved.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department
(Krishnaraj Sagar Works).

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the State for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. Fl. 276—1939-40, dated 14th May 1940, from the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, submitting a consolidated statement of returns of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No. XIV of 1928, as amended by Act, III of 1936, in the State for the year 1938-39.

(Printed as Annexure.)

ORDER No. D. 152-61—I. & C. 606-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH JULY 1940.

Recorded.

2. It is observed that annual returns under Section 15 of the Act have not been received in the case of 32 factories on the register. The Commissioner's attention is invited to the direction conveyed in Government Order No. D. 9619-27—I. & C. 254-38, dated 12th May 1939, regarding the prompt submission of returns.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

There were in all 3,310 cases of injuries by accident in respect of which a total sum of Rs. 90,299-3-5 was paid as compensation by employers of labour. As compared with the year 1937-38 there was a decrease in the total number of accidents in respect of which compensation was paid by 295 and a decrease in the total amount of compensation paid by Rs. 1,751-9-10.

The total number of fatal accidents during the year was 49 as against 59 in the previous year and the amount of compensation paid to the dependants of the deceased amounted to Rs. 38,200 as against Rs. 41,700 during 1937-38.

The total number of workmen permanently disabled during the year was 125 and the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 30,692-12-2 as against the number of 137 and amount of compensation paid of Rs. 22,629-15-10 during the previous year.

The total number of cases of temporary disablement during the year was 3,136 as against 3,409 during 1937-38 and the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 21,406-7-3 as against Rs. 27,720-13-5 in the year previous.

The case of minors who sustained injuries and received compensation increased from six in the previous year to seven in the year under review. All the cases were of temporary disablement and the total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 29-4-0 as against Rs. 18-12-9 in 1937-38.

One case of injury by accident resulting in Silicosis (occupational) decease is reported in Kolar District.

A statement showing the maximum and minimum amount of compensation payable to the injured workmen as laid down in the statute, together with the actual amount paid during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 is appended. It will be seen therefrom that on an average the amount of compensation paid in the case of death was Rs. 780, Rs. 245 in the case of permanent disablement, and Rs. 7 in the case of temporary disablement during 1938-39 as against Rs. 707, Rs. 165 and Rs. 8 respectively, in the previous year.

The total number of registered factories in the State during the year under report was 71 and the annual returns were received from factories. The returns from 20 of the registered factories in Kolar District and 5 factories in Bangalore District and 7 factories in Bangalore City have not been received during the year.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the maximum and minimum amount of compensation as prescribed in the statute and the actual amount of compensation paid during the years 1937-38 and 1938-39 in the Mysore State under the Act.

Year	Death		Permanent disablement		Temporary disablement		Amount prescribed in the statute			Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablemen
	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	No.	Amount paid	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement			
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs.			
1937-38												
Adults ...	59	41,700 0 0	137	22,629 15 10	3403	27,702 0 8	4,000	500 5,600 700	30*	707	165	8
Minors ...	...	...	...	...	6	18 12 9	200	1,200	...	...	...	3
1938-39												
Adults ...	49	38,200 0 0	125	30,692 12 2	3129	21,377 8 3	do	...	...	780	245	7
Minors ...	...	...	...	...	7	29 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	4

*One half of the monthly wages of the workman subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 every fortnight. At the above rate an injured workm[illegible]ary disablement) is to be paid once in a fortnight during the period of disablement or for a period of five years whichever is earlier.

Consolidated Statement of Returns received under Section 15 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. for the year 1938-39.

Serial No.	Names of the District		No. of cases resulting in			Compensation paid for			No. of cases resulting in			Compensation paid for			Remarks
			Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	Death	Permanent disablement	Temporary disablement	
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.		
1	Kolar	Adults ...	46	117	2,551	35,470 0 0	27,481 1 0	19,419 13 0	...	1	...	...	1,050 0 0	...	
		Minors ...	...	...	5		...	15 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Shimoga	Adults ...	3	3	74	2,730 0 0	238 0 0	312 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Minors ...	...	...	1	...	...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Mysore	Adults ...	...	...	403	...	...	927 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Minors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Bangalore City	Adults ...	...	4	101	...	1,923 11 2	716 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Minors ...	...	...	1	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Bangalore District excluding City		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...		49	124	3,136	38,200 0 0	29,642 12 2	21,406 7 3	...	1	...	...	1,050 0 0	...	

Total No. of accidents——3,310 out of which 7 are Minors (Rs. 29-4-0).
Total amount of Compensation paid——Rs. 90,299-3-5.

Holayas and Madigas to be separately enumerated during the ensuing Census as Adikarnataka "Balagai" (Right Hand) and Adikarnataka "Edagai" (Left Hand), respectively.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 2553-608—G. M. 66-25-1, dated 23rd October 1925, directing the discontinuance of the use of the term "Holaya" or "Panchama" in official documents and the substitution therefor of the terms "Adidravida" and "Adikarnataka" for the Tamilian and the Kannadiga members of this community respectively.

2. Representation dated 1st February 1940, from Mr. R. Chennigaramiah, Koratagere, requesting that arrangements may be made separately to enumerate in the ensuing Census the two subcastes among the Adikarnatakas, *viz.*, Madigas and Holayas.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1103, dated 29th May 1940, from the Census Superintendent in Mysore, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

4. Cut motion proposed by Mr. T. Ramachandra at the Legislative Council, Budget Session (June 1940), requesting Government to enumerate the "Left Hand" Adikarnatakas (Adi Jambavas) separately from the "Right Hand" Adikarnatakas.

5. Un-official Note No. 1658, dated 25th June 1940, from the Census Superintendent on the above subject.

ORDER No. G. 242-360—CENSUS, [illegible]39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH JU[illegible]940.

The Census Superintendent who was cons[illegible]d in the matter states that there is no such religion, caste or community as "A[illegible]nataka," that it is an artificial term coined for administrative purposes, that th[illegible]olayas" and "Madigas" are two major and distinct communities and that [illegible]e would be no objection to enumerate and tabulate them separately. It has also been suggested that if these terms are objectionable, they may be substituted by Adikarnataka "Balagai" and Adikarnataka "Edagai".

Government are pleased to direct that the two communities, *viz.*, the Holeyas and the Madigas, be separately tabulated and enumerated in the ensuing Census as Adikarnataka "Balagai" (Right Hand) and Adikarnataka "Edagai" (Left Hand) respectively.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Board of Visitors, Krishnarajendra Hospital.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10355-7—Med. 305-39-4, dated 24th June 1940, sanctioning the reconstitution of the Board of Visitors for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, for a period of two years.

2. Letter No. 1, dated 1st July 1940, from the Durbar Surgeon and Medical Officer, Krishnarajenda Hospital, Mysore, recommending that *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar may be appointed as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, in place of Rev. George W. Sawday who has pleaded his inability to continue on the Board.

ORDER No. G. 446-8—MED. 305-39-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH JULY 1940.

Approved.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Promotions in the grade of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, etc. of the Medical Department.

ORDER No. G. 449—MED. 271-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH JULY 1940.

The following promotions in the grade of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, etc. of the Medical Department are ordered with effect from the dates noted against them.

(Printed as Annexure)

By Order,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

No.	Name	Present Grade	Grade to which promoted	Date of promotion	Vacancy against which promoted
1	Mr. Lakshmana Rao V. Padke, M.B.B.S.	Assistant Surgeon, First Class.	Surgeon, Second Class, Acting.	8th February 1940 to 4th April 1940.	*Vice* Mr. S. V. Biligiri Iyengar on leave.
			Do	18th April 1940	*Vice* Mr. P. Shama Rao, promoted as Surgeon, First Class, Acting.
2	Mr. A. C. Devaraj, B.A., L.M.S., L.R.C.P & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab).	Do Temporary.	Assistant Surgeon, First Class, Permanent.	17th November 1939	Against the vacancy released by Mr. B. Jayaram.
3	Mr. Kaniyar Narasimha Iyengar, B.A., M.B.B.S.	Do	Assistant Surgeon, First Class, Temporary.	8th February 1940	Against the vacancy released by No. 2.
4	Mr. B. Narayana Rao, M.B.B.S.	Assistant Surgeon, First Class, Acting	Do	17th November 1939 to 7th February 1940.	Against the vacancy released by No. 2.
			Assistant Surgeon, First Class, Acting	8th February 1940 to 4th April 1940.	*Vice* No. 1 promoted.
			Do	18th April 1940	Do
5	Mr. P. Krishna Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class.	Assistant Surgeon, First Class, Acting.	17th November 1939 to 7th January 1940.	*Vice* Mr. Mir Mira Rama Rao, on leave and against the acting vacancy released by No. 4.
6	Mr. B. Subbaramiah, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class, Temporary.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class, Permanent.	17th November 1939	*Vice* No. 2 confirmed in higher grade.
7	Mr. A. Seetharama Sastry, M.B.B.S.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class, Acting.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class, Temporary.	17th November 1939	Against the vacancy released by No. 6.
8	Mr. V. R. Naidu, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class.	Assistant Surgeon, Second Class, Acting.	8th February 1940 to 4th April 1940.	*Vice* No. 4 promoted.
			Do	18th April 1940	Do
9	Mr. A. K. Gopalarajan, M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	8th February 1940 to 4th April 1940.	*Vice* No. 8 on other duty.
			Do	18th April 1940	Do
10	Mr. B. R. Narayana Iyengar, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	17th November 1939 to 7th January 1940.	*Vice* No. 5 promoted.
11	Mr. B. Balaji Singh, L.M.S. ...	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Temporary.	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Permanent.	17th November 1939	*Vice* No. 6 confirmed.
12	Mr. M. B. Sundara Rao, M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S.	Do	Do	30th November 1939	Against the hand sanctioned for the Victoria Hospital in G. O. No. G. 4928-30—Med. 325-38-10, dated 30th November 1939.
13	Mr. D. Shamanna, B.A., M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	30th November 1939	Do for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.
14	Mr. Charles D'Souza, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Acting.	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Temporary.	17th November 1939	Against the vacancy released by No. 11.
15	Mr. K. G. Heblikar, M.B.B.S.	Medical Probationer.	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Acting.	17th November 1939 to 29th November 1939.	*Vice* No. 10 promoted.
			Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Temporary.	30th November 1939	*Vice* No. 12 confirmed in higher grade.
16	Mr. B. S. Ramanna, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	15th February 1940	Appointed against the vacancy released by No. 13.
17	Mr. T. S. Jairam, M.B.B.S. ...	Do	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Acting.	30th November 1939 to 7th January 1940.	*Vice* No. 10 promoted.
			Do	8th February 1940 to 28th February 1940.	*Vice* No. 9 promoted to higher grade.
			Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Temporary.	29th February 1940	*Vice* Mr. Mirle Puttaiya, on other duty in the Palace, *vide* G. O. No. G. 7795-7—Med. 127-39-5, dated 29th February 1940.
18	Mr. A. S. Krishnaswamy, M.B.B.S.	Do	Assistant Surgeon, Third Class, Acting.	29th February 1940 to 4th April 1940.	*Vice* No. 9 promoted.
			Do	18th April 1940	Do
19	Mr. M. C. Sulkunte, M.B.B.S.	Medical Probationer, Temporary.	Medical Probationer, Permanent.	17th November 1939	*Vice* No. 11 confirmed in higher grade.
20	Mr. M. P. Krishna Rao, M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	30th November 1939	*Vice* No. 12 confirmed in higher grade.
21	Mr. M. Basavaraj Urs, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	Do	Do	30th November 1939	*Vice* No 13 confirmed in higher grade

Health Centre at Periyapatna.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1388-5, dated 30th May 1940, from the Director of Public Health regarding the formation of a Health Centre at Periyapatna.

ORDER No. G. 394-7—P. H. 165-38-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH JULY 1940.

On the representation of the residents of Periyapatna for the establishment of a Health Centre at Periyapatna with a view to improve the health and sanitation of the place, the Director of Public Health, who was consulted in the matter, reported the necessity for the formation of a Centre and made certain proposals costing about Rs. 19,460 stating that the Centre would serve as area of 121 villages in the Periyapatna Sub-Taluk with a population of 46,000 and proposed to distribute the work of the Centre in four units of 30 villages each. As the District Board of Mysore and the Municipal Council of Periyapatna pleaded inability to meet any share of the cost, the Director was requested to submit revised proposals for establishing two units to deal with 35 villages each and to intimate if the cost could be met from the budget of the department by the reappropriation of sanctioned grants. The Director has sent a revised estimate for Rs. 11,154 (which is appended to this order) and states that owing to the limited grants for his department in the budget, reappropriation is not possible.

2. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to sanction the formation of a Health Centre at Periyapatna on a revised scale as follows :—

	Rs.	
(A) Establishment as per statement enclosed	5,046	per annum.
(B) Rent and Contingencies	500	do
(C) Health Clinic and Drugs	1,000	do
(D) Work expenses for improvement of sanitary conditions ...	1,000	do
(E) Equipment	1,000	
(F) Furniture	500	

A statement showing the scale proposed and that sanctioned is appended to the order.

They are further pleased to direct that the cost of the Centre during the year 1940-41, *viz.*, Rs. 9,046 be met from the following sources :—

1. One-third from the Rural Reconstruction grant.
2. Two-thirds out of the Town Improvement grant.

From the year 1941-42 onwards, the Director of Public Health is requested to make the necessary provision for the Centre in the budget of his Department.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

Statement of cost for establishment of a Health Centre at Periyapatna.

Proposed			Sanctioned		
Establishment	Per month	Per year	Establishment	Per month	Per year
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. One Third Class Health Officer on Rs. 75—5—100 plus Rs. 30 allowance.	142	1,704	1. One Third Class Health Officer on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 30 allowance.	105	1,260
2. One Public Health Nurse on Rs. 50--5--100 plus Rs. 15.	90	1,080	2. Two Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 35—3—55 plus Rs. 8.	110	1,320
3. Two Sanitary Inspectors on Rs. 35—3—55 plus Rs. 8.	110	1,320	3. Four Midwives on Rs. 20—2—30 plus Rs. 8.	132	1,584
4. Four Midwives on Rs. 20—2—30 ...	132	1,584	4. One Clerk on Rs. 30—2—40 ...	37½	450
5. One Clerk on Rs. 30—2—40 ...	37½	450	5. Three peons at Rs. 12 each ...	36	432
6. Three peons at Rs. 12 each ...	36	432	Total ...	...	5,046
Total ...	...	6,570	*Recurring Expenditure.*		
Recurring Expenditure ...		2,750	1. Rent and Contingencies ...	500	
Non-recurring Expenditure.			2. Health Clinic and drugs ...	1,000	
Equipment and furniture ...		1,834	3. Work Expenses for improvement of sanitary conditions	1,000	2,500
Grand Total ...		11,154	*Non-recurring Expenditure.*		
			1. Equipment ...	1,000	
			2. Furniture ...	500	1,500
			Grand Total ...	...	9,046

LAW SECRETARIAT

Non-Official President to the Chitaldrug Town Municipal Council.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. A. 6. C. 2748—39-40, dated 26th June 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, requesting sanction to the resolution of the Chitaldrug Town Municipal Council to confer on them the privilege of electing a Non-Official President to the said Municipal Council from amongst themselves and to appoint a Chief Officer for carrying on the routine administrative and executive work of the Municipality.

ORDER No. L. 420-2—ML. 53-39-81, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH JULY 1940.

Government are pleased to confer, under Section 23 (2) (c) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, on the Chitaldrug Town Municipal Council, the privilege of electing their Non-Official President.

2. Sanction is also accorded to the appointment of a Chief Officer of the second grade on a pay of Rs. 80—4—100 per mensem.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to take further action in accordance with the prescribed rules and submit a report to Government regarding the election of the President.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Forest Settlement of the Ragihalli State Forest Extension Block in the Anekal Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 8795—Ft. 244-35-2, dated 25th April 1936, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Ragihalli State Forest Extension Block in the Anekal Taluk.

2. Letter No. C. 6384—39-40, dated 27th June 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

ORDER NO. A. F. 306-9—FT. 272-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH JULY 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Act, constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st September 1940 will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the village concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 310—*Ft.* 272-39-3, *dated* 17*th July* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st September 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the undermentioned schedule shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Survey No.	Area	Name of the Block	Situation
Bangalore ...	Anekal ...	Jigani ...	Ragihalli	17	A. g. 896 32 or 1·4 Sq. Miles	Ragihalli State Forest Extension Block.	The block is situated at a distance of about 23 miles south of Bangalore City and abuts on the southern boundary of the Ragihalli State Forest.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from a point on the southern demarcation line of Ragihalli State Forest about 11 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 18 of Ragihalli, the line runs east and north-east, along the southern demarcation line of the Ragihalli State Forest till it meets the junction bandhs of Ragihalli State Forest and Jodi Mahantalingapura.

East.—The line then runs south along the western boundary line of Jodi Mahantalingapura till it meets the junction bandhs of Jodi Mahantalingapura and Shivanahalli (north-east corner bandh of Survey No. 71 of the Ragihalli Village).

South.—The line turns north-west and runs along the northern boundary of Survey No. 71 of Ragihalli Village to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 14 of Ragihalli.

West.—The line then runs north-east through Survey No. 17 for about 29½ chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 16; then north-west through Survey No. 17 for about 8 chains to a point on a halla, about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 16; then north-west along the said halla to the starting point.

Remarks.

The following concessions are admitted in the Block :—

1. The raiyats of Ragihalli are allowed to graze their cattle at a concession rate of one anna six pies (Re. 0-1-6) per head of cattle.
2. The above villagers are allowed to remove classified timber at one plough share for each family per year.
3. Fallen dry fuel by head loads for *bona fide* domestic purposes may be removed free of cost.

Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the State Forest of Ragihalli Extension, Anekal Taluk.

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Villagers of Ragihalli represented by Ramiah bin Muddappa, Munimuthiah bin Munisetty and Munivenkatappa bin Munivenkatappa.	23rd February 1938.	(1) The village to be bought under lumpsum grazing fee system and the rates to be fixed should be lower than the rates prevailing in other localities as the best spot of the village gomal is taken away for forest.	Nil.	(1) As per existing Government order, the villagers can avail of the Land Survey grazing fee system by executing necessary mutchalika before the Revenue Sub-Division Officer. As such, there seems to be no need to include this. I have however no objection to the villagers availing of the Land Survey system.	(1) As represented by the villagers the lumpsum grazing fees to be fixed per head of cattle should be lower than what other villagers pay. It is said to be about annas two per head of cattle for other villagers. For this village it is fixed at an anna and a half (0-1-6) per head of cattle.	(1) Made further enquiries to day. Though the villagers are totally against the proposal, the concessions already proposed to be shown will meet their requirements.
			(2) Free removal to be permitted of wood for agricultural implements.		(2) Timber of unclassified trees for one plough for each family once in two years, may be given free.	(2) Timber of the classified trees for one plough for each family every year to be given free.	(2) As the proposed boundary line is likely to affect the cultivable land it is arranged to be shifted by five chains to the east of the cultivation land *viz.*, 14, 15 and 16 of Ragihalli to join a halla existing on the northern side of the proposed block and continue along the same halla till it reaches the sanctioned boundary of the existing State Forest shown now on the plan.
			(3) One hundred small bamboos per family to be given for stacking hay and repairing roofs of houses.		(3) There is practically no bamboo in the area proposed and so by the reservation of this area the villagers cannot be losing any benefit they are enjoying in the shape of bamboo removals. So this concession cannot be granted.	(3) As it is reported that there is no bamboo in the area proposed to be reserved, the concession regarding free grant of 100 small bamboos cannot be given.	
			(4) Head-loads of dry fuel to be permitted to be taken free from the forest.		(4) Dry fuel on head loads for *bona fide* domestic use may be allowed to be removed free.	(4) Head-loads of dry fuel for *bona fide* domestic purposes may be permitted to be removed free of cost.	

H. S. RANGACHAR,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

SYED ABDUL RAHIMAN,
Sub-Division Officer.

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer.
12-3-1940

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Sub-Division Officer and Forest Settlement Officer,
Bangalore District
12-3-1940

STATEMENT C.—Showing the lands taken up for the Ragihalli State Forest Extension Block in Bangalore District.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied			Waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total		Area remaining for the village: Kharab		Gomal		Total		cattle	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11			12		13		14		15		16		17		18	19
				A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		No.	
Bangalore	Anekal	Jigani	Ragihalli	1,862 4	809 16	18 2	861 23 15+10 (Mis).	1,157 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 Part	896 32	896 32		3 19 21 47 58 70 71 75 94 98 Mis.	0 34 3 1 0 24 6 9 4 21 0 31 343 11 1 15 0 22 0 15 15 10	17 part 45	119 39 141 2	637 34		Cattle 391 Sheep 173 Goats 37	
Total			...	1,862 4	809 16	18 2	861 23	1,157 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896 32	896 32		...	376 33	...	261 1	637 34		...	

Details of Assessed Occupied.

	A. G.
Garden ...	5—37
Wet ...	19—33
Dry ...	283—26
Total ...	309—16

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Bangalore Sub-Division.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reduction in the scale of fees charged for the Examination of Food Stuffs.

READ—

Government Order No. 11665—Mis. F. 28-96, dated 17th March 1898, fixing the scale of fees for, among other things, the analysis of food stuffs and drugs at Rs. 25.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. Camp 75, dated 14th June 1940, from the Director of Public Health, stating, in the circumstances explained, that the scale of fees charged for the examination of food stuffs may be reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 10.

ORDER No. G. 618-19—P. H. 153-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JULY 1940.

The recommendation of the Director is sanctioned.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Revises the course of training to be undergone by the Probationary Assistant Commissioners during the period of their probation.

READ—

Government Order No. 3026-77—C. B. 136-29-8, dated 26—28th January 1931, prescribing the course of training to be undergone by Probationary Assistant Commissioners during the period of their probation.

2. Letter No. 3541—C. B. 150-33, dated 18th May 1934, approving of the order in which the training of Probationary Assistant Commissioners is to be arranged.

ORDER No. 487-90—C. B. 30-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND. AUGUST 1940.

The course of training prescribed at present for Probationary Assistant Commissioners is indicated below :—

1.	Training in the District and Sub-Division Offices	...	4 months
2.	Training in Treasury Work	...	3 "
3.	Survey Training	...	2 "
4.	Training as Third Class Magistrate	...	2 "
5.	Engineering Training	...	3 "
6.	Taluk Office Training	...	4 "
7.	Independent charge of a Taluk	...	6 "
	Tota	...	24 months

2. Experience has shown that Probationary Assistant Commissioners, they are posted to regular charges, should acquire a general knowledge of the w in the Accounts Department, as such a training will prove useful to them in discharge of their duties more efficiently in the various branches of work to w they may be posted in the course of their service.

3. With a view to provide for the training in the Accounts Department Government are pleased to direct that the course of training to be undergone Probationary Assistant Commissioners be revised as follows :—

1.	Training in the District and Sub-Division Offices ...	4 months
2.	Training in Treasury Work	2 ,,
3.	Taluk Office Training	3 ,,
4.	Training in the Accounts Department	4 ,,
5.	Survey Training	2 ,,
6.	Training as Third Class Magistrate	2 ,,
7.	Engineering Training	3 ,,
8.	Independent charge of a Taluk	4 ,,
	Total ...	24 months

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Governm

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Revised rules for the award of Military Scholarships.

READ—

Government Notification No. E. 1746—Edn. 88-31-5, dated 7th November 1931, publishing ules for the award of Military Scholarships.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. D3. 4978-204—39-40, dated 26th June 1940, the Director of Public Instruction, submitting for the approval of Government certain modificatio the Rules 3, 4 and 5 of the rules referred to in the notification dated 7th November 1931, read a and furnishing reasons for the modifications suggested.

ORDER No. E. 304—EDN. 296-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH JULY 1940.

The modifications suggested by the Director of Public Instruction are appro

A copy of the revised rules as approved by Government is appended to order.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Governme
General Departm

ANNEXURE.

Government are pleased to sanction the following facilities for the educa of the children of persons employed in the Military Service of His Highness Maharaja of Mysore or of Mysoreans in active service and of recruits from Mysore State.

2. The children of the following persons will be eligible for the concess hereinafter mentioned :—

(*a*) Persons employed in the following regiments :—

(*i*) The Mysore Lancers (Cavalry), (ii) The Mysore Horse (Cava (iii) Transport Corps (Mechanical and Animal), (iv) The Guards (Cavalry), (v) The Mysore Infantry and Palace Infantry (vi) The Golandas (Artillery).

(*b*) (*i*) Soldiers and non-combatants who were employed in active service in connection with the late War.

(*ii*) Soldiers who have died or been incapacitated, whether during or after the conclusion of the War, as the result of wounds or injuries sustained or disease contracted, while on active service in the field, provided (*a*) that the persons referred to in (*i*) and (*ii*) above were either employed in the Mysore Regiments serving at the front, (*b*) or in the case of those employed in British India Units if they are natives of Mysore or joined as recruits from the Mysore State.

3. (*i*) The following concessions will be granted to those coming under Rule 2 (*a*) :—

No.	Total number of scholarships	Number of scholarships allotted to each regiment	Rate per mensem for ten months from 1st June to 31st March of the succeeding year	Class in which they are tenable
			Rs.	
1	30	10 in each Form for all regiments.	6	I. II and III Year Classes of High Schools.
2	54	3 in each Class for each regiment.	3	II. III and IV Year Classes of Middle Schools.

N. B.—The above scholarships will carry with them freeships also.

(*ii*) "In consultation with the Chief Commandant, the Director of Public Instruction may transfer scholarships from one regiment to another when there are not a sufficient number of applicants or of deserving candidates in any particular regiment."

(*iii*) Mahratta students reading in Government Educational Institutions and belonging to the Military families referred to in para 2 (*a*) above will be required to pay only half the usual fee.

4. "Children of persons coming under Rule 2 (*b*) will be exempted from the payment of fees in Schools and in Colleges (for a first degree). Such children may also be awarded scholarships in High Schools and Middle Schools out of the allotment made in the budget for the purpose. The rates of these scholarships will be the same as those of the Backward Class Scholarships."

Note to Rules 3 and 4.—The above concessions are subject to the condition of satisfactory report of progress and conduct by the Head of the Institution in which the boy or girl is studying and in special cases, they may be granted for a second year in the same class on the recommendation of the head of the institution in which the boy or girl is studying provided that scholarships for such second year students will ordinarily be reduced by 25 per cent.

5. Applications should be made in the prescribed form with the marks card through the head of the institution in which the candidate is studying to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, so as to reach him on or before the 15th July.

6. Each candidate should forward with his application a certificate signed by the Officer Commanding or Second-in-Command on his behalf to the effect that the candidate is entitled to a scholarship. The officer giving the certificate should, by enquiries or otherwise, satisfy himself that the facts stated therein are true.

7. Scholarships will be awarded in consultation with the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, for one year in the first instance and will thereafter be continued year by year subject to the conditions laid down in the note to Rules 3 and 4 above.

8. Besides the scholarships herein provided, the children of the Military Classes will be eligible for all open scholarships subject, of course, to the general condition that a scholar shall not hold more than one scholarship at a time.

9. The children of retired soldiers and of soldiers who are dead will also be eligible for the concession herein provided.

Note.—(*i*) The concessions mentioned in this notification will be shown only to the children of the Military Classes and not to their other dependents.

(*ii*) In case the students have applied for more than one kind of scholarship, a note to that effect should invariably be made.

(*iii*) Applications submitted to the Head Office independently of the school authorities and those not accompanied by the required certificates or received after the due date will not be considered.

(*iv*) All the columns in the form of application appended should be properly filled up and heads of institutions sending up the applications should see that defective applications are returned to students for being properly and completely filled up before submission. It should be distinctly understood that defective applications will not be considered by the authority awarding the scholarships.

10. These rules should not be altered in any manner whatsoever without the previous approval of Government.

Continuance of the existing Central Recruitment Board for a period of three months.

READ—

Government Order No. 4351-450—C. R. B. 61-39-1, dated 5th February 1940, directing the continuance of the existing Central Recruitment Board for a period of six months.

ORDER No. 623-698—C. R. B. 11-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH AUGUST 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the existing Central Recruitment Board, as shown hereunder, be continued for a further period of three months from 5th August 1940.

CHAIRMAN.

The Second Member of Council.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
3. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government.
5. The General Secretary to Government.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon, B.A.
2. „ M. C. Lingegowda.
3. „ B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
4. „ M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia.
5. „ Sylvester Pais, B.A.
6. „ L. Vema Reddy.
7. „ R. Chennigaramiah.
8. „ *Rao Sahib* M. Ramaswami.

SECRETARY.

One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Levy of Commission on the amounts realised by the execution of Co-operative Society decrees through special agencies.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 11228-38—C. S. 59-25-5, dated the 18th June 1927, passing orders regarding the appointment of Special Sheikdars for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees and the levy of a commission of 2½ per cent on the collection to meet the cost of the establishment.

2. Government Order No. D. 1909-79—C. S. 11-36-297, dated the 19th September 1938, noting with approval the following recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation and calling for draft amendments to the Co-operative Societies Act and the rules thereunder.

"When a judgment debtor voluntarily deposits the decreed amount subsequent to the initiation of execution proceedings, he need not be required to pay the usual percentage contribution towards cost, in cases where execution has not actually been set on foot and no cost has therefore been incurred."

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 14776—C. S., dated the 21st June 1940, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, stating that the costs of execution are leviable under Rule 16 (*a*) of the rules under the Co-operative Societies Act only when a special agency is employed by the revenue authorities for the realisation of the amounts due under the decisions or awards passed under the Act, that when a special agency is employed it follows that the cost of execution has been incurred and that therefore no amendment of the rule is necessary, the matter being left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. D1-Dis. 206—39-40, dated the 14th August 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding his remarks (as indicated below) on the proposal of the Registrar.

"When a special agency has been employed for the execution of the Co-operative Societies decrees, it is but right that the commission should be recovered as the cost of the special establishment is intended to be met from the realisations of the commission amounts. The fact that there is a special agency for collection work and that the amount due will be collected by adopting coercive proceedings has got a moral effect on the defaulters and in a number of cases this induced them to pay the decreed amounts. Since the amounts are deposited subsequent to the initiation of the execution proceedings but before the execution has not actually been set on foot, *i.e.*, before the properties of the defaulter are actually brought to sale, it cannot be said that the amount was deposited voluntarily. Wherever a special staff is appointed, the commission at the prescribed rates will have to be recovered, and as such the Deputy Commissioners cannot be invested with any discretion in the matter of recovery of commission amount which is recovered in addition to the decree amount and is treated as a first charge on the amounts recovered and credited to Government before the amount of decree is made over to the Society."

ORDER No. A. F. 475-86—C. S. 11-36-328, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH JULY 1940.

While passing the Government Order No. D. 11228-38—C. S. 59-25-5, dated 18th June 1927, first read above, it was contemplated that the recoveries by way of commission were likely to exceed the cost of the special agency. As this did not materialise and as Government were obliged to bear a portion of the cost even under the existing conditions, the acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee would throw additional burden on Government. Under the circumstances, Government agree with the opinion expressed by the Revenue Commissioner and do not consider it expedient to allow discretion to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in the matter of recovery of the commission as suggested by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Administration Report of the Live-Stock Section for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 196-539—39-40, dated the 21st February 1940, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Live-Stock Section for the year 1938-39, together with his review thereon.

ORDER No. A. F. 594-663—A. H. 32-39-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH JULY 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Amrit Mahal Section.*—The number of ranges and herds was 2 and 8, respectively. The strength of amrit mahal herds at the close of the year was 2,352 (2,765) animals. The number of births during the year was 382 (538) and the birth rate was 28·4 per cent (36·6) per cent. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions and scarcity of fodder during the year, 27 amrit mahal kavals in the State were thrown open for free grazing to the village cattle.

The demand for the year (including previous arrears amounting to Rs. 37,567-12-7) was Rs. 77,858-11-8 and the total collection was Rs. 43,329-7-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,529-4-6. Out of the above balance a sum of Rs. 17,373-14-8 (exclusive of interest of Rs. 4,249-6-0) is reported to represent the value of the landed properties purchased by the department in revenue sales for the recovery of the arrears due and subsequently surrendered to the Revenue Department for further disposal. In the last year's review it was directed that the disposal of these properties by the Revenue Department should be expedited and the arrears realised. The Live-Stock Expert reports that information regarding the amount realised and credited to the treasury by the Revenue Department is still not available. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to report the result of action taken in the matter. With regard to the total demand of Rs. 5,300 outstanding against District Boards, a sum of Rs. 2,200 has been ordered to be written off. The question of writing off the balance is under the consideration of Government.

About 6,748 acres of lands were leased out for temporary cultivation. A total extent of 480 acres of kaval lands is reported to have been surrendered to the Revenue Department during the year. The strength of the herds with the nine aided cattle breeders was 1,278 (1,284). The condition of these herds is reported to have been satisfactory.

3. *Cattle Breeding Stations.*—The total number of animals on the main Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur and the Sub-Stations at Basur and Abbanghatta at the close of the year was 892 (947) and 127 calves (60 bull-calves and 67 heifers) were born during the year. The percentage of births over the average strength of cows was 54·1 (57·2). The average weight of calves at birth was 37·3 lbs. for bull and 35·2 lbs. for heifers. The total mortality during the year was 54 (29), the increase being due to the outbreak of black-quarter and also to ravages from wild animals. Ninety-seven (132) animals were sold, the realisations therefrom being Rs. 4,444-8-0. Breeding bulls and bull calves were mostly sold to village panchayets, the number so disposed of being 20 and 59 respectively.

Government, in their Order No. D. 7219-7279—L. & A. 20-37-4, dated the 24th January—6th February 1939, sanctioned the starting of a new Cattle Breeding Station at Hunsur from 1st July 1939, on farming lines instead of on ranching system. This new system of cattle breeding emphasises the importance of training animals for draught purposes. The number of animals to be maintained at the above farm is 500. As a result of this, the surplus amrit mahal kaval lands should be surrendered to the Revenue Department. Orders were issued for the immediate surrender of about 20,908 acres of amrit mahal kaval lands in Mysore and Hassan Districts to the Revenue Department.

4. *Dairy Farm, Hebbal.*—The strength of the milch herd of the hallikar breed maintained at the Hebbal Dairy was 62 (52) at the close of the year. The average number of milking cows was 13. The total milk yield was 38,594 lbs. The average daily yield of milk per head was 8·2 lbs. while the highest individual daily yield recorded was 19·9 lbs.

5. *Sheep Farms.*—Sheep breeding was, as usual, continued at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. Twelve merino rams and fifteen ewes were imported from South Africa. Thirteen of the imported ewes dropped lambs, 6 being ewes and 7 rams. The average weight of lambs born was 5½ lbs. It is reported that 9 rams and 8 ewes died of "Piroplasmosis."

The Sheep Breeders' Association at Kolar had 290 (166) members during the year. The strength of sheep under the control of the Association was about 15,000 (10,000), of which 1,600 were cross-bred, 5,000 local white and 8,400 mixed. The number of sheep that were machine-shorn during the year was 19,911 (12,788). The Association produced and sold about 5,118 lbs. (3,491 lbs.) of wool. About 286 (142) pieces of woollen goods, shawls, carpets, etc., were manufactured from different kinds of wool.

A Sheep Breeders' Association for the Mysore District was started during the year. The Association had 46 members at the close of the year. Thirty-eight rams were distributed to the members for stud purposes, 1,623 sheep were machine-shorn,

1,399 were dipped in kymac sheep dip and 181 scrub rams in the flocks of members were castrated. The total weight of wool of all grades collected was about 437 lbs.

The Mysore Sheep Breeding Scheme spread over a period of three years has been approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the work connected therewith will be taken up as soon as the required funds are made available.

6. *Poultry Farms.*—Poultry farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur and Nagenhalli and new farms were opened at Yellachihalli, Hassan and Closepet during the year. The number of birds maintained on all the farms at the close of the year was 1,118 (663). The total egg production was 45,764 (23,541). The pullet and hen year records for the white leghorn were 222 and 195 respectively and those for Rhode Island Red were 202 and 181; 92 per cent of eggs of the former birds and 98 per cent of the latter belonged to "A" grade. The demand for birds and fertile eggs for breeding purposes was so great that it could not be met fully in spite of the opening of three more farms and increasing the stock. It is gratifying to note that poultry farming is gaining in popularity especially among the raiyats. Free poultry training courses are reported to have been started at Hebbal for the benefit of private people and others interested in poultry farming. Students from various parts of India and educated rural folk took advantage of this training. The heavy mortality among poultry is said to have been due to the absence of suitable vaccine against chicken pox. In the latter part of the year, a vaccine manufactured in the Mysore Serum Institute was largely used to control the incidence and outbreak of chicken pox. Other preventive measures were also adopted to check the spread of other poultry diseases.

The proposal to appoint five poultry demonstrators to look after the work at the poultry farms has been sanctioned by Government.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Addition to the list of members on the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

O. M. No. D. 866—EXHN. 19-40, DATED CAMP BANGALORE, THE 2ND AUGUST 1940.

Add "Mrs. Venkatesh, Mysore" in the list of members on the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee reconstituted in Government Order No. D. Camp. 19-40—Exhn. 21-39-2, dated 11th June 1940, which was published in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 20th June 1940.

BY ORDER,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

Water Supply Grants for the year 1940-41.

READ—

Letter No. C. 117-70, dated 18th April 1940, from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, forwarding proposals for the distribution of water supply grants for the year 1940-41.

ORDER No. L. 1491-504—ML. 54-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH AUGUST 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the provision of two lakhs of rupees made in the State Budget for the year 1940-41 under "30—2 Improvement of Water Supply in Towns" be distributed as hereunder.

Municipality and particulars	Amount sanctioned	Remarks
	Rs.	
1. Chitaldrug—Kathral project ...	1,00,000	G. O. No. L. 7544-7—Ml. 110-39-66, dated 1st March 1940.
2. Seringapatam—Water supply to Ganjam and Gumbaz.	431	G. O. No. L. 138-41—Ml. 147-38-53, dated 4th July 1940.
3. Nanjangud—Improvement of Water Supply.	6,800	G. O. No. L. 8360-3—Ml. 110-39-76, dated 1st April 1940.
4. Tumkur—Water Supply Maintenance ...	600	G. O. No. L. 7070-2—Ml. 156-38-5, dated 10th February 1940.
5. Chikmagalur—Water Supply Improvement Scheme.	8,805	G. O. No. L. 8606-9—Ml. 157-38-7, dated 6th April 1940.
6. Channarayapatna—Water Supply Scheme.	8,090	G. O. No. L. 7510-13—Ml. 147-38-47, dated 29th February 1940.
7. Arakalgud—Water Supply inprovement ...	1,491	G. O. No. L. 1067-70—Ml. 110-39-133, dated 29th July 1940.
8. Hiriyur— Do ...	1,300	G. O. No. L. 10528-30—Ml 100-39-30, dated 27th June 1940.
Total ...	1,27,517	
Reserve ...	72,483	

Regarding the procedure for the drawing of the above grants, the rules issued in Government Order No. L. 1140-51—Ml. 86-39-145, dated 31st July 1940, should be strictly followed.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Appointment of the Assistant Comptrollers in charge of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga Audit Circles as Government Auditors for auditing the accounts of Local Bodies.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 4871-81—Ml. 161-35-1, dated 2nd January 1936, appointing the Assistant Comptroller in charge of the Local Audit Department of the Comptroller's Office as the Government Auditor for auditing the accounts of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State.

2. Government Order No. L. 9098-106—L. B. 113-37-1, dated 3rd May 1938, appointing the Assistant Comptroller in charge of the L. A. D. (Local Audit Department), Comptroller's Office, as the Government Auditor for auditing the accounts of the several District Funds in the State.

3. Government Order No. Fl. 6495-6—G. F. 133-35-9, dated 27th April 1940, sanctioning among others, the formation of three Audit Circles, one at Bangalore with jurisdiction over Bangalore and Kolar Districts, another at Mysore with jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts and the third at Shimoga with jurisdiction over the remaining districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Tumkur, and directing that each of these circles will be placed in charge of an Assistant Comptroller with an adequate staff working under him.

4. Letter No. 4—C. L. A. D., dated 29th July 1940, from the Comptroller to Government requesting issue of orders appointing the Assistant Comptrollers in charge of the aforesaid circles as Government Auditors for auditing the accounts of the Local Bodies within their respective juris dictions.

ORDER NO. L. 1530-51—ML. 93-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH AUGUST 1940.

Under the provisions of the undermentioned sections, Government are pleased, in modification of Government Orders, dated 2nd January 1936 and 3rd May 1938 read above, to appoint the Assistant Comptrollers in charge of the three circles referred to above as Government Auditors for auditing the accounts of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities and the District Boards within their respective areas. These Auditors will exercise the powers and perform the duties specified under the aforesaid Act :—

1. Section 207 of the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933.
2. Section 184 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933.
3. Section 55 of the Minor Municipalities Act, 1933.
4. Section 79-A of the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926, as amended from time to time.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Celebration of the event of Pattabhishekam of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

ORDER No. 877-932 C. B. 32-40-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH AUGUST 1940.

In honour of the Pattabhishekam of His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, all Public Offices, Courts and Educational Institutions in the State will be closed from Saturday the 7th to Tuesday the 10th September 1940, both days inclusive.

2. The ceremonials connected with the Pattabhishekam will be performed and the auspicious event duly celebrated at the Palace, Mysore, between 10-22 and 10-35 A.M. on Sunday the 8th September 1940.

3. For the celebration of the event throughout the State, the following programme is laid down for observance on Sunday the 8th September 1940 :—

(1) In all places of worship under the State Muzrai Department, prayers should be offered at any hour that may be convenient between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. for the long life and prosperity of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. Abhishekam and Utsavam in

Hindu Temples and other appropriate ceremonies in places of worship other than Hindu Temples should be duly celebrated. The co-operation of the managers of places of worship other than Muzrai Institutions will be invited by the Deputy Commissioners with a view to carry out a similar programme in them as far as may be feasible.

(2) In all District and Taluk Headquarters, and in important villages, arrangements should be made to distribute sweets to school children in Primary, Middle and High Schools.

(3) At the Headquarters of every District and Taluk, a formal meeting should be held at 10-30 A.M. for the purpose of announcing the auspicious event to the assembled people. The Proclamation to be read at the meeting will be printed and forwarded in due course. All leading inhabitants and officers should be invited, and at the conclusion of the proceedings, *pansupari* and flowers should be distributed to them.

(4) The cost of carrying out the above programme at places of worship will be met from Muzrai Funds. To meet the cost of distribution of sweets and the charges incidental to the holding of the meetings, sums of money as noted in the margin are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners, who are requested to distribute the same among the taluks in their districts in such manner as they may deem proper with reference to local needs.

	Rs.
Myrore District including Mysore City	2,000
Bangalore District including Bangalore City	2,000
Shimoga	1,000
Tumkur	1,000
Kolar	1,000
Chitaldrug	1,000
Kadur	800
Hassan	800
Mandya	800
Total	10,400

By Order,

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Programme to be observed on the occasion of the Pattabhishekam of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur on Sunday the 8th September 1940.

ORDER No. 821-876—C.B. 132-40-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH AUGUST 1940.

On the occasion of the Pattabhishekam of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur on Sunday the 8th September 1940, the following programme will be observed in Muzrai Institutions in the State:—

In all places of worship under the Muzrai Department, prayer should be offered at a convenient time between 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. on the abovementioned day for the long life and prosperity of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur and the Members of the Royal Family. Abhishekam and Utsavam in Hindu temples, and other appropriate ceremonies in places of worship other than Hindu Temples should be duly celebrated. The co-operation of the managers of places of worship other than Muzrai Institutions will be invited by the Deputy Commissioners with a view to carry out a similar programme in them as far as may be feasible.

2. To meet the cost of carrying out the programme referred to above at places of worship under the management of the Muzrai Department, a sum of Rs. 3,200 is sanctioned from State Funds. The Comptroller to Government is requested to place at once sums of money as noted below at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners who are requested to submit bills of actual expenditure in due course.

The Deputy Commissioners are also requested to distribute the sums placed at their disposal among the taluks in their districts with due regard to the requirements of each taluk :—

	Rs.
Bangalore District	650
Kolar District	200
Tumkur District	200
Mysore District (including Rs. 180 for Palace Muzrai Institutions.)	650
Hassan District	300
Shimoga District	300
Kadur District	250
Chitaldrug District	200
Mandya District	350
Tirupathi	100
Total ...	3,200

3. A set of * instructions in Kannada as to the procedure to be followed in connection with the special prayers is here to annexed. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja will be requested to forward copies thereof to all the Muzrai Temples under their management for strict observance on the day of Pattabhishekam.

4. Arrangements should also be made by the Deputy Commissioners of Mandya and Mysore Districts for *Thirtham* and *Prasadam* being brought from the temples at Melkote, Seringapatam and Nanjangud on the day of Pattabhishekam and presented to His Highness the Maharaja. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to arrange for the same being done from the Tirupathi Temple, and the Huzur Secretary to His Highness will arrange for the same as usual from the Muzrai Institutions under his management.

5. Arrangements may be made for having a special *Utsavam* performed at the Tirupathi temple on the said day. A sum of Rs. 100 is specially sanctioned for the purpose.

(* Printed as Annexure.)

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟೆರಿಯುವರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದಾ.

(ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಇಲಾಖಾ.)

ನಂಬರು 877-932—ಸಿ. ಬಿ. 32-40-6, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತಾರೀಖು 27ನೆಯ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1940.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಿಶೂರ ಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರರವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವ ಶುಭ ದಿನ ಎಂದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಕ್ರಮನಾಮ ಸಂ॥ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಶು॥ ಸಪ್ತಮಿಾ ಭಾನುವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ 1940ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರು 8ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿನ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಮಸ್ತ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಭಗವತ್ಸೇವಾಕ್ರಮಗಳು :—

(1) ಆ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲ 7 ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದೇವಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅರ್ಚಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪರಿಜನರು ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ಭಗವತ್ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಅಭಿಷೇಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮಾರ್ಚನೆ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು 11 ಘಂಟೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಆಯಾ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಜರುಗಿಸಿ ಉತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

(2) ಅದೇ ದಿನ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ ದೀಪಾರಾಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಮ್ಮನವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಸ್ರನಾಮ ಕುಂಕುಮಾರ್ಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಂಗಳಾರತಿ ಆದನಂತರ ಸರ್ವರೂ ಬದ್ಧಾಂಜಲಿ ಪುಟರಾಗಿ ಭಗವತ್ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಚಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಮಂತ್ರಪುಷ್ಪದವರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸುವಂತೆ ರಾಜಾಶೀರ್ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು :—

" ಅನೇನ ಉತ್ಸವೇನ ಭಗವಾನ್ ಸುಪ್ರೀತಸ್ಸುಪ್ರಸನ್ನೋಭವರದೋಭೂತ್ವಾ ಆತ್ರೇಯಸ ಗೋತ್ರಸ್ಯ ಆಶ್ವಲಾಯನ ಸೂತ್ರಸ್ಯ ಅನುವರ್ತಿತ ರುಕ್ಮಾಖಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ತರಾಭಾದ್ರಾನಕ್ಷತ್ರೆ ಮೀನರಾಶೌ ಜಾತಸ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮಸ್ಯ ಸಕುಟುಂಬಸ್ಯ, ಸಾಮಾತ್ಯಸ್ಯ, ಸಬಾಂಧವಸ್ಯ, ಸಕೋಶ ಬಲಸ್ಯ, ಸರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಸ್ಯ, ಸಾಶ್ರಿತವಿದ್ವನ್ಮಹಾಜನವರ್ಗಸ್ಯ, ಕ್ಷೇಮಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ್ಯ ವಿಜಯವೀರ್ಯ್ಯಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಾದೀನಾಮುತ್ತರೋತ್ತರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪ್ರದೋಭೂಯಾದಿತಿ ಭವಂತೋ ಮಹಂತೋನುಗೃಹ್ಣಂತು."

Forest Settlement of the Muppani Forest, A and B Blocks, in the Sagar Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. 10666—Ft. 147-16-2, dated the 18th May 1917, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Muppani Forest A and B Blocks in the Sagar Taluk.

2. Memo. No. C. 6048—39-40, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block received from the Chief Conservator of Forests and stating that final notification in the matter may be issued.

ORDER No. A. F. 297-300—FT. 255-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH JULY 1940.

The Settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Act constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st September 1940, will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 301—*Ft.* 255-39-3, *dated* 17*th July* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act XI of 1900, that from the 1st September 1940 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule appended to this notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of Block	Approximate area	Remarks
					A. g. Sq. miles	
Shimoga	Sagar		1. Muppani 2. Aravadi 3. Maudavalli 4. Aralgod 5. Brahmanvadkopparige. 6. Hanagere	Muppani Blocks A & B	Block A 2376 76 3·71 " B 1552 26 2·43 Total 3929 7. or 6·14 Sq. miles	These Blocks are situated to the east of Govardhanagiri State Forest.

Boundaries.

"A" BLOCK.

North.—Starting from the quadro-junction bhands of Survey Nos. 9, 10, 26 and 11 of Muppani village, the line runs slightly north-east along the southern Boundary of Survey No. 9 of Muppani for about 32 chains to a point about 6 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 1; then north-east for about 30 chains through Survey No. 9 to a point about 7 chains slightly south-east from eastern most corner of Survey No. 3; then north for about 30 chains to the trijunction bhands of Muppani, Bhramanvad, Ilikalale and Aravadi villages; then south-east for about 74 chains through Survey No. 14 of Aravadi to a point on the common boundary between Aravadi and Mandavalli about 9 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 10 of Aravadi; then south-east for about 23 chains along the said common boundary to the south-east corner of Survey No. 14 of Aravadi; then again in the same direction for about 23 chains on the common boundary of Survey Nos. 1 and 109 of Mandavalli to the north-west corner of Survey No. 108; then again in the same direction along the western side of the said Survey Number to the quadro-junction bhands of Survey Nos. 109 and 108 of Mandavalli and 50 and 41 of Muppani; then south-west for about 84 chains through Survey Nos. 41 and 32 of Muppani to a point about 8 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 33; then south for about 13 chains through Survey No. 32 to a point about 10 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 33; then east for about 8 chains to a point about 5 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 33; then south for about 19 chains through Survey No. 41 to a point about 24 chains south from the abovenamed corner; then slightly north-east for about 81 chains through Survey Nos. 41 and 50 to a point about 11 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 56; then slightly south-east for about 12 chains to a point about 6 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 56; then east for about 14 chains to a point about 5 chains south from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 58; then north-east for about 15 chains—through Survey No. 50 to a point on a jungle stream about 6 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 59.

East.—Thence the line passes south-east, south and south-west through Survey No. 75 of Muppani along the jungle stream to a point on the northern boundary of Survey No. 65 about 3 chains south-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 65; then south-west along the northern boundary of the said Survey Number to its westernmost corner, then again in the same direction for about 30 chains to a point on the left bank of Yennehole about 17 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 61.

South.—Thence the line goes along the left bank of Yennehole through Survey No. 75 to the trijunction bhands of Survey Nos. 75, 42 and 43; then along the eastern, northern and western sides of Survey No. 43 to its south-west corner; then again along the left bank of the said river through Survey No. 42 to a point where the Muppani Stream joins the said river; then in a northernly direction along the left bank of the said stream to the north-west corner of Survey No. 30; then south-west for about 18 chains through Survey No. 27 to the north-west corner of Survey No. 29; then along the western side of Survey Nos. 29 and 28 to the south-west corner of the latter Survey Number; then south-west along the left bank of the said river to the trijunction bhands of Muppani, Valagere and Bankuli villages.

West.—Thence the line turns north, north-west and again north along the eastern side of Govardhanagiri State Forest through Survey Nos. 27 and 26 of Muppani to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 11; then slightly north-east for about 24 chains through Survey No. 26 to the westernmost corner of Survey No. 32, then north-east for about 35 chains along the western boundary of Survey No. 32 to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 25, then north-west for about 37 chains through Survey No. 26 to a point about 5 chains north-east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 21; then again in the same direction for about 10 chains to a point on the western boundary of Survey No. 26 about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 21; then north-west about 20 chains along the western side of Survey No. 26 to the starting point.

"B" BLOCK.

North.—Starting from the quadro-junction bhands of Survey Nos. 113, 13, 14 and 112 of Aralgodu village, it runs east for about 43 chains through the latter Survey Number to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 111; then along the southern side of the said Survey Number to its south-east corner; then north-east for about 27 chains through Survey No. 88 to a point on the common boundary between Aralgodu and Bannumane to a point about 9 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 104 of the former village; then east and north-east along the said common boundary to the north-east corner of Survey No. 87 of Aralgodu.

East.—Thence the line goes south along the common boundaries of Aralgodu and Bannumane to the trijunction bhands of the abovenamed villages and Brahmanvadkopparige; then south for about 43 chains through Survey No. 69 of the latter village to a point on the common boundary between Brahmanavadkopparige and Muppani about 4 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 18 (Tank) of the former village; then south-east for about 56 chains through Survey Nos. 69 and 68 of the above former village to a point on the common boundary between Bhramanvadkopparige and Hanagere about 9 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 15 of the latter village; then slightly south-east for about 31 chains through Survey No. 17 of Hanagere about 6 chains from the south-west corner of Survey No. 9; then south-east for about 52 chains to the trijunction bhands of Survey Nos. 17, 39 and 27.

South.—Thence the line passes slightly south-west for about 37 chains through Survey No. 17 of Hanagere about 5 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 22; then slightly north-west for about 30 chains to a point on the left bank of Yennehole about 14 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18; then north-west, south-west and again north-west along the said bank through Survey No. 17 of Hanagere and 80 of Muppani to the south-east corner of Survey No. 79 of the latter village; then north-east for about 18 chains through Survey No. 80 to the south-east corner of Survey No. 76; then along the eastern and northern sides of the said Survey Number to its northernmost corner; then along the western sides of Survey Nos. 76, 77 and 78 to the south-west corner of the latter Survey Number; then south-west, south, west and north-west along the said bank of the said river to a point about 11 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 62.

West.—Thence the line turns slightly north-east for about 90 chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani to the easternmost corner of Survey No. 74; then north for about 27 chains to a point on the common boundary between Muppani and Aralgodu to a point about 10 chains east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 73 of the former village; then east for about 15 chains along the said common boundary to a point to the bandh about 10 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 116 of Aralgodu; then slightly south-east for about chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani to a point about 6 chains south-east from the abovenamed corner; then slightly north-east for about 9 chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani to a point about 8 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 114 of Aralgodu; then north-west for about 45 chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani and 113 of Aralgodu to the eastern-most corner of Survey No. 9 of the latter village; then north-east for about 10 chains along the southern boundary of Survey No. 13 to the starting point.

B. RIGHTS OF WAYS.

The following right of ways are admitted within the block for use throughout the year by men and cattle in case of foot-path and by men, cattle and carts in case of cart-track:—

1. Foot-path 6 feet wide from Haluballi, a hamlet of Muppani to Muppani.

It enters the forest in the western boundary of "A" Block at a point about chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 24 of Muppani and runs south-east for about 37 chains through and Survey Nos. 26 and 32 of Muppani and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the Block at a point about chains north-west from the westernmost corner of Survey No. 33.

2. Cart-track 12 feet wide from Bhatkal to cart-track No. 4 *infra*.

It enters the forest in the western boundary of "A" Block at a point about 47 chains south-east from the trijunction bhands of Muppani, Banakuli and Kanapagar villages and runs north-east for about 70 chains through Survey Nos. 27, 32 and 41 of Muppani and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 25 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 33.

3. Foot-path 6 feet wide from Kanapagar to cart-track No. 4 *infra*.

It enters the forest in the western boundary of "A" Block at a point about 4 chains north from the trijunction bhands of Muppani, Valagere and Banakulia nd runs north-east for about 35 chains and leaves the forest in the southern boundary of the block at the north-west corner of Survey No. 28 and it re-enters in the said boundary at a point about 2 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 28 and runs north-east for about 98 chains through Survey No. 42 of Muppani and reaches the enclosure named Subbanamakki at a point about 6 chains slightly north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 43 and again it re-enters the forest at a point about 3 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 49 and runs north-east for about 3 chains through Survey No. 50 and joins the cart-track 4 *infra* at a point about 7 chains south-west from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 56.

4. Cart-track 12 feet wide from Harokoppa to Aralgod Road junction.

It enters the forest in the southern boundary of "A" Block at a point about 34 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 43 and runs north-west, north and again north-west through Survey Nos. 75 and 42 of Muppani and reaches the enclosure named Subbanamakki at a point about 7 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 45 and re-enters the forest at a point about 5 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 46 and runs north for about 4 chains and leaves the forest at a point about 7 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 47 and again it re-enters the forest at a point about 4 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 49 and runs north-east for about 2 chains through Survey No. 50 and leaves the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 49, and again it re-enters in the same boundary at a point about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 50 and runs north-east for about 5 chains through Survey No. 41 of Muppani and No. 109 of Mandavalli and quits the forest in the same boundary to a point about 3 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 50 of Muppani.

5. Foot-path 6 feet wide from Muppani to Aravadi.

It branches from cart-track No. 4 *supra* at a point about 4 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 50 of Muppani and runs west and north-west through Survey No. 41 of Muppani and No. 109 of Mandavalli for about 38 chains and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Mandavalli.

6. Foot-path 9 feet wide from cart-track No. 4 *supra* to Hanagere.

It branches from cart-track No. 4 *supra* at a point about 14 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 43 and runs east for about 31 chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 7 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 61. Then again it enters in the western boundary of "B" Block at a point about 6 chains—south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 68 of Muppani and runs north-east for about 97 chains through Survey No. 75 and leaves the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 78; then again it re-enters in the same boundary at a point about 3 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 76 and runs south-east for about 73 chains through Survey No. 80 of Muppani and No. 17 of Hanagere and quits the forest in the same boundary at a point about 11 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18 of the latter village.

7. Foot-path 6 feet from Mandavalli to Yalagi, hamlet of Muppani.

It enters the forest in the eastern boundary of "A" Block at a point about 2 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 60 of Muppani and runs south-east for about 23 chains and quits the forest in the same boundary at a point about 4 chains slightly north-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 66.

8. Foot-path 6 feet wide from Thumari, a hamlet of Muppani to Badagar, another hamlet of the same village.

It enters the forest in the western boundary of "B" Block at a point about 5 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 74 and runs in an easterly direction in a zig zag way for about 85 chains and quits the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 2 chains south-west from the northern most corner of Survey No. 77.

9. Cart-track 12 feet wide from Aralgod to Talguppa.

It enters the forest in the northern boundary of "B" Block at a point about 9 chains east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 13 of Aralgodu and runs south-east, north-east and then in an easterly direction in a zig zag way for about 90 chains through Survey Nos. 112, 113 and again 112, 88 and 87 of Aralgodu and 69 of Brahamanvadkopparige, and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the Block at a point about 6 chains south from the trijunction bhands of Bhramanvadkopparige, Aralgodu and Bannumane.

REMARKS.

"A" ENCLOSURE.

Survey Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 of Subbanamakki hamlet of Muppani village are clubbed together and treated as an enclosure with a margin of 3 chains all round. Access to this is by means of right of way Nos. 3 and 4.

"C" CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions are admitted within the Blocks, "A and B":—

(1) The raiyats of Subbanamakki are entitled to free grazing throughout the year.

(2) The raiyats of Muppani, Aravadi, Mandavalli, Aralgod, Bhramanvadkoparige and Hanagere villages are entitled to the following concessions:—

(a) Agricultural implements— Ploughs, harrows, yokes, clod crushers, hoes, seed drills, mamti handles, pick-axe handles, sugarcane mills, paddy husking mills, troughs.	3 cart-loads of junglewood of unreserved kinds per family per year.
(b) Junglewood stakes, brushwood thorny bamboos, thorns for fences and dams and hedges.	5 cart-loads per family per year.
(c) Junglewood maragalas, bamboos including vate or reed, bamboos required for cattle pens, sheds, pendals, small huts and machans.	3 cart-loads per family per year.
(d) Fuel for domestic use. ...	25 cart-loads per family per year
(e) Grass for fodder or thatching ...	5 cart-loads per family per year
(f) Dead bagani palm trees required for agricultural implements, sugarcane hedges and water courses ...	10 trees per family per year
(g) Canes (Handi betta and Halbettas) ...	5 head-loads per family per year
(h) Green leaves for manure ...	500 head-loads per family per year.

For the above concessions free permits have to be obtained from the Forest Department.

(i) Timber for house building purposes under the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privileges Rules. Permits to be obtained from the Range Forest Officer on concession rates.

"B" STATEMENT.

Register of claims to lands, rights to Forest Produce or Easements in the proposed Muppani State Forest.

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of dicision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of dicision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chowdaiah, patel of Muppani, on behalf of villagers.	30th December 1919.	Represents that their lands being kept out of the proposed block and treating them as enclosures and also prays for free grazing in the Reserve and agricultural implements free. Represents that if Subbanamakki could not be left out of the block, the landholders of these lands may get free grazing and agricultural implements.		I am agreeable	In sending up this proposal to Government for the issue of the provisional notification, the Revenue Commissioner observed that the provision for Gomal in Muppani was inadequate and that the settlement officer would look into this at the Settlement. Due consideration has been paid for the needs of the village in question. The proposal sent up by the Forest Department does not appeal to me as being satisfactory on account of the number of enclosures proposed to be included in the block. The Raiyats of Muppani in attendance protested vehemently against this enclosure treatment and asked for more grazing ground for their cattle and District Forest area for their leaf manure and other necessities. Due consideration was shown on these points also. On account of the narrowness of the tract, that will be available near S. No. 66 of Muppani it was considered impracticable to form the whole area into one continuous Block. The proposed area has, therefore, been divided into two Blocks 'A' & 'B' on both sides of this S. No. 66. I decide, therefore, to exclude all the proposed enclosures except the one called "Subbanamakki." Block 'A' to the west will consist of lands in Muppani, Aravadi, Mandavalli and 'B' to the east of lands in Aralgod, Brahmanavada Kopparige, Hanagere and Muppani as shown in the Sketch accompanying and in detail in the boundary Notification. This settlement met with the approval of the people in attendance and of the District Forest Officer, Sagar, and Amildar, Sagar, who were present and helped me in the Settlement. Sufficient and more cultivation margin has been allotted all throughout. All recognized rights of way are allowed. Raiyats of "Subbanamakki" included in the block as an enclosure will be allowed free grazing in the reserve block and all the villagers will get sufficient wood for agricultural implements and vate, etc., for fencing and other agricultural purposes. They will also continue to get timber for buildings under the Malnad Raiyats' Special Privilege Rules as modified by the Malnad Improvement Rules. "Subbanamakki" will get a cultivation margin of 3 chains alround. *A "Enclosure"*:—Survey numbers 44, 45, 46, 47 48 and 49 of Subbanamakki hamlet of Muppani village are clubbed together and treated as enclosure with a margin of 3 chains alround. Access to this is by means of right of way Nos. 3 and 4. *B The following rights of way are admitted within the block for use throughout the year* by men and cattle, in case of footpath and by men, cattle and carts in the case of cart-track. 1. *Footpath 6 feet wide from Halaballi, a Hamlet of Muppani village to Muppani*:—It enters the Forest in the western boundary of 'A' Block at a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of S. No. 24 of Muppani and runs south-east for about 37 chains through S. Nos. 26 and 32 of Muppani and quits the Forest in the Northern boundary of the block at a point about 9 chains north-west from the western most corner of S. No. 33. 2. *Cart-track 12 feet wide from Bhatkal to cart-track No. 4 infra.* It enters the Forest in the western boundary of 'A' block at a point about 47 chains south-east from the tri-junction bandhs of Muppani, Bhanakuli and Kanapagar villages and runs north-east for about 70 chains through S Nos. 27, 32 and 41 of Muppani and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 25 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 33. 3. *Footpath 6 feet wide from Kanapagar to cart-track No. 4 infra.* It enters the Forest in the western boundary of 'A' block at a point about 4 chins north from the tri-junction bandhs of Muppani, Valagere and Bhanakuli and runs north-east for about 35 chains and leaves the Forest in the southern boundary of the block at the north-west corner of Survey No. 28 and it re-enters in the said boundary at a point about 2 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 28 and runs north-east for about 98 chains through Survey No. 42 of Muppani and reaches the enclosure named "Subbanamakki" at a point about 6 chains slightly north-east. from the north-east corner of Survey No. 43 and again it re-enters the forest at a point about 3 chains, north-east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 49 and runs north-east for about 3 chains through Survey No. 50 and joins the cart-track No. 4 *supra* at a point about 7 chains south-west from the southern most corner of Survey No. 56.	
2	Chowdaiah, patel of Mandavalli, Aralgodu and Aravadi, on behalf of the villagers.		States that he saw the settlement line shown on the maps for their use and agreeable thereto.				
3	Ganesha Rao, Shanbhog of Brahmanvada-kopparige and Hangere villages on behalf of the villagers.		States that he saw the settlement line shown on the map and agreeable thereto and prays that the original proposal time must be altered.				

STATEMENT B.—*contd.*

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of dicision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of dicision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		30th December 1919			I am agreeable	4. *Cart-track 12 feet wide from Harogoppa to Aralagodu Road Junction.*—It enters the Forest in the southern boundary of 'A' Block at a point about 34 chains south east from south-east corner of Survey No. 43 and runs north-west, north and again north-west through Survey Nos. 75 and 42 of Muppani and reaches the enclosure named "Subbanamakki" at a point about 7 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 45 and re-enters the Forest at a point about 5 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 46 and runs north for about 4 chains and leaves the forest at a point about 7 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 47 and again it re-entres the forest at a point about 4 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey 49 and runs north-east for about 2 chains through Survey No. 50 and leaves the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 49, and again it re-enters in the same boundary at a point about 5 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 50 and runs north-east for about 5 chains through Survey No. 41 of Muppani and 109 of Mandanvally and quits the forest in the same boundary to a point about 3 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 50 of Muppani. 5. *Foot-path 6 feet wide from Muppani to Aravadi.*—It branches from cart-track No. 4 supra, at a point about 4 chains west from the north-west corner Survey No. 50 of Muppani and runs west and north-west through Survey No. 41 of Muppani and 109 of Mandavalli for about 38 chains and quits the forest in the northern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Mandavalli. 6. *Foot-path 6 feet wide from cart-track No. 4 supra to Hanagere.*—It branches from cart-track No. 4 supra at a point about 14 chains north-east from the north east corner of Survey No. 43 and runs east, for about 31 chains through Survey No. 75 of Muppani and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the Block at a point about 7 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 61. Then again it enters in the western boundary of 'B' block at a point about 6 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 68 of Muppani and runs north-east for about 97 chains through Survey No. 75 and leaves the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 78. Then again it re-enters in the same boundary at a point about 3 chains south-east from the south-west corner of Survey No. 56 and runs south-east for about 73 chains through Survey Nos. 80 of Muppani and 17 of Hanagere and quits the forest in the same boundary at a point about 11 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18 of the latter village. 7. *Foot-path 6 feet wide from Mandavalli to Yelagi hamlet of Muppani.*—It enters the forest in the eastern boundary of 'A' block to a point about 2 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 60 of Muppani and runs south-east for about 23 chains and quits the forest in the same boundary at a point about 4 chains slightly north-west from northernmost corner of Survey No. 66 of Muppani. 8. *Foot-path 16 feet wide from Thumari, a hamlet of Muppani to Badagar, another hamlet of the same village.*—It enters the forest in the western boundary of 'B' block at a point about 5 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 74 and runs in an easterly direction in a Zig Zag way for about 85 chains and quits the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 2 chains south-west from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 77 of Muppani. 9. *Cart-track 12 feet wide from Aralgod to Thalguppa.*—It enters the forest in the northern boundary of 'B' Block at a point about 9 chains east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 13 of Aralgod and runs south-east, north-east and then in an easterly direction in a Zig Zag way for about 90 chains through Survey Nos. 112, 113, and again 112, 88 and 87 of Aralgod and 69 of Bramhanavadkopparige and quits the forest in the eastern boundary of the block at a point about 6 chains south from the trijunction bandhs of Brahmanavadakopparige, Aralgod and Bannumane.	

STATEMENT B.—*concld.*

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of dicision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer.	Brief abstract of dicision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		30th December 1939			I am agreeable	C. CONCESSIONS. The following concessioned are admitted with blocks 'A' and 'B'.— 1. The raiyats of Subbanamakki are entitled to free grazing throughout the year. 2. The raiyats of Muppani, Aravadu, Mandavalli, Aralgod, Brahmanavadakopparige and Hanagere villages are entitled to the following concessions. (a) "*Agricultural implements*"— Ploughs ... Harrows ... Yokes ... Clod crusters ... Hoes ... Seed drills ... Mumti Handles ... Pic-axe Handles ... Sugar-cane Mills ... Paddy Husking Mills ... Troughs ... — Three cart-loads of Junglewood of unreserved kinds, per family per year. (b) Junglewood stakes ... Brushwood ... Thorny Bamboos ... Thorns for fences ... Hedges and dams ... — Five cart-loads per family per year. (c) Junglewood Maragalas Bamboos including vate or reed Bamboos required for cattle pens, sheds, pendals, small huts and machans. — Three cart-loads per family per year. (d) Fuel for domestic use ... — Twenty-five cart-loads per family per year. (e) Grass for thatching or fodder. — Five cart-loads per family per year. (f) Dead Bagani palm trees required for agricultural implements, Sugar-cane hedges and water courses — Ten trees per family per year. (g) Canes (Handibetta and Halbetha). — Five head-loads per family per per year. (h) Green leaves for manures. — Five hundred head-loads per family per year. For the above concessions free permits have to be obtained from the Forest Department. (i) Timber for house building purposes under the Malnad Raiyats Special Privilege Rules. Permits to be obtained from the Range Forest Officer on concession rates.	

N. VENKATARAMAIYA,
District Forest Officer,
Sagar Division,
Sagar.
27th *August* 1939.

C. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Forest Settlement Officer,
and Revenue Sub-Division Officer,
Sagar.
27*th August* 1939.

C.—STATEMENT.

Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Muppani Blocks "A" and B" in Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total extent of the village	Occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken												Area remaining to the village out of kharab and gomal					Number of cattle	Number of people	Number of houses
										Occupied		Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Kharab less assignment for gomal		Gomal plus assignment for kharab		Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18	19
																"A" Blodk.											
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	Rs.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	No.	No.	No.
Sagar	Bharangi	Muppani	5,187 39	131 13	134 5	8	20 33	10	119 30	...	...	31	12 35	21 0 0	9 Part	66 34	10	119 30	...	8	20 33	11	312 8	...	260	124	21
						9	363 3	11	312 8	...	...	...	...	...	26 Part	250 24	32 Part	401 17	...	9 Part	296 9	32 Part	10 0	...			
						26	416 16	27	175 18	...	...	...	...	...	50 Part	194 20	27 Part	174 18	...	26 Part	165 32	41 Part	259 31	...			
						50	405 13	32	411 17	...	...	...	...	...	75 Part	317 30	41 Part	289 38	...	50 Part	210 33	27 Part	1 0	...			
						65	22 6	41	549 29	...	...	...	...	...		...	42 Part	313 33	2,141 39	...	...	42 Part	17 2	...			
						71	31 0	42	330 35	...	...																
						75	1,369 37		...	...	...																
						77	12 34		...	...	...																
						80	196 18	...	...	...	...																
						Tank	3 5	...	...	...	...																
						Phut kharab	6 28	...	...	...	Total "A" Block.	...	12 35	21 0 0	...	829 28	...	1,299 16	2,141 39	...	693 27	...	600 1	1,293 28			
						Village site	7 16	...	...	...																	
						River and stream	177 35	...	...	...						"B" Block											
															75 Part	806 7	...	...	..	71	81 0	...	...	...			
															80 Part	185 0	...	...	...	65	22 6	...	...	...			
															...	...	...	...	...	77	12 34	...	...	...			
															...	...	...	...	...	75 Part	246 0	...	...	...			
															...	...	...	...	...	80 Part	1 18	...	...	...			
																				Phut kharab, etc.	195 4	...	...	...			
											Total "B" Block.	...	...	...	...	991 7	...	...	991 7	...	508 22	...	...	508 22	...	...	...
		Total	5,187 39	131 13	134 5	...	3,023 4	...	1,899 17	...	...	...	12 35	21 0 0	...	1,820 35	...	1,299 16	3,155 32	...	1,202 9	...	600 1	1,802 10	260	124	21
																"A"	Block										
		Anavadi	404 27	23 6	13 11	1	60 14	14	305 39	...	...		...	...	...	...	14 Part	58 0	58 0	1 Phut Kharab etc.	60 14	14 Part	247 39	...	25	11	2
						Phut kharab.	0 19								...	...	...	...	...		1 37		...				
						Stream	1 18								...	...	...	...	...								
		Total	404 27	23 6	13 11	...	62 11	...	305 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	...	62 11	...	247 39	310 10	25	11	2

STATEMENT C.—*contd.*

Talnk	Hobli	Village	Total extent of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken: Occupied		Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Area remaining to the village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignment for gomal		Gomal plus assignment for kharab		Total	Cattle	Number of people	Number of houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18	19
												"A BLOCK".															
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.			
Sagar	Bharangi	Mandavalli	2,162 27	161 18	57 3	1	120 7	47	253 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	176 22	176 22	1	120 7	47	253 33	...	257	140	34
						23	49 12	64	168 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	49 12	64	168 19	...	...	...	...
						35	109 28	84	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	109 28	84	23 5	...	...	...	...
						38	12 4	88	146 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	12 4	88	146 16	...	...	...	...
						46	62 16	89	101 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	62 16	89	101 25	...	...	...	...
						48	180 19	97	19 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	180 19	97	19 39	...	...	...	...
						49	5 5	108	83 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	5 5	109	83 10	...	...	...	...
						56	30 21	109	176 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	30 21	...	...	...	...	...	...
						58	131 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	131 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
						68	33 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	33 38	...	...	...	...	...	...
						69	26 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	26 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
						78	199 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	199 37	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Phut kharab	5 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Phut kharab, etc.	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Village site	0 34																				
						Stream	3 13																				
		Total	2,162 27	161 18	57 3	...	970 37	...	973 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176 22	176 22	...	970 37	...	796 27	1,767 24	257	140	34
												"B BLOCK".															
		Avalgod	991 24	88 26	38 27	12	123 15	13	38 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	38 26	...	192	101	20
						54	8 1	14	98 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	98 13	...	...	...	...
						Phut kharab	2 28	22	84 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 Part	68 23	...	12	123 15	22	84 22	...	...	...	...
						Streams	1 22	64	210 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 Part	14 0	...	54	8 1	64	210 18	...	...	...	...
						Road	0 7	87	68 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 Part	22 30	...	Phut kharab	4 17	88 Part	36 17	...	...	...	...
								88	50 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 Part	78 10	...	...	...	112 Par	33 27	...	...	...	...
								112	56 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113 Part	42 32	...	...	...	...
								113	121 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total	991 24	88 26	38 27	...	135 33	...	728 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 23	183 23	...	135 33	...	544 35	680 28	192	101	20
												"B BLOCK".															
		Brahmanavod Kopparige	889 15	90 3	8 27	...	...	67	334 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 Part	10 0	...	...	...	67	334 20	...	260	125	21
						Tank	1 3	68	212 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 Part	82 0	...	...	...	68 Part	202 31	...	...	...	...
						Phut kharab	1 39	69	234 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Phut kharab.	9 11	69 Part	152 3	...	...	...	...
						Village site	2 4																				
						Stream	4 5																				
		Total	889 15	90 3	8 27	...	9 11	...	781 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 0	92	...	9 11	...	689 14	698 25	260	125	21

C. STATEMENT—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total extent of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken: Occupied		Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total		Area remaining to the village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignment for gomal		Gomal plus assignment for kharab		Total		Cattle	Number of people	Number of houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		9		10			11		12		13		14		15		16		17	18	19
												"B BLOCK."																	
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.			
Sagar	Bharangi	Hanagere	2,701 35	322 15	148 19	33	0 33	2	466 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	285 36	...	33	0 33	2	466 4	...	449	276	41
						39	35 17	17	479 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part	...	...	39	35 17	17 part	193 10	...	...	...	...
						40	9 7	25	92 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	9 7	25	92 7	...	...	...	...
						52	31 3	27	83 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	31 3	27	83 20	...	...	...	...
						53	61 3	37	203 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	61 3	37	203 6	...	...	...	...
						96	73 37	86	208 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	73 37	86	208 22	...	...	...	...
						Phut kharab	5 1	92	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Phut kharab etc.	169 22	92	18 8	...	...	...	...
						Stream and Nalas	164 21	100	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	100	26 11	...	...	...	...
								102	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	102	34 8	...	...	...	...
								107	31 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	107	31 16	...	...	...	...
								108	156 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	108	156 36	...	...	...	...
								114	50 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	114	50 15	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,701 35	322 15	148 19	...	381 2	...	1,849 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285 36	285 36	...	381 2	...	1,564 3	1,945 5	449	276	41
		Grand Total	12,338 7	817 1	400 12		4,582 18	...	6,538 16	"A" Block ...		...	12 35	21 0 0	...	829 28	...	1,533 38	2,376 21	Sq. miles. 3·71	1,726 35	...	1,644 27	3,371 22	1,443	777	139
										"B" Block ...		...	...	...	...	991 7	...	561 19	1,552 26	2·43	1,034 28	...	2,798 12	3,833 0			
										Total A and B...		...	12 35	21 0 0	...	1,820 35	...	2,095 17	3,929 7	6·14	2,761 23	...	4,442 39	7,204 22	...	...	...

Area taken to Muppani Blocks 'A' and 'B'.

Abstract.

	A.	g.		Sq.m.	A.	g.		Sq.m.
'A' Block ...	2,399	7	or	3·0	456	21	or	3·71
'B' Block ...	1,552	26	or	2·0	272	26	or	2·43
Total ...	3,929	7	or	6·0	89	7	or	6·14

N. VENKATARAMAIYA,
District Forest Officer,
Sagar Division.
27th August 1939.

C. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Forest Settlement Officer and
Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Sagar.
27th August 1939.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Issues instructions regarding the observance of Tree Planting Ceremony in commemoration of Pattabhishekam of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

ORDER No. 1019-35—C. B. 32-40-10, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST AUGUST 1940.

Government consider that in commemoration of the *Pattabhishekam* of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur on the 8th September 1940, a tree planting ceremony may be observed and that two useful trees may be planted in every village and town in the State at or about 10-30 A.M. on that date and that proper provision should be made for taking care of them. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to issue suitable instructions to the subordinate officers and make necessary arrangements for having this programme also carried out in connection with the celebration of the event.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Directs the hoisting of the Mysore Flag on all Public Buildings on the occasion of the Pattabhishekam of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

ORDER No. 1063-1103—C. B. 32-40-11, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1940.

Government direct that the Mysore Flag be flown on all public buildings in the State on the 8th September 1940, in connection with the *Pattabhishekam* of His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

In the Mysore City, however, the flag will be flown on the 9th and 10th September 1940 also.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Appoints Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, as Special Duty Officer in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment to Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the Pattabhishekam of His Highness the Maharaja in September 1940.

ORDER No. 756-65—C. B. 32-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD AUGUST 1940.

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed on special duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the festivities connected with the Pattabhishekam of His Highness the Maharaja in September 1940.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require by way of accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the General Manager, Mysore State Railway, the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, and the Assistant Engineer, Headquarters Range, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the officer on special duty.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Grants a Commission under Section 90, Land Revenue Code, to Mr. R. Surappa, the new Agent of Sri Kundapura Vyasarayaswamy Mutt, withdrawing that granted to Mr. Nijagal Narasinga Rao.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1834-6—L. R. 22-37-6, dated 25th October 1937, sanctioning the grant of powers under clauses (b), (d), (e) and (f) of Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, to Mr. Nijagal Narasinga Rao, Agent of Sri Kundapura Vyasarayaswami Mutt in respect of the inam villages—Shambuganahalli and Surapura villages in Belur Taluk, belonging to the Mutt.

2. Letter No. C. 5171—39-40, dated 18th July 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the powers conferred on Mr. Nijagal Narasinga Rao may be withdrawn as he has become incapacitated, from old age, to manage the estates of the Mutt and that the same powers may be conferred on Mr. R. Surappa, the new Agent of the Mutt who is reported to be familiar with the rules and is capable of exercising the powers.

ORDER No. R. 1314-5—L. R. 73-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST AUGUST 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and to direct the issue of the accompanying Commission to Mr. R. Surappa, the present Agent of the Mutt.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

COMMISSION GRANTED UNDER SECTION 99 OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE, ACT IV OF 1888.

To

R. Surappa, Esq.,
Agent, Sri Kundapura Vyasarayaswami Mutt.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by the Land Revenue Code, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to confer on you, Mr. R. Surappa, Agent of the Mutt,

the following powers specified in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) of Section 99 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, to be exercised within the limits of the Inam Villages of Shambuganahalli and Surapura of Belur Taluk, belonging to the Mutt :—

(b) To attach the property of persons making default in the payment of Land Revenue or rent due to you in the said villages.

(c) To exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, under Sections 63 and 64.

(d) To receive notices of relinquishment under Section 71 and to determine the date up to which such notices shall be received as in that Section provided, and

(e) To take measures for the maintenance and repair of boundary marks in the manner provided for Survey Officers in Section 130.

II. The abovementioned powers delegated to you are vested in you during the pleasure of, and subject to recall by, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Sanctions revised scales of pay for Lady Assistant Surgeons, Second Class.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 4046-8—S. & A. 297-34-1, dated 5th November 1934, sanctioning the revised scales of pay in the Medical Department.

2. Government Order No. G. 11120-2—Med. 247-38-4, dated 27th May 1939, sanctioning a revised scale of pay for lady Assistant Surgeons and lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 455-3, dated 12th July 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, forwarding proposals for equalising the scales of pay of men and women Assistant Surgeons.

ORDER NO. G. 1450-2—MED. 38-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST AUGUST 1940.

With a view to obviate the large disparity in the starting pay in the men's and women's cadres and the possible administrative difficulty arising in the Districts when the District Medical Officer may be drawing a lower pay than the lady doctors orders were issued in the Government Order, dated 27th May 1939, read above, revising the scale of pay of lady Assistant Surgeons to Rs. 100 per mensem—one year's probation—Rs. 120—10—200, against the old scale of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 150—10—200.

As Government, however, felt that there was a great difference in the scales of pay of Assistant Surgeons in the men's and women's cadres, the matter was referred to the Senior Surgeon for further examination.

2. The Senior Surgeon states that taking into consideration the availability of women medical graduates and the changed circumstances regarding employment, the present disparity in the existing scales of pay of men and women Assistant Surgeons (Second Class) may be removed by adopting revised scales of pay for the lady Assistant Surgeons, Second Class, as indicated below :—

Existing scale of pay and cadre of lady Assistant Surgeons, Second Class.	*Proposed scale of pay and cadre of lady Assistant Surgeons, Second Class.*
8 on Rs. 150—10—200.	8 on Rs. 150—10—200.
2 on Rs. 150 temporary.	4 on Rs. 80—10—120.
2 on Rs. 100 on probation for one year, 120—10—200.	

3. The Senior Surgeon also proposes that women graduates appointed to the grade of Rs. 80—10—120 should put in a probationary period of one year, exception being made in the case of those who have undergone training as house-surgeons or post-graduates for at least one year.

4. Government are pleased to approve the above proposals of the Senior Surgeon.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Approves the inclusion of the three Irwin Canal Malaria Relief Dispensaries in the list of Dispensaries included in the Mandya District and the omission of the Dispensary at Hanagodu.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10360-416—Med. 234-39-5, dated 24th June 1940, sanctioning the formation of the Mandya Medical District.

2. Letter No. G. C. 408-94, dated 2nd August 1940, from the Senior Surgeon, stating for reasons explained that the marginally noted three Irwin Canal Malaria Relief Dispensaries may be included in the list of dispensaries annexed to the Government Order dated 24th June 1940, read above, under the Administrative control of the District Medical Officer, Mandya District, and that the name of the Malnad Improvement Dispensary at Hanagodu located in the Hunsur Taluk may be deleted from the list as it is located in the Mysore District.

Hanakere.
Kergod.
Kothathi.

ORDER No. G. 1672-738—MED. 234-39-11, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH AUGUST 1940.

Approved.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Directs that the Letter of Credit System be introduced in all the Divisions of the Public Works Department from the current official year.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 3272-3342—G. F. 203-39-1, dated the 7th December 1939, sanctioning the introduction of the Letter of Credit System in the Buildings Division, Bangalore, and the Headquarters Range, Mysore, with effect from 1st January 1940, for a period of two years.

2. Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1938-39.

ORDER No. FL. 1140-1212—G. F. 56-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH AUGUST 1940.

The Public Accounts Committee, who reviewed the Audit and Appropriation Accounts of 1938-39, have observed that in the light of the conditions obtaining at present, the method of limitation of drawings from the Treasury by the introduction of the Letter of Credit System is the only effective way for controlling unauthorised expenditure in the case of large spending departments, and recommend that the Letter of Credit System be extended to all the divisions of the Public Works Department. Government accept the suggestion of the Committee and direct that the Letter of Credit System be extended to all the divisions in the Public Works Department, with effect from the current official year. The Comptroller is requested to take further action in the matter in consultation with the Chief Engineer.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Directs the levy of rent for use of the Motor Garages at Krishnaraj Sagar.

READ—

Letter No. 1308, dated 30th July 1940, from the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, submitting proposals for the levy of rent at Re. 1 per day per garage from the visitors or those desiring to avail themselves of the garaging facilities afforded by the construction of three garages in Brindavan at Krishnaraj Sagar.

2. D. Note No. 90—K. S. S., dated 14th August 1940, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Krishnaraj Sagar Works, recommending sanction to the above proposals.

ORDER No. 367-71—K. S. S. 897-901, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH AUGUST 1940.

The proposals for levying rent at Re. 1 per garage per day from those who avail of the garaging facilities in Brindavan at Krishnaraj Sagar are sanctioned, the receipts being credited to the Revenue Account of the Krishnaraj Sagar Project.

N. SARABHOJA,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department,
(Krishnaraj Sagar Works.)

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Sanctions the appointment of a full-time Secretary for the Departments of Public Works, Electrical and Railway with the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner.

ORDER No. 1156-60—C. B. 37-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The question of appointing a full-time Secretary for the Departments of Public Works, Electrical and Railway, which are inter-related in many ways, has been under the consideration of Government for sometime past. The work relating to the Public Works Secretary is at present in charge of the Chief Engineer, while the duties of the Railway Secretary are attended to by the Chief Secretary to Government. There is also at present a separate Secretary for the Electrical Department.

The Retrenchment Committee of 1931 considered it inadvisable that the heads of large spending departments should also be in the position of advisers to Government on questions of policy. The Committee accordingly recommended that there should be a definite separation between the technical head of the Department and the officer who performs the duties of Secretary to Government in that Department.

A considerable number of works are now in execution in the Public Works and Electrical Departments. It is considered necessary that the Chief Engineer should no longer be saddled with the work of Secretary to Government in his Department and that he should be relieved of those duties, so that he may be able to devote more time and attention to the works and to the development problems of his Department.

Government are, therefore, pleased to direct that a separate post of Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments be created with the rank and status of a Deputy Commissioner. The question of entrusting the duties of the Electrical Secretariat also to this officer is reserved for separate consideration.

Orders will issue separately regarding the posting of an officer to this appointment.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Ghati Subbarayana Forest Block in the Dodballapur Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 3009—Ft. 72-35-2, dated 23rd October 1935, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Ghati Subbarayana Forest Block in the Dodballapur Taluk.

2. Letter No. C. 7349—39-40, dated 12th July 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

ORDER No. A. F. 531-4—FT. 17-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH JULY 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Act, constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st October 1940 will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the village concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 535—Ft. 17-40-3, dated 26th July 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st October 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Villages	Survey No. and class	Extent		Name of block	Situation
				BLOCK A.	A.	g.		
Bangalore	Dodballapur	Thubagere	1. Gunjur ...	Gomal, full 34	24	39	Ghati Subbarayana State Forest	This block is situated at a distance of about six miles north of Dodballapur Town on the right side of Dodballapur-Goribidnur High Road.
			2. Kelaginayakanhalli.	Do part 8	327	20		
			3. Kelaginajuganhalli.	Do full 46	25	33		
				Total ...	378	12		
				BLOCK B.				
			4. Kelaginayakanhalli	Gomal part 3	200	0		
			5. Hadonahalli ...	Do full 6	39	4		
				Do part 113	370	0		
				Do full 114	144	36		
			6. Thirumagondanahalli.	Kharab 30	25	26		
				Do part 29	53	11		
				Assesed waste part 31	38	26		
				Kharab part 33	107	21		
				Kharab part 41	44	39		
					1,019	03		
				Grand Total ...	1,397 or 2·18 Sq. miles.	15		

Chain-66 feet

Boundaries.

BLOCK A.

North and East.—Starting from a point about 8 chains north-east ofnorth-west corner of Survey No. 38 of Melanayakanhalli where the Dodballapur-Goribidnur Road and the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway line cross, the line runs east, south-east, south-west and south-east along the said Railway line to the north-east corner of Survey No. 8 of Kelaginayakanahalli.

South.—Then south-west along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 8 and 1 of Kelaginayakanhalli to the north-west corner of latter survey number; then north along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 2 to its north-east corner; then south-west along its northern boundary to its north-west corner; then south-west through Survey No. 3 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 39 of Melanayakanhalli.

West.—Then north and north-west along the eastern and northern boundaries of Survey No. 38 of Melanayakanhalli to its north-west corner; then north-east along the Bangalore-Goribidnur High Road to its starting point.

BLOCK B.

North.—Starting from the north-east corner of Survey No. 15 of Melanayakanhalli, the line runs north-east through Survey No. 8 of Kelaginayakanhalli to the north-east corner of Survey No. 7 of the same village; then north-west along its northern boundary to its north-west corner; then north-east through Survey No. 8 of Kelaginayakanhalli along the halla till it meets the Hindupur-Bangalore Railway line; then crossing the railway line, runs north-west along the railway line to the south-west corner of Survey No. 5 of Kelaginayakanhalli; then north-east along its southern boundary to its south-east corner; then south-east along the halla to the north-west corner of Survey No. 124 (Hadonahalli Reserve Forest).

East.—Then south-east along the western boundary of Hadonahalli Reserve Forest to a point about 10 chains north-west of the north-west corner of Survey No. 110 of Hadonahalli; then south-east through Survey No. 113 of Hadonahalli to a point about 5 chains south-west of north-west corner of Survey No. 95; then south-east through Survey No. 113 to a point about 4 chains south-west of south-west corner of Survey No. 95.

South.—Then south-west through Survey No. 41 of Thirumagondanahalli to the Bangalore-Hindupur Railway line at a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 38; then north-west along the said railway line for about 12 chains; then

south-west and north-west through Survey No. 33 of Thirumagondanahalli, keeping at a distance of 5 chains from and running parallel to the northern boundaries of the assessed cultivated Survey Nos. 35, 34, 18, 20, 22 and 23 of the same village to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 23; then north-east through Survey No. 33 to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 32; then south-west through Survey No. 33 and 31 to a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 28; then north-west through Survey No. 31 to the common boundary between Survey Nos. 29 and 31 about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 28; then south-west through Survey No. 29 to the northern boundary of Bachanahalli at a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 28 of Thirumagondanahalli.

West.—Then north-west along the northern boundary of Bachanahalli and eastern boundary of Melanayakanhalli till it reaches the starting point.

Remarks.

1. The villagers of Kelaginayakanhalli, Thirumagondanahalli, Hadonahalli, Kelaginajuganahalli and Gunjur are allowed to graze their cattle in the State Forest area at a concession rate of (0-1-6) one anna and six pies per head of cattle annually excepting goats.

2. The following foot-paths two yards wide are thrown open for their use throughout the year :—

BLOCK A.

(i) The foot-path from Melanayakanhalli to Melinajuganahalli which enters the State Forest on its southern boundary at a point about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 1 of Kelaginajuganahalli and passes through Survey No. 3 of the same village for about 34 chains to the western boundary of the State Forest at a point about 12 chains south-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 4 of the same village where it leaves the State Forest.

BLOCK B.

(ii) The foot-path from Perumalahalli to Hadonahalli which enters the State Forest on its southern boundary at a point about 5 chains north-east from the northernmost point of Survey No. 18 of Thirumagondanahalli and passes through Survey Nos. 33 and 41 of the same village and 113 of Hadonahalli for a distance of about 18, 8 and 14 chains, respectively, to the western boundary of this Block, at a point about 7 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 100 of Hadonahalli where it leaves the State Forest.

Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed State Forest of Ghati Subramanya Block, Dodballapur Range, Bangalore District.

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	The Raiyats of Kelaginajuganahalli.	12th April 1940.	They have no objection to the constitution of this block provided they are given some grazing concessions and the existing foot-paths are thrown open for use.	Nil.	1. As may be seen from the 'C' Statement, adequate grazing area has been left out for the cattle of all these villages. However the cattle of these villages may be allowed to graze in this block under the lump-sum grazing system. 2. The existing foot-paths may be thrown open for the use of men and cattle.	1. As there will be real difficulty for the villagers of the undermentioned villages to graze cattle after the conversion of the Block into a State Forest as proposed owing to the very poor quality of the remaining gomal land, the villagers of the said villages *viz.*— (1) Kelaginayakanahalli. (2) Thirumagondanahalli. (3) Hadonahalli. (4) Kelaginajuganahalli. (5) Gunjur. may be allowed to graze in the State Forest area at a concession rate of (0-1-6) one anna and six pies per head of cattle, annually. 2. The following foot-paths, two yards wide, are thrown open for their use throughout the year :— 'A' BLOCK. (i) The foot-path from Melanayakanhalli to Melinajuganahalli which enters the State Forest on its southern boundary at a point about five chains north-east from the north-east corner of S. No. 1 of Kelaginajuganahalli and passes through S. No. 3 of the same village for about 34 chains to the western boundary of the State Forest at a point about 12 chains south-west from the south-east corner of S. No. 4 of the same village where it leaves the State Forest. 'B' BLOCK. (ii) The foot-path from Perumalahalli to Hadonahalli which enters the State Forest on its southern boundary at a point about 5 chains north-east from the northern most point of S. No. 18 of Thirumagondanahalli and passes through S. Nos. 33 and 41 (41) of the same village and 113 of Hadonahalli for a distance of 18, 8 and 14 chains respectively, to the western boundary of this block, at a point about 7 chains south-west from the north-west corner of S. No. 100 of Hadonahalli, where it leaves the State Forest. (iii) The demarcation line of 'B' Block shall be shifted to the interior by 5 chains from the following assessed cultivated Survey Numbers. *Thirumagondanahalli.* S. Nos. 28, 32, 23, 22, 20, 18, 35, 38, 39, 40 and 42.	Nil.	
2	The Raiyats of Kelaginayakanahalli.		Do do					
3	The Raiyats of Thirumagondnahalli.		Do do					
4	The Raiyats of Hadonahalli.		Do do					
5	The Raiyats of Gunjur.		Do do					

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.
12-4-1940

SAFI DARASHAH,
Forest Settlement Officer and Sub-Division Officer,
Dodballapur Sub-Division.
12-4-1940

FORM C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Ghati Subramanya Block proposed State Forest in Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied			Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignments for gomal		Gomal plus assignments from kharab		Total	Number of cattle	Remarks
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	No.	
Dodballapur	Thubagere	Gunjur	1,629 17	544 19	...	41 13 Mis. 247 38	795 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	24 39	24 39	23 36 Mis.	0 7 41 6 247 32	4 21 33 35 37 40 57	25 7 1 37 170 26 453 36 8 34 18 21 91 33	1,059 39	Cattle 131 Sheep 59 Goats 110	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 39	24 39	...	289 5	...	770 34	1,059 39	...	
		Kelaginajuganahalli	719 18	249 35	2 23	4 10 Mis. 69 15	393 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	25 33	25 33	2 24 Mis.	3 22 0 28 69 15	47	367 22	441 7	81 43 98	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 33	25 33	...	73 25	...	367 22	441 7	...	
		Kelaginanayakanhalli	974 26	133 12	...	34 8 Mis.	807 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part " Full	3 8 6	327 20 200 0 39 4	566 24	Mis.	34 8	3 5 8	10 0 87 10 143 12	274 30	84 Nil 41	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566 24	566 24	...	34 8	...	240 22	274 30	...	
		Hadonahelli	1,720 11	587 15	4 34	208 9 Mis. 96 36	822 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Part Full	113 114	370 0 144 36	514 36	19 27 33 43 80 124 126 151 152 Mis.	0 6 0 32 0 13 0 6 64 8 135 1 6 21 0 26 0 16 96 36	37 38 39 88 89 90 91 112 113 115	20 39 24 21 16 3 13 89 0 31 7 28 9 38 38 0 70 35 105 7	613 6	414 294 107	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514 36	514 36	...	305 5	...	308 1	613 6	...	
		Thirumagondanahalli	1,590 14	847 31	118 24	405 39 Mis. 60 37	157 3	...	...	...	31	33 26	57 0 0	29 30 33 41	53 11 25 26 107 28 44 39	...	...	265 3	34 48 49 51 69 67 76 77 80 83 90 93 107 29 33 41 Mis.	0 4 0 38 1 2 0 13 0 22 0 5 49 31 49 31 0 37 0 36 2 4 0 38 0 31 13 0 41 0 9 10 60 37	94 96 97 99 185 186 187 188 198	11 35 10 3 9 4 9 28 30 22 17 20 25 7 20 27 22 17	392 22	334 205 220	
												33 26			231 17		1,132 12	1,397 15		238 29	...	or 2 18	square miles.		

SAFI DARASHAH,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Dodballapur Sub-Division.

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Distributes the Town Improvement Grants for the year 1940-41.

ORDER NO. L. 1736-48—ML. 53-40-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH AUGUST 1940.

Sanction is accorded to the distribution of the Town Improvement grant as shown in the statement appended during the year 1940-41.

2. In addition to the above, a grant of Rs. 2,000 will be placed at the disposal of each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, except Mysore and Shimoga who will be given a sum of Rs. 3,000 each for being allotted for improvements in the Minor Municipalities in the respective districts during the year.

3. Regarding the drawing of the grants, the modified rules issued with Government Order No. L. 1140-51—Ml. 86-35-145, dated 31st July 1940, should be strictly followed.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

APPENDIX.

Name of District	Name of Municipality	Purpose	Amount	Authority
			Rs.	
1. Bangalore District	Closepet ...	Acquisition of sites opposite the Rural Welfare Centre.	1,000	G. O. No. L. 7937-9—Ml. 10-39-21 dated 18th March 1940.
			1,000	
2. Kolar ...	Kolar ...	Formation of a sunk garden ...	1,950	G. O. No. L. 10602-5—Ml. 99-39-130, dated 28th June 1940.
	Malur ...	Construction of a Town Hall ...	4,890	G. O. No. L. 7014-7—Ml. 51-39-112, dated 9th February 1940 and G. O. No. L. 10596-9—Ml. 39-183, dated 28th June 1940.
			6,840	
3. Tumkur ...	Madhugiri ...	(a) Acquisition of lands for the construction of a Maternity ward.	1,000	G. O. No. L. 10306-9—Ml. 99-39-129, dated 19th June 1940.
		(b) Construction of a Town Hall.	3,000	G. O. No. L. 1214-7—Ml. 53-40-8, dated 2nd August 1940.
			4,000	
4. Kadur ...	Tarikere ...	(a) Bus Stand and Circle ...	2,930	G. O. No. L. 10420-1—Ml. 51-39-186, dated 24th June 1940.
		(b) Drainage Scheme ..	2,379	G. O. No. L. 1518-20—Ml. 51-39-207, dated 20th August 1940.
	Mudgere ...	(a) Construction of a Slaughter House.	320	G. O. No. L. 9839-43—Ml. 99-39-126, dated 27th May 1940.
		(b) Drainage ...	7,500	G. O. L. 1526-29—Ml. 77-40-2, dated 20th August 1940.
	Kadur ...	Construction of a Bus Stand ...	1,538	G. O. No. L. 1089-92—Ml. 51-39-205, dated 30th July 1940.
	Koppa ...	Drainage ...	3,450	G. O. No. L. 3034-7—Ml. 158-38-38, dated 21st September 1939.
	Chikmagalur ...	Formation of ovals and other improvements.	2,497	G. O. No. L. 1658-91—Ml. 53-40-10, dated 26th August 1940.
			20,614	
5. Chitaldrug ...	Chitaldrug ...	Acquisition of Site No. 38 ...	2,000	G. O. No. L. 7520—Ml. 163-38-4, dated 29th February 1940.
	Challakere ...	Construction of a Bus Stand ...	1,210	G. O. No. L. 9311-4—Ml. 51-39-161, dated 3rd May 1940.
			3,210	
6. Mysore ...	Chamarajnagar ...	Drainage (fifth stage) ...	9,757	G. O. No. L. 8203-5—Ml 111-39-7, dated 27th March 1940.
	Periyapatna ...	(1) Establishment of the Health Centre.	6,030	G. O. No. G. 394-7—P. H. 165-38-12, dated 15th July 1940.
		(2) Improvement of the Fort Area.	3,000	
	Bannur ...	Town Improvement ...	3,000	
	Nanjangud ...	Construction of Mutton Stall and Slaughter House.	2,000	
		Drainage Scheme ...	8,000	
			31,787	
7. Mandya ...	Seringapatam ...	Improvements to the Rampart Walls.	2,000	G. O. No. L. 5470-7—Ml. 154-38-1, dated 7th January 1939.
	Mandya ...	Acquisition of lands for a Muslim Block.	1,000	G. O. No L. 7874-7—Ml. 81-39-84, dated 15th March 1940.
	Nagamangala ...	Construction of drains ...	1,400	*Vide* Order in Municipal File 111-39-14.
			4,400	
8. Hassan ...	Konanur ...	Drainage Second Stage ...	4,000	G. O. No. L. 7534-7—Ml. 188-39-16, dated 15th March 1939.
	Sravanabelagola ...	Improvement to Town ...	1,000	G. O. No. L. 4289-9—Ml. 43-35-86, dated 9th November 1937.
	Haasan ...	Drainage ...	6,000	*Vide* Orders in Municipal File. 76-40-1.
			11,000	
Survey of Towns ...	.....	.....	1,000	(Ml. 28-40-9, Director's letter).
Pay of the Draughtsman attached to Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel now attached to the Government Architect at Rs. 50 per mensem for one year.	.....	.....	600	P. W. 537—S, dated 27th July 1940.

ABSTRACT.

		Rs.
Bangalore District	...	1,000
Kolar ,,	...	6,840
Tumkur ,,	...	4,000
Kadur ,,	...	20,614
Chitaldrug ,,	...	3,210
Mysore ,,	...	31,787
Mandya ,,	...	4,400
Hassan ,,	...	11,000
Miscellaneous item	...	1,600
Total	...	84,451
Lumpsum to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for grants to Minor Municipalities.		20,000
Grand Total	...	1,04,451
Reserve	...	20,549

Sanctions the Vaccination Bye-laws framed by the Kankanhalli Town Municipal Council.

READ—

Letter No. C2. 4792—39-40, dated 28th June 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, requesting sanction to the draft bye-laws framed, under Section 55 (*M*) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933, and Rule 24 of the rules framed under the Mysore Vaccination Act of 1906, by the Kankanhalli Town Municipal Council, for compulsory vaccination at the place.

ORDER No. L. 1945-7—ML. 57-40-17, DATED BANGALORE, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The bye-laws are sanctioned as appended to this order.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

KANKANHALLI TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Bye-laws framed under Section 55 (*M*) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1933, and under Rule 24 of the Mysore Vaccination Act of 1906, for compulsory vaccination in the Municipal limits of Kankanhalli Town.

1. Vaccination shall be compulsory in the area of the Kankanhalli Town Municipality.

2. The Municipality of Kanhanhalli shall be treated as one circle for the purpose of vaccination.

3. The Municipal Office shall be the vaccination depot.

4. There shall be affixed, in a conspicuous place at the depot, a board showing in bold letters in English and Kannada notifying that Vaccination will be performed thereat on all days except on Sundays and other authorised Public Holidays, at specified hours, *i.e.*, from 7-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

5. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Local Fund Dispensary, Kankanhalli, shall be the Superintendent of Vaccination.

6. The Municipal Council shall appoint a trained Vaccinator or depute a person for the purpose, who shall ordinarily reside in the town.

7. The President of the Municipal Council shall furnish the Superintendent with the following:—

(*a*) A list of unprotected persons showing each house in the municipal area and the number of unprotected persons therein at the time when vaccination is declared compulsory in the town and at the beginning of each official year.

(*b*) Thereafter within ten days of the close of each quarter a list showing the number of unprotected immigrants into the town, who have lived for longer than a month therein.

(*c*) A monthly statement showing the particulars of births and deaths of children in the town.

8. The Superintendent shall maintain a register showing every house with the names of unprotected persons therein with a space for the addition from time to time for fresh unprotected cases. He shall keep this up-to-date and enter in the columns provided for the result of vaccination. He shall be assisted in this work by the Vaccinator.

9. He shall also maintain a register of notices of complaints launched before the Magistrate and of the result of prosecution. He may grant certificates under Rules 4 and 9 of the vaccination rules under the Mysore Vaccination Act of 1906. Vaccination shall ordinarily be done at the Vaccination Depot on all days except on Sundays and other authorised Public Holidays between 7-30 a.m. and 11 a.m.

10. The Vaccinator shall, if so required by the head of the household, vaccinate the members thereof at his residence at such time and such days, as may be convenient to both. But during epidemic of small-pox or when an outbreak of this disease is apprehended, the Superintendent shall lose no time in directing the Vaccinator to vaccinate or re-vaccinate people at their residence.

11. No fee shall be charged for the vaccination done.

12. The Vaccinator shall maintain a vaccination register and other returns in the forms prescribed by Government.

13. The Vaccinator shall submit before the 5th of each month a monthly return of vaccinations done in the previous month to the Superintendent, who shall forward it to the President of the Municipality, by the 10th of the same month, with a review on the progress of the work. The President shall forward the monthly return to the Director of Public Health within the 15th of each month.

14. The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President, all cases of remissness on the part of the head of the household which will impair the efficiency of the vaccination administration.

The Municipal Councillors and the Municipal Executive staff shall render every help to the Superintendent and the Vaccinator in the discharge of their duties.

15. The President shall arrange for the due inspections and verifications of vaccinated cases by the Sanitary Inspectors or Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

16. For every breach (of a rule under the Mysore Vaccination Act of 1906) of aforesaid bye-laws, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 by a Magistrate.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Issues a Commission under Section 99, Land Revenue Code, to Mr. H. Krishnamurthachar, Agent, Sripadraj Mutt, Mulbagal.

READ—

Letter No. C. 5442—39-40, dated 8th August 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to the grant of a Commission to Mr. H. Krishnamurthachar, Agent, Sripadraj Mutt, Mulbagal, Kolar District, conferring on him the powers contemplated under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, in respect of Sarvamanya Goravale village in Mandya Taluk.

ORDER No. R. 1621-3—L. R. 111-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and to issue the accompanying Commission to Mr. H. Krishnamurthachar.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

COMMISSION GRANTED UNDER SECTION 99 OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE, ACT IV OF 1888.

To

Mr. H. Krishnamurthachar,
Agent, Sripadraj Mutt, Mulbagal.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by the Land Revenue Code, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to confer on you, Mr. H. Krishnamurthachar, Agent, Sripadraj Mutt, Mulbagal, Kolar District, the following powers specified in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Section 99 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, to be exercised within the limits of the Sarvamanya Goravale village in Mandya Taluk :—

(b) To attach the property of persons making default in the payment of Land Revenue or rent due to you in the said villages.

(c) To exercise the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under Sections 63 and 64.

(d) To receive notices of relinquishment under Section 71 and to determine the date up to which such notices shall be received as in that Section provided, and

(e) To take measures for the maintenance and repair of boundary marks in the manner provided for Survey Officers in Section 130.

II. The above mentioned powers delegated to you are vested in you during the pleasure of, and subject to recall by, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Hanni Forest Block in the Tarikere Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 1944—Ft. 35-37-2, dated the 30th August 1937, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Hanni Forest Block in Tarikere Taluk.

2. *Memo No. C. 676—40-41, dated nil from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

*Printed with the B and C Registers as annexures.

ORDER NO. A. F. 1219-22—FT. 38-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND—26TH AUGUST 1940.

The Settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act constituting the block into a State Forest with effect from 1st November 1940, will be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

No. A. F. 1223—*Ft.* 38-40-3, *dated* 26*th August* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st November 1940 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule appended to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order.
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk and Hobli	Approximate area	Name of Block
		A. g.	
Kadur ...	Tarikere, Ajjampur ...	2,458 26	Hanne Block

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from the junction bondhs of Survey No. 5 of Hosahalli, No. 45 of Siddlipur and No. 83 of Jaladihalli (which is also the north-east corner of Hadikere East State Forest) the line runs along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 83, 84, 85, 87 and 86 and the southern boundary of Survey No. 47 of Jaladiballi for a distance of one mile and seven furlongs till it meets the tri-junction bondhs of Survey Nos. 47 and 46 of Jaladihalli and 8 of Thimmapur; then runs in the same direction along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 8 of Thimmapur, 24 of Gejjegondanahalli to the north-west corner of Survey No. 120 of Hanne.

East.—The line then turns south-west and runs along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 120, 119 and 97 of Hanne to the south-west corner of the last named survey number.

South.—The line then runs north-west, west and again north-west and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 80 of Thippagondanahalli, 37 of Karanaghatta, 13 and 6 of Hosahalli to the north-west corner of Survey No. 6, then in the same direction for 5 chains in Survey No. 4 of Hosahalli.

West.—Then the line turns north-east and runs along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 4 of Hosahalli to the north-east corner, then in the same direction along the eastern boundary of Hadikere East State Forest to the starting point.

N.B.—In the west the proposed boundary line is contiguous to the Demarcation line of Hadikere East State Forest from the south-east corner bondh of Survey No. 66 of Hosahalli to the starting point.

The following concessions are admitted in the block.

The raiyats of Hanne, Thippagondanahalli and Gejjegondanahalli are allowed to remove thorny bamboos and brushwood for fencing according to the needs of each raiyat after obtaining a free permit from the Range Officer once a year.

B. STATEMENT of claims to lands, rights to forest produce and easements in the proposed State Forest of Hanne Block, Ajjampur Hobli, Tarikere Taluk.

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claim	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claim	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Nil.			

M. K. APPAJAPPA,
Sub-Division Officer and Forest Settlement Officer, Tarikere Sub-Division.

C. STATEMENT of lands taken up for the Hanne Block, Tarikere Taluk, Bhadravati Division.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Lands taken up for the Block					Lands remaining for the village			No. of cattle	Compensation awarded, etc.
									Occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Total	Kharab less assignment for Gomal	Gomal plus assignments for Kharab	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kadur	Tarikere	Ajjampur	Hanni Kaval	A. G. 2,458—26	...	...	...	A. G. 2,458—26	...	...	...	A. G. 2,458—26	A. G. 2,458—26	...	...	...	...	Becharak village belonging to Amrit Mahal Kaval Department.

H. S. RANGACHAR,
District Forest Officer, Bhadravati Division.

25—6—40.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Appoints *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan to enquire into the conditions of labour employed on the Kolar Gold Field.

ORDER No. D. 1237-42—I. & C. 85-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

During the recent labour strike on the Kolar Gold Field, a deputation of workers waited upon the Dewan to explain their grievances and make representations about conditions of employment in the gold mining industry. It was ascertained that, on similar representations made to the Mining Companies, they had decided to sanction certain increases in the rates of wages and had expressed their readiness to deal suitably with any legitimate complaints, particularly those of an individual nature brought to their notice. As it appeared, however, that some of the questions raised were of a general character or required further elucidation and scrutiny, Government considered that an independent enquiry into such questions would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

2. At the request of Government, *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan, retired First Member of Council, has kindly agreed to undertake the enquiry as early as possible. Government will be glad if, in addition to examining the specific representations made by the workers, Mr. Matthan will take the opportunity of reviewing the progress and (in the light of existing conditions), the adequacy of the various measures already adopted by the Mining Companies in pursuance of the recommendations made in Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan's report of 1931 on the economic and social conditions of workers emloyed in the gold mining industry. A summary of these recommendations and the action taken thereon, which was prepared for the information of the Legislative Council in January 1940 is reproduced as an annexure to this order.

3. Mr. Matthan is also requested to examine the practical effect, so far as the labour population on the Kolar Gold Field is concerned, of the several measures of labour legislation in force in the State and to favour Government with any suggestions calculated to promote the object with which they were enacted.

4. The Mining Companies have assured Government of their fullest co-operation with regard to this enquiry. The Chief Inspector of Mines, the Labour Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, are requested to render any assistance that may be required by Mr. Matthan in this connection.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

Summary of Recommendations.	*Action taken.*
1. Payment of attendance bonus to Contract labour, as is now being paid to Company labour.	This has been done. The Contractors' labour are also paid attendance bonus in the same manner as the Company labour.
2. Weekly payment of wages.	Fortnightly payments of wages are being made instead of monthly.
3. Improvement of drainage in cooly lines.	Drainage of the cooly lines has been greatly improved by the construction of masonry and concrete drains.
4. Building of concrete or masonry housing in place of present "Thatti" huts.	A large number of concrete and masonry huts have been built and the existing "Thatti" huts have been improved by the addition of separate kitchens and verandahs.
5. Improvement of the comforts and amenities by providing electric lights and facilities for bathing and washing clothes near the lines.	Electric lights have been provided in the cooly lines. Facilities for bathing and washing clothes have been provided in all the lines.
6. Shifting of the Oorgaum Cyanide line from the present locality.	This has been done.
7. Improvement of the sanitation, conservancy, lighting and water-supply of the cooly colonies in the Sanitary Board areas. Improving the amenities of these cooly colonies in the same manner as suggested above in respect of the "lines".	This is being done.
8. Reorganisation of the Mine Panchayets on a more really elective basis and utilising them for the free representation of complaints and grievances and of suggestions for the improvement of working and living conditions.	This has been done.
9. Starting a cheap co-operative provisions and cloth stores.	A number of provision stores and bazaars have been opened in the midst of the lines.
10. Improvement of the comforts and amenities in the lines by planting of shade and fruit trees and providing parks and playgrounds.	Shade trees have been planted and playgrounds and parks have been provided.
11. Extension of the supply of milk to ill-nourished children.	Milk centres have been organised.
12. Opening of continuation schools and night schools.	A number of primary schools and night schools are being run in the lines.
13. Issue of hot tea in the evenings at the shops in the lines and colonies, utilising the help, if available, of the Indian Tea Cess Committee.	A number of tea shops run by private agency have been opened in the cooly lines.
14. Providing free cinema shows of approved instructional and devotional films including those understood to be available with the Indian Central and Provincial Governments.	Free cinema shows and gramophone music are provided.
15. Organising "Kalakshepam," "Bhajanas," Lectures, etc., and music and flute plays suited to the local taste.	Theatre halls have been built in all the lines. In addition, Temples and Bhajana Mandirams are built in the lines.
16. Reviving the local Temperance Society and strengthening temperance propaganda with the aid if available, of the Bangalore Temperance Federation.	The local International Order of Good Templars and Temperance Associations have been holding anti-drink exhibitions and carrying on propaganda.
17. Constitution of a Joint Committee for the devotion of continuous attention to, and the periodical review of, welfare work among the work people.	A Central Welfare Committee with sub-committees for each mine has been organised. Meetings are held regularly and all matters concerning the welfare of the labour discussed.
18. Improvement of the income of families by promoting subsidiary occupations for unemployed and part-employed members by encouragement, among other things, of (a) hand spinning, (b) making of bamboo thatties, bamboo hats, baskets, etc., required by the Mines, and (c) cultivation of vegetable plots and plots of land in the neighbourhood.	Plots of land have been given to the coolies in the vicinity of the lines for cultivating vegetable and other gardens.

Summary of Recommendations.	*Action taken.*
19. Provision of creches for children of working women; grant of maternity benefit to women employees.	A creche and milk centre for children has been working in Robertsonpet. Maternity homes have been built in the lines for the benefit of the labourers' wives and children. A number of midwives and a lady health visitor have been appointed.
20. Opening of a dispensary near the Balghat end of the Field.	As the Balghat Mine has been closed down, this question does not arise.
21. Improving the staff and accommodation of Primary Schools in the area.	This has been done.
22. Provision of Telugu Schools for children of sweeper families.	Do
23. Starting a large technical school in the Field with facilities for training in useful crafts and vocations and in the use of mechanical appliances including mining appliances.	A High School started by the Sanitary Board has been working satisfactorily for the last three years.
24. Licencing the profession of money lending, providing for the regulation of the rate of interest, etc.	*Vide* Money Lenders' Act passed into law recently.
25. Effective exemption from attachment of the wages of all unskilled labour, and of a minimum amount of the wages of skilled labour.	Do do
26. Increased use of Safety First posters printed in the vernacular, with pictures of most local appeal.	This is being done. A number of artists have been appointed to paint realistic pictures of mining operations showing the right and the wrong way of working; the incidents depicted are explained in Tamil. These posters are put up at the shaft tops and illuminated during the night. In addition, Tamil booklets describing all the safety measures are distributed freely to all workmen.
27. Inauguration of a Provident Fund for all employees.	A service gratuity scheme for retirement on grounds of sickness or old age came into operation on 1st February 1931. Details of the Safety First campaign and welfare work are given in the reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives which are published annually.

Sanctions the change of designation of certain Local Fund Dispensaries to Local Fund Hospitals.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 12695-706—Med. 272-38-4, dated 16th June 1939, sanctioning the change of designation of certain Local Fund Dispensaries.

2. Letter No. G. C. 66, dated 19th August 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, recommending, for reasons stated, that the Local Fund Dispensary, Chikballapur in the Kolar District and the Local Fund Dispensary, Chamarajnagar in the Mysore District, which are in charge of well qualified Assistant Surgeons of considerable experience, be designated as hospitals or Local Fund Hospitals.

ORDER No. G. 2247-53—MED. 55-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The proposal to call them Local Fund Hospitals is sanctioned. This will, however, not affect the contributions payable by the Local Bodies concerned.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Placing Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., on special duty in connection with the arrangement for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the ensuing Dasara Festivities.

ORDER No. O. 544-58—O. E. 18-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar is placed on Special Duty in connection with the arrangement for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the ensuing Dasara Festivities.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that Officer for any information or assistance they may require in connection with accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The General Manager, Mysore State Railway, the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Mandya Districts, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, the Executive Engineers of Mysore and Mandya Divisions and the Assistant Engineer, Headquarters Range, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Nagarbhavi Plantation Extension Forest Block in the Bangalore Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 1463—Ft. 318-34-2, dated 22nd August 1935, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Act in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Nagarbhavi Plantation Extension Forest Block in the Bangalore Taluk.

2. Letter No. C. 6387—39-40, dated 19th July 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report *on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

(*Printed as Annexure.)

ORDER NO. A. F. 781-4—FT. 25-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST AUGUST 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Forest Act constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st October 1940 will be published in the Gazette.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 785—Ft. 25-40-3, dated 1st August 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act XI of 1900, that from the 1st October 1940 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Villages	Survey No.	Extent	Name of Block	Situation
Bangalore	Bangalore	Kengeri	Mallathahalli ..	Gomal: 41	A. g. 40—17	Nagarbhavi Plantation Extension Block	This Block is situated at a distance of 7 miles west of Bangalore Town on the right side of Bangalore—Mysore Road.
			Nagadevanhalli ...	Kharab: 27	42—39		
				Gomal: 28	59—29		
				,, 29	32—36		
			Kenchenahalli ..	Gomal: 20 part	58— 0		
				Total ...	234— 1		

Boundaries.

CHAIN : 66.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner bandh of Survey No. 40 of Mallathahalli, the line runs slightly south-east along the southern boundary of the said Survey No. 40 to the western boundary of Nagarbhavi Plantation.

East.—The line then runs south-east and south-west along the western boundaries of Nagarbhavi Plantation, Nagadevanhalli and Kenchenahalli Villages, to a point on the last named village about 8 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 30 of Nagadevanhalli; then south-east through Survey No. 20 of Kenchenahalli for 21 chains to the north-west corner bandh of Survey No. 43 of the same village; then slightly south-west in a straight line to the northernmost corner of Kenchenahalli Plantation.

South.—The line then runs south-west and north-west along the northern boundary of the Kenchenahalli Plantation to its north-west corner.

West.—The line then runs slightly north-east along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 35 of Nagadevanhalli to its north-east corner; then north-west along its northern boundary to its north-west corner; then in the same direction along the northern boundary of Survey No. 34 to its north-west corner; then north and north-east along the eastern and southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 31 and 30 to the south-east corner of the last named survey number; then north and north-west along the eastern and northern boundary of Survey No. 31 to its north-west corner; then north-west, south and again north-west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 31 to its north-west corner; then north-east and north-west along the eastern and northern boundaries of Survey No. 5 to the south-east corner of Survey No. 6; then north and north-west along the eastern and northern boundaries of Survey No. 6 to the eastern boundary of Mallathahalli Plantation; then north, south-east, north, north-west and north-east along the eastern boundary of the said Mallathahalli Plantation till it reaches the starting point.

Remarks.

The following concessions are allowed in the Block :—

1. The villagers of Mallathahalli and Kenchenahalli are permitted to graze their cattle (except goats) in this Block at a concession rate of Re. 0-1-6 (one anna and six pies) per head of cattle.

2. The villagers of Nagadevanhalli are permitted to graze their cattle free in Survey Nos. 27, 28 and 29 of this Block.

"B" STATEMENT.

Register of claims to lands, rights to Forest Produce or Easements in the proposed State Forest of Nagarbhavi Plantation Extension Block.

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of the claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	The Ryots of Mallathahalli	13th March 1940.	They oppose the inclusion of any area from their village	That they have only an extent of 170-0 acres of gomal for 573 cattle. As per rules they require all this area, that the gomal land available is inferior in quality and that even grass does not grow well here. Hence oppose the inclusion totally.	Out of Mallathahalli village only 40 acres and 17 guntas is taken up for this Block. As the area taken up is very small there seems to be no hardship for the villagers. If necessary the cattle may be allowed to graze under the lumpsum grazing fee system.	The small area now proposed to be added to the State Forest will not materially affect the ryots. But grazing may be permitted at a concession rate of Re. 0-1-6 per head of cattle in this Block.	
2	Nagadevanahalli		Do	That the gomal existing is insufficient, and inferior consisting of hallas and stony areas and hence total opposition to inclusion of any area.	Area taken out of this village is only 135-24 acres. The number of cattle is 146 big and 256 small. There is a balance area of 227-33 of kharab and 41-0 of gomal with total area of 268-33. This village may also be included in the lumpsum grazing fee system.	As the gomal Survey Nos. 28-29 and Kharab No. 27 are entirely proposed to be taken, the cattle of this village may be allowed free grazing as agreed to by the District Forest Officer in his No. 7359, dated 29th March 1935.	
3	Kenchenahalli		Do	Same as above.	Only 58-0 acres is taken up for this block. The number of cattle is 136+50. The area left for the village grazing is as below.— Kharab ... 157—29 Gomal ... 95—5 Total ... 252—34 This area is quite sufficient. This village cattle may also be permitted to graze under lumpsum grazing fee system.	Concession to be shown as in the case of Mallattahalli ryots. *i.e.*, 0-1-6 per head of cattle.	
4	Mr. C. V. Rangiah, Bangalore	By Petition, dated 17th October '36	No objection, for the constitution but prays for exclusion of certain of his cultivated lands from this Block. Prays also for a margin of 33' width along the margin of his lands, from the proposed block.	.....	.....	Heard the villagers also and a decision has been arrived at to-day on all points.	

P. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District,
13*th March* 1940.

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Sub-Division Officer and
Forest Settlement Officer,
13*th March* 1940.

C.—STATEMENT.

Statement of lands taken up for the proposed Nagarbhavi Plantation Extension State Forest Bangalore District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed Occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied			Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignments for gomal		Gomal plus assignment for kharab		Total	Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	Area A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A. G.	S. No.	Area A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		Rs. a. p.
Bangalore	Kengeri	(1) Mallathahalli	1,086 35	674 24	...	196 14 Mis 83 35	177 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	40 17	40 17	31 42 50 77 84 101 Mis.	2 15 126 19 1 0 14 34 0 28 50 88 38 88	4 29 30 32 39 40	14 3 21 14 16 4 15 0 27 13 42 31	371 34	312+Sheep 192+Goat 211	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 17	40 17	...	255 9	...	136 25	371 34	...	
		(2) Nagandevanhalli	738 18	334 1	...	241 16 Mis. 26 16	133 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	42 39	28 29	59 29 32 36	135 24	22 28 33 34 36 26 Mis.	0 85 35 25 0 39 0 29 9 1 154 8 26 16	20 35	12 13 28 27	268 33	146+256+92	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 39	...	92 25	135 24	...	227 35	...	41 0	268 33	...	
		(3) Kenchanahalli	534 6	207 24	15 28	79 26 Mis. 78 3	153 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 Part	58 0	58 0	21 25 33 Mis.	74 31 0 36 3 39 78 3	17 18 30 24	1 2 2 6 91 2 0 15	252 34	136+50+53	
		Total	534 6	207 24	15 28	...	153 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 0	58 0	...	157 29	...	95 5	252 34	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 39	...	191 2	234 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

P. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Bangalore District.

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Jakkur-Allalasandra Plantation Forest Block in the Bangalore Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 8393—Ft. 222-34-2, dated the 11th March 1935, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Jakkur-Allalasandra Plantation Forest Block in the Bangalore Taluk.

Letter No. C. 7293 -39-40, dated the 31st August 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report* on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

* Printed as annexure.

ORDER No. A. F. 1545-8—FT. 58-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st November 1940, will be published in the Gazette.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

No. A. F. 1549—*Ft.* 58-40-3, *dated* 17*th. September* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st November 1940 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the following schedule, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest."

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

B.—STATEMENT.

Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed State Forest of Jakkur-Allalasandra Plantation Block in Bangalore Taluk, Bangalore District.

Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of appeal and settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	The Raiyats of Jakkur and Allalasandra villages.	6—11—36.	No objection to the constitution of this block into a State Forest as it is from a long time in charge of the Forest Department. But they pray that the grass may be sold annually by auction sale.		This Plantation is under the control of Forest Department. So this prayer cannot be conceded as a right.	1) An area of 199 acres and 34 guntas has been since granted out of Block I for the Aerodrome for which sanction has been obtained in Government Order No. P. 3206-10—P. P. 47-34-17, dated 12—13th November 1936. This area may be eliminated from the area originally notified under sections 4 and 5 and the remaining area of 177 acres and 28 guntas constituted as State Forest as shown on the sketch. 2) The claim regarding sale of grass is disallowed.	

P. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Forest Settlement Officer
and Sub-Division Officer,
Bangalore Sub-Division.

C.—STATEMENT.

Statement of lands taken up for the Jakkur-Allalasandra Plantation proposed State Forest, Bangalore District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken											Area remaining for the village out of kharab and gomal					Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
								Occupied			Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Kharab less assignment for gomal		Gomal plus assignment from kharab		Total		
								S. No.	Area A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A. G.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A. G.	S. No.	Area A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18
Bangalore	Yelahanka	Jakkur Plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	128-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II	2-12	...	...	177-28	I	199-14	...	...	199-14	nil	nil
			377-2	...	...	377-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	III	4-11	...	...	...	(This area has been taken up for the Aerodrome)						
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	IV	42-31	...	...	...							
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177-28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

P. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

H. KRISHNACHAR,
Forest Settlement Officer
and Sub-Division Officer,
Bangalore Sub-Division.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Directs that the Mandya Medical District will include all dispensaries existing in the Mandya Revenue District.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10360-416—Med. 234-39-5, dated 24th June 1940, sanctioning the formation of the Mandya Medical District.

2. Government Order No G. 1672-738—Med. 23-39-11, dated 27th August 1940, approving the recommendation of the Senior Surgeon that the marginally noted three Irwin Canal Malaria Relief dispensaries may be included in the list of dispensaries referred to in the annexure to the Government Order, dated 24th June 1940, read above, deleting Honagodu, located in the Hunsur District.

Honnakere
Kergod
Kothathi

3. Letter No. G. C. 408-106, dated 31st August 1940, from the Senior Surgeon stating, for reasons explained, that it is necessary to amend the list of dispensaries referred to in the Government Orders read above, to a certain extent, so as to include all dispensaries working in the Mandya Revenue District and requesting that the annexure to the Government Order, dated 24th June 1940, may be modified so that the Mandya Medical District may consist of all dispensaries working in the following taluks :—

1. Seringapatam.
2. French-rocks.
3. Nagamangala.
4. Maddur.
5. Mandya.
6. Malvalli.
7. Krishnarajpet.

ORDER NO. G. 2363-424—MED. 234-39-13, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The proposal of the Senior Surgeon is sanctioned.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Constitutes the three Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for the year 1940-41.

READ—

Paragraphs 54 and 55 of Government Order No. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, dated 27th October 1923, sanctioning the formation of three Standing Committees—one for Railway, Electrical and Public Works Departments, another for Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third for Finance and Taxation.

2. Notification No. P. 6526—R. A. 41-23-1, dated 28th May 1924, as amended by Notifications No. Rl. 67—R. A. 5-26-1, dated 14th September 1926, No. Rl. 5011—R. A. 30-32-2, dated 6th February 1933 and No. Rl. 5215—R. A. 30-32-4, dated 10th March 1933, respectively, prescribing the rules governing the Standing Committees referred to in the order read above and limiting the term of office of the members of the Committee to one year.

3. Notification No. Rl. 1317—R. A. 88-36-1, dated 30th June 1937, publishing the names of members elected to the Panels for the three Standing Committees referred to above by the Representative Assembly.

4. Notification No. Rl. 1355—L. C. 36-36-1, dated 30th June 1937, publishing the names of members elected to the Panels for the three Standing Committees referred to above by the Legislative Council.

ORDER NO. RL. 410-30—R. A. 10-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that, for the year 1940-41, the three Standing Committees referred to in the first of the

orders read above shall consist of the following members, who have been selected out of the Panels referred to in the notifications read above :—

I. Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation.

1. Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Jagalur.
2. *Dharmapravartha* M. L. Nagappa Setty, Coffee Planter and Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Chikmagalur.
3. Mr. S. C. Malliah, Landholder and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Somanahalli, Maddur Post.
4. Mr. T. S. Ali Khan, Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Mysore.
5. *Lokasevaniratha* Bale Siddalinga Setty, Sowcar and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Krishnarajnagar.
6. Mr. S. N. Ramanna, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Chikmagalur.

II. Standing Committee for Railway, Public Works and Electrical Departments.

1. Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, Member, Legislative Council, Mallasandra, Kolar.
2. *Rajacharitavisarada Rao Sahib* C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Bangalore City.
3. Mr. T. L. Gangoji Rao Salankey, Silk Merchant and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Balepet, Bangalore City.
4. Mr. B. L. Byanna, Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Lal-Bagh-Fort Road, Bangalore City.
5. Mr. L. Vema Reddy, President, District Board, Kolar and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Kolar.

III. Standing Committee for Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health.

1. Mr. T. Ramachandra, Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Deena Seva Sangha, Malleswaram, Bangalore City.
2. Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L., Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Jagalur.
3. Sri R. Kalyanamma, Municipal Councillor and Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.
4. Mr. K. N. Puttanna, Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Kagalvadi, Chamarajnagar Taluk.
5. Mr. S. Thimma Gowda *alias* Thammaiya Gowda, Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Silanere, Krishnarajpet Taluk.
6. Mr. M. Gurusiddappa, Member, Mysore Representative Assembly, Davangere.

2. The First Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Railway, Public Works and Electrical Departments, and the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Secretary to the Committee.

3. The Second Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Local Self-Government, and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health, as well as of the Standing Committee for Finance and Taxation. The Secretary to Government, Development Department, and the Financial Secretary to Government will be Secretaries of the said Standing Committees, respectively.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Appoints Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, as Special Duty Officer in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly.

ORDER NO. RL. 463-70—R. A. 11-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar, B.A., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed on special duty in charge of the arrangements in connection with the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly commencing in October 1940. Members of the Representative Assembly are requested to place themselves in communication with Mr. M. M. C. Srirangachar for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the Session of the Assembly.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, and the Assistant Engineer, Headquarter Range, Public Works Department, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the officer on special duty.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Sanctions the abolition of the Levy of Royalty of Rs. 50 for each water connection to private houses in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet.

READ—

Government Orders No. L. 5830-2, dated 3rd February 1930, and No. L. 5240-42—L. B. 89-33-2, dated 15th January 1934, laying down the rules for the supply of water to the houses in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area and fixing a royalty of Rs. 50 for each connection.

2. Promise made by the Government at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, 1939, in the matter of either giving a free allowance of water or doing away with the levy of royalyt in the Sanitary Board area.

3. Letter No. C. 23, dated 7th June 1940, from the Director of Public Health on the subject.

4. Letter No. Mis. 296—39-40, dated 15th June 1940, from the President, Kolar Gold Fields, Sanitary Board, stating that the Board have, in their meeting held on 19th April 1940, resolved to abolish the levy of royalty of Rs. 50 for water connection to private houses in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet.

ORDER No. L. 2367-71—L. B. 77-40-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD SEPTEMBER 1940.

In modification of the Government Orders read above, Government are pleased to direct that the levy of royalty of Rs. 50 for taking water connections to houses in Robertsonpet and Andersonpet of the Board area be abolished.

The Director of Public Health is requested to make arrangements for fixing meters to private connections as requested by the Board.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Distributes the grants for drinking water wells in villages during the year 1940-41.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 302—40-41, dated 11th September 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals for the distribution of the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs made in the current year's State Budget under "30. Grants for Public Improvements—6. Drinking Water Wells in Villages" among the several districts.

ORDER No. L. 2250-62—V. P. 21-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for drinking water wells in villages be distributed among the several districts as noted below :—

		Rs.			Rs.
1.	Bangalore	26,700	6.	Hassan	43,700
2.	Kolar	65,000	7.	Kadur	18,000
3.	Tumkur	26,600	8.	Shimoga	55,800
4.	Mysore	25,000	9.	Chitaldrug	27,200
5.	Mandya	12,000			

Government observe that the grants allotted to the several districts during the last year have not been fully utilised and that the progress achieved in the execution

of well works during the year 1939-40 has not been satisfactory except in the districts of Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to see that all incomplete wells are completed expeditiously and that the programme for well works drawn up for the current year is worked out in full to the extent of the funds allotted along with the contribution payable by the local bodies.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Passes orders on the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Audit and Appropriation Report of the Comptroller to Government on the accounts for 1938-39.

2. Report of the Public Accounts Committee thereon.

ORDER NO. FL. 1595-1670—G. F. 211-39-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

APPROPRIATION REPORT.

2. *Para 4:—Excesses over Grants.*—The excesses over grants have appeared under 12 heads. The Committee recommend that the excesses be passed, subject to certain observations in regard to the large excess of Rs. 7,39,370 under "Expenditure Chargeable to Road Fund." Government also consider that the explanation furnished by the Public Works Department for the large excess under the above head cannot be considered to be satisfactory at all. The Public Works Department could have taken timely steps to obtain sanction for the additional funds required, or in the alternative, if this was not practicable, nothing prevented the Department from taking action to get the excess expenditure regularised before the expiry of the year. The Heads of Departments are again instructed to take steps to ensure that excesses over sanctioned grants are avoided as far as possible and whenever such excesses are found to be inevitable, to obtain sanction of Government thereto at the earliest possible opportunity.

AUDIT REPORT.

3. *Para 6:—Delay in the Submission of Stock Verification Returns and Replies to Audit Objections and Inspection Notes.*—With regard to the delay brought to notice in this respect, the Committee consider that it is desirable to lay down that certificates should be sent by the officers concerned, along with their salary bills for the month following that in which the prescribed returns are due, to the effect that they have been sent on the dates fixed, and that in regard to cases where timely disposal could not be secured, a certificate of the next higher controlling officer to the effect that time had been allowed, might be appended to the certificate to accompany the salary bill.

Government agree with the Committee that some arrangement on the above lines is essential to ensure the timely submission of the prescribed periodical stock verification returns. The Comptroller is requested to submit for the consideration of Government, at a very early date, draft rules to be embodied in the Mysore Civil Account Code, to give practical effect to the substance of the above recommendation.

4. *Para 7:—Expenditure without, or in excess of, Sanctioned Estimates or Appropriation.*—In their Order No. Fl. 708-80—G. F. 288-38-13, dated 7—8th August 1939, Government have issued detailed instructions in the matter of the regulation of expenditure on works with reference to the sanctioned estimates and

appropriations. The Committee have observed that they have reason to apprehend that the instructions laid down in the above order are not being strictly followed and have expressed their desire that the procedure so prescribed in the financial interests of Government should be strictly respected by the officers incurring expenditure on pain of their being held personally responsible for departures. Government also note with concern that in spite of repeated warnings there is still evidence of a lack of sense of responsibility on the part of the officers of the Public Works Department in complying with the requirements of the financial rules and standing orders in this respect. The Chief Engineer is requested to impress on the several officers concerned the imperative necessity and their duty to see that every possible precaution is taken to avoid a recurrence of such irregularities and to warn them that any remissness in this direction will be taken very severe notice of.

5. The suggestion of the Committee that the Letter of Credit System be extended to all the Divisions of the Public Works Department has already been adopted by Government and necessary instructions have been issued in Government Order No. Fl. 1140-1212—G. F. 56-40-1, dated 27th August 1940, with a view to bring it into effect from the current official year. The Comptroller is requested to examine the question of introducing this system to the Electrical Department also, in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer, and submit a report to Government at an early date.

6. The attention of the Heads of Departments is invited to the other observations and suggestions of the Committee and those in the Audit Report for taking necessary action.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Chowdlapur Forest Block in the Tiptur Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 2778—Ft. 76-38-2, dated the 20th September 1938, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Chowdlapur Forest Block in the Tiptur Taluk as a State Forest.

2. Memo No. C. 1191—39-40, dated nil, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification.

ORDER No. A. F. 1718-21—FT. 63-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

The Settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act constituting the block as a State Forest with effect from the 1st December 1940, will be published in the Gazette.

The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

Notification No. A. F. 1722—Ft. 63-40-3, dated 24th September 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st December 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the undermentioned schedule shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,

J. APPAJI GOWDA,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Area		Name of Block	Remarks
				A.	G.		
Tumkur	Tiptur	Kibbanahalli	Kagihalli Kaval Survey No. 1 (Kharab).	930	26	Chowdlapura Block	The block is situated at a distance of 1½ miles west of Kibbanahalli Village on both sides of Bangalore-Tiptur Road.
			Chowdlapura Kaval Survey No. 11 Kharab (Part).	2,428	0		
				3,358	26		
				or 5·24 Sq. Miles			

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from a point 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 68 of Gopalapura village, the line runs south-east for about 42 chains through Survey No. 1 of the Kagihalli Kaval to a point about 10 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 48 of Gopalapura; then north-east in a straight line for about 38 chains through the same Kaval to a point 10 chains south from the gadi bandhs of Gopalapura, Sasalu and Kagihalli Kavals; then south-east for about 58 chains to a point 10 chains south from the gadi bandhs of Sasalu, Pemmaldevihalli, Chowdlapura and Kagihalli Kavals; then north-east through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval and 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval for about 60 chains to the point X, about 12 chains south-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 27 of Pemmaldevihalli village; then south-east for about 15 chains to a point Y, 15 chains south from the easternmost corner of katte marked B. in C. No. 11 of Chowdlapur Kaval; then nort-east for about 22 chains to a point Z, about 7 chains south-east from the easternmost corner of the above katte; then in the same direction for about 3 chains and crossing the halla, the line runs north-west along the right bank of the same halla, and meets the western boundary of Survey No. 25 of Pemmaldevihalli at a point W, about 5 chains south-west from the south-east corner of the said survey number; then east for about 50 chains through Survey No. 11 of Chowdalapura Kaval, meets a point about 10 chains from the south-east corner of Survey No. 2 of Chowdlapura Kaval; then in the same direction for about 6 chains and meets the western boundary of the land surrendered to the Revenue Department.

East.—Then south-east through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval and along the western boundary of the land surrendered to the Revenue Department for about 82 chains to a point about 15 chains west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 7 of Chowdlapura Kaval; then in the same direction along the western boundary of the said land for about 73 chains and meets the Bangalore-Honnavara Road.

South.—Then the line runs south-west along the northern side of the Bangalore-Tiptur Road and meets a point on the right side, 10 chains north-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 30 of Shidlahalli.

West.—Then north-west for about 135 chains through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval parallel to the eastern boundary of Shidlahalli village, to a point 10 chains north-east from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 84 of the said village; then in the same direction for about 7 chains to a point 10 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 84 on the common boundary between Kagihalli and Chowdlapura Kavals; then north-west for about 10 chains through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval, to a point 10 chains north from the south-east corner of Survey No. 66 of Nyakenahalli village; then north-west for about 55 chains through Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval, to a point 10 chains north from north-west corner of Survey No. 66 of Nyakenahalli, then south-west for about 7 chains though Survey No. 1 of the same Kaval to a point 10 chains south-east from Survey No. 13 of Annemallenahalli village; then north-west for about 98 chains through the same Kaval; parallel to the eastern boundaries of Annemallenahalli and Iralgere villages to a point 10 chains south-east, from the south-east corner of Survey No. 74 of Gopalapura village. Then north-east for about 23 chains through the said Survey No. 1 of Kagihalli Kaval to the starting point.

REMARKS.

The following rights of ways and concessions are admitted within the above block.

Foot-path.—From Pemmaldevihalli to Jakkenahalli; 2 yards wide and 42 chains long, open for men and cattle throughout the year. It enters the State Forest in its northern boundary 10 chains south, from the south-west corner of Survey No. 1 of Chowdlapura and runs through Chowdlapura Kaval for about 42 chains and quits the State Forest in its eastern boundary about 15 chains from the north-west corner of Survey No. 3 of Chowdlapura.

STATEMENT B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Chowdlapura Kaval Block State Forest.

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officers' arguments and evidence produced	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Villagers of Thimlapura, Tiptur Taluk	23rd December 1939.	They want more land for gomal and for cultivation	Nil.	As the entire Survey No. 12, having an extent of 1,699 acres and 30 guntas has already been set apart for cultivation and for grazing their cattle, their prayer is untenables. Besides, no land out of these villages had been taken up for the proposed block. The proposed area is an Amrit Mahal Kaval surrendered to the Department after assigning sufficient land for the communal purposes of the surrounding villages.	As the area proposed in Survey No. 12 is entirely disposed of for cultivation, its reservation is unnecessary. As Survey No. 11 is far off from Thimlapur, further concessions in respect of this village are not necessary.	Nil.
2	Villagers of Biligere, Tiptur Taluk		They desire that the entire extent of 3,000 acres surrendered by the Amrit Mahal Department in Survey Nos. 11 and 12 should be entirely set apart for cultivation and that it should not be utilised for the constitution of the State Forest.		As the big Survey No. 12 as well as 716 acres out of Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval has already been assigned for cultivation and for grazing, the prayer is not reasonable. Further this is not a village affected by the reservations of the proposed block.	The entire Survey No. 12 consisting of 1,699 acres and 30 guntas has already been disposed of for cultivation by the Revenue Department. In addition to this a further extent of of 716 acres out of Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval out of the surrendered extent is set apart for disposal to intending raiyats of the surrounding villages. Out of this extent also 150 acres have already been disposed of and an extent of 566 acres is still remaining for disposal. Hence further concession is uncalled for.	
3	Shidhahalli Villagers, Tiptur Taluk		They want additional land for their gomal and for cultivation.		This village has got sufficient gomal in its own limits. Hence no area can be excluded from the proposed block as prayed for by the villagers. The line may be shifted to a distance of 5 chains from the edge of the cultivation.	The village has gomal 189 acres and 2 guntas in extent. The number of cattle is 154 big and 70 small. The gomal available for the village is more than sufficient. As the villagers want some more land for cultivation, I think it is sufficient if the present demarcation line is shifted by another 220 yards. There are about 17 acres also available out of assessed waste.	
4	Nayakanhalli Villagers of Tiptur Taluk	24th December 1939.	They represented orally that they want grazing facility in the area to be reserved and also a right of way to their cattle to go to the katte marked 'A' in the sketch		The village has got sufficient gomal within its limits. The katte referred to is in the middle of the block, and there is no right of way to it. The prayer of the raiyats for the grant of right of way to the distant katte in the block, having a katte of their own in their village for watering their cattle, is not tenable.	The village has got 118 acres of gomal and the number of cattle is 144 big and 17 small. The gomal available is more than sufficient. But as the demarcation line is very near to the cultivated margin, the present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards as in the case of Serial No. 3 above. The katte referred to in the representation is far away from the village. It does not appear to be very necessary for the use of the cattle. If the right of way prayed for is allowed, it may prove detrimental to the interest of the forest block and it may also lead to constant trouble. Hence the right prayed for is not allowed. As for grazing facility, the village may be allowed to graze their cattle after paying the usual license fee under the Forest Rules.	
5	Raiyats of Annemallenahalli of Tiptur Taluk	23rd December 1939.	They represent that there is insufficiency of gomal in their village. Hence they pray that sufficient land should be set apart out of Survey No. 1 of Kagehalli Kaval both for grazing and for cultivation purposes.		No land out of this village has been taken for the proposed block. This village has got sufficient gomal within its own limits. Hence no land can be excluded from the proposed block.	The village has 89 acres and 12 guntas of gomal. The number of cattle is 108 big and 190 small. The gomal available for the village is more than sufficient. As, however, the villagers want some more land for cultivation, the present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards along the boundary line of this village. The villagers may graze their cattle in the State Forest after obtaining license under the usual Forest Rules.	
6	Raiyats of Iralgere, Tiptur Taluk		They represent that the proposed constitution of the State Forest will cause hardship to them and that the area is not fit for the formation of the forest, as it consists of only a scrub jungle		This is not a village affected by the reservation of the block. Forests have to be preserved in the interests of posterity.	The contention of the villagers is not acceptable. The demarcation line may, however, be shifted to a distance of about 220 yards from the proposed line now indicated in the sketch.	

STATEMENT B.—*concld.*

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Raiyats of Gopalanpura, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.	23rd December 1939.	They pray for grazing facility in the State Forest on account of insufficiency of gomal and for additional land for cultivation as their village is a growing one.	Nil.	The raiyats were not entitled till now to pasturage in the kaval. Hence no concession is possible. The villages have sufficient gomal and kharab lands left in their village for grazing their cattle as well as to meet their agricultural requirements. The forest line may be shifted to a distance of five chains from the edge of the cultivation.	The village has 196 acres of gomal and the number of cattle is 581 (both big and small). The contention of insufficiency of gomal is not tenable. As however the present demarcation line lies very near the cultivated margin and as the villagers want some more land for cultivation, the present line may be shifted by another 220 yards. As regards grazing facilities, the raiyats may graze their cattle after obtaining licenses under the ordinary Forest Rules.	...
8	Raiyats of Sasalu Village, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.		They want some more land for agricultural purposes.		Survey No. 12 of Chowdlapura Kaval, the extent of which is 1,699 acres, as well as a part of Survey No. 11 of the same has been set apart for granting for agriculture and other purposes of the raiyats.	The present demarcation line may be shifted by another 220 yards further from the village boundary. This will provide sufficient land for extension of agriculture.	...
9	Raiyats of Tiglahalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.	24th December 1939.	They only pray for the reservation of the katte marked 'B' in the sketch and some extent of land below it, as they have applied for the restoration of that katte.		This is a small breached katte. There is still a very large extent of more than 1,500 acres available for cultivation out of 2,415 acres set apart for the purpose in Survey Nos. 12 and 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval. Hence their prayer is not reasonable. But as the land below the katte is said to be suitable for cultivation and as it is said that they have applied for the restoration of the katte, it may be excluded from the block with the small extent of cultivable land below it.	The villages of Gopalanpura, Tiglahalli and Jakkanhalli all desire the reservation of the katte and the land below it. They represent that the land in this area is very much suited for cultivation and they have also applied for the restoration of the katte. Hence the present demarcation line may be shifted further south by about 220 yards to a point marked X in Survey No. 11. From this point the line will run to the south to the point east 16 chains from it in Survey No. 11. Then the line turning east through the said survey number will run east and meet at point Z at a distance of 22 chains and then the line crossing the halla will run along the course of the halla to the north meeting the demarcation line at point W shown in the sketch. The demarcation line may be modified accordingly and the area and the katte within the above four points X Y Z and W may be excluded from the block proposed.	...
10	Raiyats of Jakkanhalli, Tiptur Taluk.		They pray for the reservation of the katte marked B in the sketch and the land within the area marked X Y Z W in the sketch. They further want that the right to the foot-path shown in the map from their village to Pemmaladevanhalli passing through Survey No. 11 of Chowdlapura Kaval should be reserved to them.		Do The rights of way to the foot-path may be allowed.	This prayer is allowed for the reasons mentioned against Serial No. 9 above. The raiyats may be allowed the right of way in the foot-path from Jakkanhalli to Pemmaladevanhalli as shown in the sketch.	...
11	Raiyats of Pemmaladevanhalli of Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.		The raiyats want some more land to be reserved for cultivation.		This is a bechirak village, hence the prayer seems to be unreasonable.	This is a bechirak village. The raiyats of Sasalu Village itself mostly cultivate the land here also. As land for cultivation in this area appears to be very much in demand, the present demarcation line may be shifted to the south to an extent of 220 yards from its present position. This will allow sufficient additional land for cultivation also.	—

P. A. MOHAN RAM,
District Forest Officer,
Tumkur District.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM,
Sub-Division Officer.

STATEMENT C.

Statement of lands taken up for Chowdlapura Kaval Block in Tiptur Taluk, proposed as State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of lands taken up												Area remaining for the village					
								Occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Total				Kharab		Gomal		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		12		13				14		15		16	
			A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	Assessment	A. G.		S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.			
Tiptur	Kibbanahalli	Kagihalli Kaval ...	1,263 6	...	...	1,263 6	...	...	...	...	...	1 part	930 26	...	...	930 26		...	332 20	...	...	332 20			
		Chowdlapura Kaval.	5,487 31	167 12	...	5,276 6	...	...	...	...	...	11 part	2,428 0	...	...	2,428 0		...	2,848 6	...	...	2,848 6			
					Tank Mis. Kharab	9 21																			
						34 32																			
		Total	6,750 37	167 12	...	6,593 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,358 26	...	...	3,358 26		...	3,180 20	...	...	3,180 26			

P. A. MOHAN RAM,
District Forest Officer,
Tumkur District.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM,
Assistant Commissioner and
Forest Settlement Officer,
Gubbi Sub-Division.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

Arrangements for the conduct of General Municipal Elections in Bangalore City.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. L. 2422-83—ML. 119-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

In connection with the general elections for the reconstitution of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, during December 1940, Heads of Offices and Institutions in Bangalore City are authorised to place at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner the services of such of their subordinate officers and officials as may be selected for being appointed to act as Polling Officers on the day of the election, if their services can be conveniently spared.

By Order,
H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

Directs that the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments, be included in the list of officers deputed to attend the sittings of the Representative Assembly.

READ—

Government Order No. Rl. 1136-99—R. A. 61-36-1, dated 4th May 1937, directing that the officers referred to therein be deputed to attend the meetings of the Representative Assembly under Section 3 (2) of the Representative Assembly Act.

2. Government Order No. Rl. 1391-1454—R. A. 14-37-1, dated 20th September 1940, directing the inclusion of the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, in the list of the meetings of officers deputed to attend the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

3. Government Order No. Rl. 92-157—R. A. 5-39-1, dated 16th August 1939, directing the inclusion of the Secretary to Government, Law Department, in the list of officers deputed to attend the meeting of the Representative Assembly.

ORDER NO. RL. 526-86—R. A. 14-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railway Departments, be included in the list of officers deputed to attend the sittings of the Representative Assembly under the provisions of Section 3 (2) of the Mysore Representative Assembly Act.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Passes orders empowering Amildars and Deputy Amildars to order restoration of khates of lands resumed to Government in all cases in which they have power to resume them on payment of arrears.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4573-81—L. R. 255-37-4, dated the 14th April 1938, empowering the Amildars and Deputy Amildars to restore Khates in cases in which they are empowered to resume lands under Rule 3 (*q*) of Land Revenue Rules provided the power is exercised within the Revenue year next following to which the arrear or any portion thereof relates.

2. Government Order No. R. 1183-93—L. R. 210-37-30, dated the 2nd September 1938, passing orders in the matter of levy of upset price in connection with the restoration of Khates on payment of arrears due, etc.

3. Letter No. C. 16—40-41, dated the 27th August 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the Amildars and Deputy Amildars may be empowered to restore Khates irrespective of the period to which the arrears for which the lands were resumed relate.

ORDER No. R. 71-83—L. R. 144-40, DATED CAMP MYSORE, THE 10TH OCTOBER 1940.

With a view to minimise correspondence and delay in the disposal of applications for restoration of Khates, Government empowered Amildars and Deputy Amildars to order the restoration of Khates of lands resumed to Government for want of bidders in all cases in which they have power to resume them, on payment of the arrears to Government with all costs and charges lawfully due by the defaulters, provided the power is exercised within the Revenue year next following that to which an arrear or any portion of it relates. The Revenue Commissioner has now brought to the notice of the Government that in a large number of cases, the resumptions are over a year old and that therefore, the Amildars and Deputy Amildars cannot deal with such cases, with the result that the object of Government in delegating the power to these officers has not been fully operative. He has recommended therefore that these officers may be empowered to restore Khates of lands in all cases in which they have power to resume them without, however, any restriction as regards the time of resumption of the lands. Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner and are pleased to sanction his recommendation.

Rules 38 (2) of Land Revenue Rules will be modified accordingly.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Directs the formation of the Sringeri Jaghir into a Sub-Taluk in the charge of a Deputy Amildar.

ORDER NO. R. 14-20—L. R. 206-40, DATED CAMP MYSORE, THE 10TH OCTOBER 1940.

Under the powers vested in them by Section 5 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct in modification of Government Order No. R. 5862-5—L. R. 312-35-4, dated 24th April 1936, that the villages included in the Sringeri Jaghir be formed into a Sub-Taluk of the Kadur District in the charge of a Deputy Amildar; and under Section 8 of the said Code, they are further pleased to direct that Mr. K. V. Srinivasachar appointed to be the Officer-in-charge of the Jaghir and its properties as per Government Order No. 606-9—Muz. 116-40-1, dated 19th September 1940, be empowered to exercise the functions and perform the duties of an Assistant Commissioner in respect of the Sub-Taluk, so long as the Sub-Taluk continues under the management of Government.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Passes orders directing the constitution of Standing Committees of District Conferences.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3532-600—L. R. 219-37-2, dated the 3rd February 1938, directing the revival of the District and Taluk Conferences in the State.

2. Government Order No. R. 649-715—L. R. 74-40-2, dated the 24th July 1940, issuing instructions with regard to the procedure to be followed for District and Taluk Conferences.

ORDER NO. R. 21-70—L. R. 74-40, DATED CAMP MYSORE, THE 9—10TH OCTOBER 1940.

With a view to enhance the usefulness of the District Conferences, instructions were issued in the Order, dated the 24th July 1940, read above, for the conduct of the Conferences and for the constitution of Subject Committees in the several districts.

2. Government consider that it is necessary to make some arrangements for keeping an adequate watch on the action taken in respect of the resolutions passed at these Conferences, for taking stock of progress made from time to time and for the issue of suitable instructions so as to ensure that the subjects discussed at the Conferences are brought to a speedy disposal. Government are further of opinion that it is advantageous to constitute Committees for periodical consultation and advice on important problems relating to the Districts which may arise during the periods when the Conference will not be in session. They therefore direct that a Standing Committee of the Conference be constituted in each District consisting of not more than ten members comprising the principal officers of the district and four or five non-official gentlemen selected from among the members of the Subjects Committee. The Deputy Commissioner of the District will be the President of the Committee and the Treasury Assistant Commissioner or the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner will be the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee will generally meet once a month at the District Headquarters and its functions will be of a purely advisory character.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to take necessary action for the early constitution of these Committees and forward to Government lists showing the names of the members of the Committees in the several districts.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Nominates Mr. S. G. Sastry, Director, Sandal Oil Factory, as a Government Director on the Board of Directors of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 2533-2613—I. & C. 103-37-1, dated 27th September 1937, sanctioning a scheme for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Ammonium Sulphate and among other things appointing Mr. S. G. Sastry, B.A., M.Sc., etc., as a Government Director and the Managing Director of the "Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd."

ORDER No. D. 1585-88—I. & C. 157-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1940.

In modification of the order read above, Government are pleased to nominate Mr. S. G. Sastry, Director, Sandal Oil Factory, as a Government Director on the Board of Directors of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., with effect from 3rd October 1940.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Decentralisation of powers of Revenue Officers *re* the grant of lands under Darkhast Rules.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 929—40-41, dated the 29th July 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, in the matter of decentralisation of powers of Revenue Officers in respect of grant of lands under Darkhast Rules.

ORDER No. R. 87-96—L. R. 349-39, DATED CAMP MYSORE, THE 9—12TH OCTOBER 1940.

With a view to facilitate the expeditious disposal of darkhasts for lands and avoid unnecessary correspondence, Government are pleased to direct that the powers of the several Revenue Officers in regard to the grant of lands be enhanced as follows :—

Officers	Existing powers	Powers sanctioned
1. Revenue Commissioner ...	(i) To grant land for upset price under ordinary darkhast rules, upto 20 acres, the value of the land not exceeding Rs. 500 [*vide* Land Revenue Rule 43 (i)] (ii) To grant land under Appendix "P" to Land Revenue Rules upto 50 acres in extent.	To grant land for upset price under ordinary darkhast rules upto 50 acres in extent, the value of the land not exceeding Rs. 1,000. To grant land under these rules, upto 100 acres in extent.

Officers	Existing powers	Power sanctioned
2. Deputy Commissioners ...	To grant land for upset price under ordinary darkhast rules upto 10 acres in extent, the value of the land not exceeding Rs. 200 (*vide* Rule 43 (i) of the Land Revenue Rules)...	To grant land for upset price under ordinary darkhast rules upto 20 acres in extent, the value of the land not exceeding Rs. 400.
3. Sub-Division Officers ...	(i) ...	To grant land for upset price under ordinary darkhast rules upto 4 acres in extent, the value not exceeding Rs. 100.
	(ii) To grant, under depressed classes concession rules, dry land upto 2 acres, the value of the land not exceeding Rs. 25 (*vide* N. B. under Rule 43 (ii) of the Land Revenue Rules.)	To grant, under these rules, upto 4 acres of dry land, its value not exceeding Rs. 50, either free of cost or for upset price.
4. Amildars ...	...	To grant, under depressed classes concession rules, dry land upto 2 acres in extent, its value not exceeding Rs. 25, either free of cost or for upset price.

2. Separate notification will be issued amending the Land Revenue Rules.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Approves of the Forest Settlement of the Marasandra Block in the Devanhalli Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 8351—Ft. 225-34-2, dated 9th March 1935, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Marasandra Block in the Devanhalli Taluk as a State Forest.

2. Letter No. C. 811—40-41, dated 18th September 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report on the conclusion of the settlement of the block referred to in the Notification read above and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification in the matter.

ORDER No. A. F. 2033-36—FT. 72-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH OCTOBER 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The Notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, constituting the block a State Forest with effect from 1st December 1940, will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. A. F. 2037—*Ft.* 72-40-3, *dated* 12*th October* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 1st December 1940, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule noted below, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Area	Name of block	Remarks
				A. g. Gomal		
Bangalore	Devanhalli	Jala	Marasandra.— S. No. 55 part ...	132 0	Marasandra Block	This block is situated at a distance of about 6 miles south-east of Doddajala Railway Station and about 3 miles south-west of Budigere Hobli Headquarters.
			,, 56 full ...	265 5		
			,, 57 part ...	78 5		
			Marenahalli.— S. No. 173 part ...	180 0		
			,, 182 ,, ...	250 0		
			Total ...	855 10 or 1.30 Sq. Miles		

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from a point about three chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 199 of Marenahalli, the line runs south-east through Survey No. 182 to the south-east corner of Survey No. 181; then north-east through Survey Nos. 182 and 173 of Marenahalli to the south-east corner of Survey No. 171; then north-east through Survey No. 173 to a point about two chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 172 of Marenahalli; then south-east and north-east along the southern boundary of Jodi Inam Dasanaikanhalli to the junction gadi bandh of Jodi Inam Dasanaikanhalli and Jodi Inam Maralakunte; then in the same direction along the southern boundary of the latter Jodi village to the junction gadi bandh of Jodi Inam Maralakunte and Jodi Inam Chalamkunte; then south-east along the southern boundary of Jodi Inam Chalamkunte to the junction gadi bandh of Jodi Inam Chalamkunte and Jotipura villages.

East.—Then south-west along the western boundary of Jotipura village to the junction gadi bandh of Jotipura and Katgollahalli.

South.—Then south-west through Survey No. 57 of Marasandra to a point about 15 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 18 of Marasandra; then north-west through Survey No. 55 of Marasandra to the junction gadi bandh of Chiksandra and Yerrappanahalli villages; then west along the northern boundary of the latter village to the junction gadi bandh of Yerrappanahalli and Jodi Inam Nadagowdagollahalli (south-east corner of Survey No. 200 of Marenahalli.)

West.—Then north-east along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 200 to the starting point.

Remarks.—The villagers of Marasandra and Marenahalli are permitted to graze their cattle (except goats) in the above State Forest, free of charges.

STATEMENT B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed State Forest of Marasandra Block in Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District.

Serial No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of the claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court of appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	The raiyats of Marasandra in Devanhalli Taluk.	13th April 193 9.	(1) They pray that a katte included in Survey No. 56 of their Village be thrown open for the use of cattle. (2) They pray that including this katte about 100 acres of land, from the proposed Block be released as Gomal. (3) They pray for free grazing right for their village cattle in the Block.		The village cattle will be permitted to graze under the lumpsum grazing system which is highly beneficial to the raiyat. In view of this, permission, points one and two do not arise, as the cattle has free movement in the proposed Block under this system.	The stipulation that free grazing right should be conceded appears to be necessary and may be granted. In view of the above concession, points one and two do not arise.	
2	The raiyats of Marenahalli.		(1) Pray that only Survey No. 182 may be taken up for the Block and that Survey Nos. 173 and 200 should be left free. (2) Pray that free grazing right may be conceded in the Block.		It is recommended that the raiyats of this village may also be allowed to graze under the lumpsum grazing system. As enough Gomal land is left, I am not in favour of granting the first concession applied for, *viz.*, release of Survey Nos. 173 and 200.	The contention of the villagers regarding insufficiency of Gomal seems to have some truth. Hence, Survey No. 200 of the village may be left free for purposes of darakhast applications and extra Gomal. Survey Nos. 182 and 173 (portion marked in the plan) may be formed into a State Forest as proposed. I am of opinion that these villagers should be granted free grazing right. With the above modifications and grant of concessions the Block may be constituted into a State Forest without detriment to the interests of the raiyats concerned.	

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

SAFI DARASHAH,
Assistant Commissioner, and
Forest Settlement Officer,
Dodballapur Sub-Division.

"C" STATEMENT.

Statement of lands taken for Marasandra State Forest Block in Devanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied	Waste	Kharab	Gomal		Total	Area remaining for the villagers: Kharab		Gomal		Total	Cattle	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15		16		17	18	19
				A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.			
Bangalore	Devanhalli	Jala	Marasandra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55(P)	182 0	182 0	2	0 32	55	170 35	...	.....	.....
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	265 5	265 5	12	0 4	57	166 14	...	.....	.....
				1,000 28	178 23	Nil	9 36	812 9	Nil	Nil	Nil	57(P)	78 5	78 5	17	0 34	...	...	346 35	92	Cattle
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 31	...	...	...	299	Goats
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	0 35	...	...	...	.....	.....
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0 37	...	...	...	.....	.....
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mis.	5 23	...	...	...	.....	.....
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475 10	475 10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
			Marchaballi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173(P)	130 0	130 0	All	123 6	36	0 39	...	351	Cattle
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182(P)	250 0	250 0	...	...	108	0 8	...	161	Sheep
				1,674 23	792 5	56 39	128 6	702 18	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	178	31 10	...	305	Goats
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	102 33	...	.....	.....
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	186 23	...	.....	.....
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 0	380 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
			Grand Total.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855 10	855 10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....

SAFI DARASHAH,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Bangalore.

P. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Bangalore District.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Yelandur Jahgir for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. C. 797—40-41, dated 13th September 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Yelandur Jahgir for the year 1939-40, with his review thereon.

ORDER No. R. 2738-41—L. R. 199-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH OCTOBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. The Jahgir continued to be under Government management during the year under report.

3. As a measure of retrenchment, the Jahgir was converted into a Sub-Taluk from the 15th April 1940 and the treasury transactions of the Jahgir were transferred to the Chamarajnagar Taluk Treasury.

4. The total demand under Land Revenue including arrears outstanding at the end of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 1,49,092, of which a sum of Rs. 69,591 (including remissions) was collected during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 79,501 at the close of the year. The collection under both current demand and arrears of the preceding year continued to be poor, the percentage of collection to the total demand being 46·88. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is invited to this unsatisfactory state of work in the Sub-Taluk and

he will investigate the causes which have contributed to the accumulation of arrears and take necessary action to secure an urgent improvement in this important direction.

5. In view of the limited resources of the Jahgir and the urgent necessity of improving the irrigation works in the Jahgir, Government have recently sanctioned an advance of Rs. 50,000 towards the Jahgirdar's share of the cost of the works. Government trust that all incomplete and urgent works will be expeditiously executed.

6. The collections under Village Panchayet taxes continued to be unsatisfactory during the year under report as out of the total demand of Rs. 29,501-10-1, only a sum of Rs. 6,051-9-0 including remission was collected, leaving a large balance of Rs. 23,450-1-1 at the end of the year. Necessary steps should be taken to reduce the arrears appreciably.

7. Government have carefully examined the question of improving the financial condition of the Jahgir and besides reducing the expenditure by converting the Jahgir Taluk into a Sub-Taluk and relieving the Jahgir of all liability for the maintenance of Police, have recently approved of the proposal of the Excise Commissioner to give a suitable subvention to compensate for the loss incurred by the Jahgir on account of toddy trees in the Jahgir tapped for the Madras Presidency, thus placing the finances of the Jahgir on a more satisfactory basis than heretofore. But these concessions will be of little avail in developing the resources of the Jahgir unless the normal revenues of the Jahgir are promptly collected and arrears are considerably reduced.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The report on the working of the Kunigal Stud Farm during the year 1939-40.

READ—

The Report on the Working of the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal for the year 1939-40 received with letter No. 515. C. 5-C. 172—40, dated the 16th September 1940, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

ORDER No. G. 3159-60—MILY. 68-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH OCTOBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. There were four stallions on the strength of the Farm at the end of the year. The proposal for purchasing another thoroughbred English stallion is under consideration.

3. Out of thirty mares in the Farm at the beginning of the year, one died and six were destroyed. One mare was purchased during the year. His Highness the late Maharaja graciously presented four beautiful mares to the Farm and these are the best mares the Farm has.

4. Out of the twenty-seven young stock of the previous year ten were sold and one was destroyed. Four colts and four fillies were born during the year. There were twenty-four young stock at the close of the year.

5. A total sum of Rs. 57,100 was realised by the sale of young stock of the Farm against Rs. 39,805 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that two colts fetched a total sum of Rs. 22,100.

6. The total receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 67,441 and the expenditure to Rs. 53,020 against Rs. 48,405 and Rs. 60,963, respectively, in the previous year. There was thus a net profit of Rs. 14,421 in the working of the Farm during the year.

7. The working of the Farm during the year has been satisfactory. It is hoped that continued efforts will be made to further improve the receipts of the Farm and economise expenditure.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Re-employment of debarred Candidates.

O. M. No. 2186-2286—C. R. B. 27-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND OCTOBER 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that candidates whose names are borne on the Central Recruitment Board approved lists and who are debarred from appointment in Government service for any period may, after the expiry of the period, be re-employed in the next vacancies of the same kind and class arising in the unit according to classification of the vacancies into special and general. Such candidates will take rank below those who have been appointed till then.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reconstitution of the Labour Welfare Board in the State.

READ—

Government Order No. D. 3429-41—I. & C. 185-37-5, dated 17th October 1938, sanctioning the constitution of a Labour Welfare Board in the State for dealing with the problems relating to industrial labour.

2. Government Order No. D. 3442-60—I. & C. 185-37-6, dated 17th October 1938, appointing certain gentlemen as members of the Welfare Board constituted in the Government Order read above for a period of two years.

3. Letter No. F. 185—40-41, dated 14th September 1940, from the Director of Industries and Commerce, stating that the term of office of the members appointed under the second of the Government Orders read above expires on 17th October 1940, and recommending the reconstitution of the Welfare Board with the existing personnel as noted below for a further period of two years.—

A. Representatives of Employers.

1. Mr. S. R. Tombat, Deputy General Manager, Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore.
2. ,, C. B. Taylor of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, Kolar Gold Field.

B. Representatives of Labour.

1. Mr. T. Ramachandra, Secretary, Deenaseva Sangha, Malleswaram P. O., Bangalore.
2. ,, A. Gopalaswamy Naidu, Weaving Head Jobber, The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.
3. ,, G. C. Eling, B.A., Welfare Superintendent, Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore.
4. ,, M. R. Krishnappa, Labour Welfare Officer, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

C. Representatives of the General Public.

1. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Bangalore City.
2. ,, Vajapeyam Venkatesaiya, Timber Merchant, Bangalore City.

The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, and the Labour Commissioner will be the Chairman of the Board (*Ex-Officio*).

ORDER No. D. 1892-1910—I. & C. 121-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1940.

Government are pleased to approve the recommendation of the Director.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Concessions to persons desirous of investing funds in Indian Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

No. FL. 2347-48—G. F. 108-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1940.

Government of India Notification.
No. D/C 872, F., dated 25th July 1940.
No. D/C 230, F., dated 4th June 1940.

The marginally noted notifications of the Government of India regarding the issue of the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, and Post Office 10 year Defence Savings Certificates, are republished for general information (Annexures A and B).

2. The following concessions will be allowed by the Government of Mysore to their employees and others desirous of investing money in the above Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates :—

(*i*) Advance of pay, not exceeding six months' pay and also not exceeding Rs. 5,000, carrying interest at 2 per cent per annum and recoverable in 24 monthly instalments, will be allowed to Government employees for subscribing to the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds (*vide* Annexure C for details).

(*ii*) Optional subscribers for the State Provident Fund will be granted permission to withdraw, permanently, or temporarily, from the Provident Fund balances at their credit, for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates, recovery in the case of temporary withdrawals being effected in not more than 24 monthly instalments.

(*iii*) Purchase of the Government of India Defence Bonds from the State Life Insurance Fund (both Official and Public Branches) will be effected on behalf of the policy holders at their option, in respect of policies maturing on or before 30th June 1942 (*vide* Annexure D for details).

(*iv*) Facilities will be given to persons desirous of investing money in the Government of India Defence Bonds, to transfer money freely from mofussil places to Bangalore by permitting the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par*, by the respective Treasuries, on the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, in favour of the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore, so as to enable them to obtain their requirements of the Defence Bonds by sending their applications to the Imperial Bank, with the Remittance Transfer Receipts.

3. The Comptroller is requested to take necessary further action in the matter and issue suitable circular instructions for the guidance of Treasuries and the public.

By Order,
A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. D/C 872-F.

Simla, the 25th July 1940.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946, repayable at Rs. 101 for every Rs. 100 nominal on the 1st August, 1946 and bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, which interest will be liable to income-tax, will be obtainable with effect from the 1st August 1940 until further notice.

1. APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS.—The Bonds will be available at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India, and at all Government treasuries.

2. INTEREST.—The first interest payment due on the Bonds for the full half-year ending the 31st January 1941 will be made on the 1st February 1941, and thereafter interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of August and the 1st of February. No interest will accrue on the Bonds after the date fixed for repayment.

3. ISSUE PRICE.—The prices at which the Bonds can be purchased are as follows :—

Bonds purchased on any date from the—

	Price per Rs. 100 nominal		
1st August 1940 to the 10th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**0**
12th August 1940 to the 17th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**9**
19th August 1940 to the 24th August 1940	**100**	**1**	**6**
26th August 1940 to the 31st August 1940	**100**	**2**	**3**

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent weekly up to the 31st January 1941. This weekly increase approximates to the net interest which accrues weekly on the Bonds.

Conversion Terms.

4. **5 per cent Loan, 1940-43**, will be received in payment of the purchase price of the Bonds at its full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for Rs. 100 nominal of the Loan tendered. If the maturity value of the Loan tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the Bonds, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the Loan tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

EXAMPLE.—An applicant tenders on the 19th August 1940, Rs. 25,000 nominal value of the 5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, in payment of the purchase price of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946. The value of the Loan tendered being Rs. 25,000, the applicant will receive Rs. 24,900 nominal of the Bonds and Rs. 76-10-6 in cash.

Interest on the securities accepted for the purchase of the Bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum up to the 30th September 1940, inclusive, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

Supplementary Provisions.

5. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(*i*) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(*ii*) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

6. Applications for the Bonds may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

7. Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the treasury or sub-treasury at which interest is required to be paid.

8. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below—

(*a*) CASH OR CHEQUE.—Cheques tendered at offices of the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Bank concerned and cheques tendered at treasuries in favour of the Treasury Officer.

(*b*) 5 PER CENT LOAN, 1940-43.—Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government,

(*i*) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and

(*ii*) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

9. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We .....

herewith tender cash Rs.....

Cheque for Rs.....

5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, of the nominal value of Rs.....

and request that securities of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946, of the nominal

value of Rs..... may be issued to me/us in the form of.....

Promissory Note(s)*/Stock Certificate(s), interest to be payable at .....

Signature.....

Name (in full).....

Address.....

.....

Dated, the.....

NOTE 1.—Securities tendered for conversion should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant, if they are in the form of Promissory Notes, and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates.

NOTE 2.—Separate application should be made for each form of subscription, and for each form of scrip (Stock Certificate or Promissory Note) of the Bonds required.

* Promissory Notes will be issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. State here particular denominations required.

ANNEXURE B.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SUBJECT.

Defence Savings Certificates.

The Finance Department Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940 is reproduced below for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates may be obtained at any time on or after the 6th June 1940 at all Post Offices doing Savings Bank work.

2. These certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure A attached and will be issued at the issue price of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

3. A sum of Rs. 13-9-0 will be payable in respect of each sum of Rs. 10 invested on the completion of ten years from the date of purchase. But at any time within the ten years the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates set out in Annexure B attached.

4. Such payments will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the certificate duly discharged. But on application to the Post Master of the office of issue and on cause being shown, payment may be made at any other Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided at least three months have elapsed since its transfer from the former office.

5. No income-tax will be levied on the bonus on these certificates.

6. The maximum holding of these certificates by a single individual shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 issue price.

7. These certificates may be transferred free of charge from the Post Office at which they are registered to another Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided that the certificate has been registered in the former Post Office for at least three months or the previous permission of the head of the circle in which the Post Office is situated has been obtained.....

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A. (*Obverse.*)

No. Amount.

POST OFFICE 10-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE.

NOT TRANSFERABLE except with the permission of the Head Postmaster.

This is to certify that..... is registered at the.....Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 10-Year Defence Savings Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of the Notification number printed on reverse, and subject to the application and declaration of the purchaser which shall be the basis of this Contract. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the..... Rs.....or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs.....specified on the reverse of this certificate as due on such date.

Post Office.....Post Office.

Date Stamp.

Postmaster.

Date of Issue.....

Register No.....

(See reverse.)

.....Issue.

ANNEXURE A. (*Reverse.*)

RECEIPT ON DISCHARGE.

Amount to be invested ..... Received payment of Rs. a. p.

Rs. a. p. (in words and figures).....

On withdrawal at any time during the first two years.....

Signature(s) or thumb impression(s) of holder(s).

Date.....

.....

After 2 complete years from date of issue.
" 3 " " " " "
" 4 " " " " "
" 5 " " " " "
" 6 " " " " "
" 7 " " " " "
" 8 " " " " "
" 9 " " " " "
" 10 " " " " "
Savings Certificates of all issues ...

NOTE.—The holder(s) is/are recommended to keep a note of the serial No. and date of issue of this Certificate and to notify immediately the Post Office in which the Certificate is registered, in the event of the Certificate being lost.

This Certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE B.

Table showing amount due on a Post Office Defence Savings Certificate of the issue price of Rs. 10 according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed—	Amount due including issue price. Rs.	a.	p.
Within two years of date of purchase	10	0	0
After 2 complete years	10	5	0
" 3 " "	10	10	0
" 4 " "	10	15	0
" 5 " "	11	8	0
" 6 " "	11	13	0
" 7 " "	12	2	0
" 8 " "	12	7	0
" 9 " "	12	12	0
" 10 " "	13	9	0

2. With effect from the 6th June 1940, the Defence Savings Certificates will be sold at the rates mentioned in the Finance Department Notification reproduced above by all Post Offices doing Savings Bank business, on the conditions specified in that Notification. These certificates may not however be available for issue to the purchasers for about a month, during which period preliminary receipts in form C. C.-4 will be granted to the purchasers to be exchanged with the Defence Savings Certificates. The approximate date by which the Defence Savings Certificates will be exchanged for the preliminary receipts will be intimated by the Post Office to the purchasers.

A. BROKENSHAW,
Off. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NEW DELHI:
The 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE C.

Rules for the grant of advance to Covernment employees for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds.

On payment by the borrower of a deposit of four per cent of the amount applied for and also the issue price in excess of Rs. 100 (per Rs. 100 nominal) referred to in para 3 of the Government of India Notification No. D. C. 872-F, dated 25th July 1940, Government will make an advance of the balance of the intended subscription, not exceeding six months' pay and not exceeding Rupees five thousand in any case.

2. The Government will purchase the kind of paper desired by the borrower and, pending the complete repayment of the advance, retain the scrip.

3. The amount advanced will be repaid in twenty-four equal monthly instalments.

4. On the amount advanced, interest will be charged to the borrower at a rate of two per cent per annum on the amount outstanding on the first of each month, and payable half-yearly. On the other hand, the borrower will be credited with the full interest realised on the Defence Bonds. Failure to repay an instalment will involve the charging of interest on the overdue instalment at *six and a quarter per cent per annum.*

5. The instalments due to Government will be deducted from pay monthly. If no pay or allowances are due to the employee in any month, the instalment must be paid in cash.

6. On complete repayment of the advance, the Government will transfer to the borrower the scrip and simultaneously present an account of interest adjustment.

7. Applications from employees desiring to subscribe under this scheme should be sent to the Comptroller in the form which will be prescribed by him not later than 30th November, 1940. The first deduction from the pay will be made from the first pay bill drawn after the application is sanctioned by the Comptroller.

ANNEXURE D.

Scheme of purchasing Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds through the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department by insured persons.

Any person who has insured his life in the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department (Official or Public Branch) and whose policy will mature in the ordinary course on or before 30th June 1942, may intimate before the end of November 1940 to the Secretary, Government Life Insurance Department, that he would like to receive the whole amount of his policy or any part thereof, in Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds of the kind specified by him. On receipt of such intimation, the Secretary, Insurance Department will take necessary action, and on the policy maturing in ordinary course or by previous death, the claim will be discharged by the delivery of Bonds of the kind specified by the insured.

2. The interest on the bonds till the date of maturity will be credited to the Insurance Fund, and the difference between the interest hitherto earned by the Insurance Fund (4 per cent) and the interest which will be realised on the Bonds, will be paid to the Insurance Fund from General Revenues.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

The construction of buildings out of private charity to be entrusted to donors, etc.

READ—

Letter No. D. 7. 2630—39, dated 16th February 1940, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, recommending, among other things, that the levy of the Establishment, Tools and Plant charges be waived in respect of all buildings constructed out of private charity and that the work of construction of such buildings be entrusted to the donors themselves, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, where the donors are anxious to undertake the construction of those buildings.

2. Un-official note, dated 15th March 1940, from the Financial Secretary to Government, agreeing to the above proposals of the Deputy Commissioner.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 263, dated 29th July 1940, from the Superintending Engineer, Shimoga Circle, on the subject.

ORDER No. P. W. 309-349—S., DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH OCTOBER 1940.

It is reported that instances are becoming frequent where donors have come forward to construct public buildings at their own cost, according to approved type designs and estimates, under the supervision of the Public Works Department. In certain cases where the buildings have been constructed through private charity, under the supervision of the Public Works Department, the levy of Establishment, Tools and Plant charges has been waived.

2. To induce a greater number of people to come forward with donations, Government are pleased to direct that the levy of Establishment, Tools and Plant, charges be waived in respect of all buildings to be constructed out of private charity under the supervision of the Public Works Department, according to approved plans and estimates.

3. In regard to entrusting the work of construction to the donors themselves, the Superintending Engineers of Mysore and Shimoga Circles are of opinion that it is not desirable to do so, unless the donors are scheduled contractors under the Public Works Department, as otherwise they do not conform to the specifications and instructions of the officers of the Public Works Department.

4. Government agree with the above view and accordingly direct that the work of construction of the buildings be entrusted to the donors only in case they are scheduled contractors under the Public Works Department.

M. G. MEHKRI,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Public Health Department for the calendar year 1939.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Public Health Department for the calendar year 1939, received from the Director of Public Health in Mysore, with his letter No. V.S. 128, dated 19th August 1940.

ORDER No. G. 3534-57—P. H. 11-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH OCTOBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Public Health.*—Two thousand three hundred and fifty-two deaths from plague were reported as against 5,196 in the previous year. As a preventive measure, in addition to the 132,536 anti-plague inoculations done, rat destruction by means of cyanogas fumigation was carried out in nearly 27,000 houses in various parts of the State, including the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. There were only 533 deaths from cholera. It is gratifying that this disease is not endemic in the State and that if timely measures are taken to prevent infection from outside, it is quite possible to control it. Five thousand four hundred and fifty anti-cholera inoculations were done during the year. Six hundred and forty-one deaths from small-pox were reported and 425,632 vaccinations done.

Typhoid Investigation.—A comprehensive report on typhoid investigation conducted in the last quarter of 1938 was published during the year under report. Action continued to be taken on the several recommendations contained in the report.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—The new system of compiling vital statistics introduced in the State in 1938 was adopted as a model for the other provinces and States of India in Resolution No. 3 of the Government of India Central Advisory Board of Health at its meeting held in Madras in January 1939. The total number of births registered during the year was 138,120 (150,410), the computed birth-rate being 20·0 per mille of population, as compared with 22·0 in the preceding year. The

total number of deaths was 98,759 (102,228), giving a death-rate of 14·3 per mille of population against 14·9 in the previous year. The birth-rate varied from 25·6 in the Shimoga District to 15·4 in the Mandya District.

4. *Public Health Institute.*—Sixteen thousand five hundred and twelve samples in the Bacteriological Section, 2,543 samples in the Chemical Section and 312 cases with 1,141 articles in the Medico-legal Section were examined. During the year, 11,010 c.c. of anti-cholera vaccine and 31,531 c.c. of T.A.B. vaccine were issued for use. Biological methods of investigation of the nutritive value of foodstuffs were continued. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 15,510 and Rs. 25,248, respectively, as against Rs. 25,761 and Rs. 22,228 in the preceding year.

5. *Bureau of Health Education.*—During the year, 173 cinema shows were given in 103 places in all the districts to an audience of about 105,000, compared with 190 shows in 94 places to an audience of 114,000 in the previous year. The permanent Health Museum in Mysore was kept open to the public throughout the year. Two models of a bore-hole latrine and a bore-well, respectively, were added to the exhibits during the year and another of a rat-proof house was under construction. Health exhibitions were also held in Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Field on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary celebrations of the Red Cross Society. Village improvement works on a health league basis were carried out in the Health Training Centre, Closepet, in 40 villages.

6. *Bureau of Epidemiology—Malaria Control.*—Among the several anti-malaria measures sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the permanent anti-malaria engineering works at Hiriyur, the anti-malaria work at Belur, the malaria control work around the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore City, and the starting of itinerant dispensaries at Krishnarajnagar and Pavagada.

Malaria control work was continued during the year in the Bhadravati old and new towns, and at Marconahalli, Thippagondanahalli, Shimshapur, Chikmagalur, Belur, Jog and Sakrepatna. Half-yearly spleen and parasite surveys of the ten control and the four comparison villages of the Mandya Malaria Unit were made. The permanent anti-malaria engineering measures under execution at Bevinahalli, Kyatanagere and Sundahalli were in progress during the year.

The staff deputed for guinea-worm control work visited 672 villages, examined 570 wells and restocked fish in 266 wells, while that engaged in hookworm control work visited 97 villages in the Periyapatna Taluk, also making a spleen survey in these villages and distributing 4,821 totaquina tablets to persons actually suffering from malaria.

7. *Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.*—The work of this Bureau was divided into five sections, *viz.*, Water-supply, Drainage, Town Planning and Surveys, Sanitary Fittings and Installation, and Bore-wells. A separate division was created during the year for the Bangalore City drainage works. The Bureau maintained the water-supply installations of twenty-five places and completed ten out of the twenty-one drainage works under execution. It also prepared plans for the improvement of junctions and extensions and for slaughter-houses and mutton stalls and designs for dwelling and farm houses, rat-proof dwellings and cattle pounds.

Bore-wells.—The total number of bore-wells drilled for local bodies up to the end of December 1939 was 156. In the year under report, twenty-one bore-wells were completed and ten were in progress.

Bore-hole Latrines.—Three hundred and forty-nine bore-hole latrines were constructed during the year.

8. *Important Measures.*—Among the important measures carried out during the year may be mentioned (1) the constitution of a Combined Local Health Committee for the consideration of health problems in which the civil, the military and the railway authorities are concerned and for the solution of which the co-operation of all these bodies is required; (2) the constitution of a Central Health Committee with the Member of Government in charge of the Public Health Department as Chairman and the Director of Public Health as Secretary; (3) the training of thirty-nine students in the Sanitary Inspectors' Training Class; (4) the deputation of Dr. V. Narasimha Murthy to Bombay for training in the manufacture of plague vaccine and (5) the delimitation of the areas of operation

for the respective agencies of the Bangalore City and the Civil and Military Station authorities to avoid overlapping of activities in respect of malaria work.

9. *Expenditure of the Department.*—The total expenditure on Public Health activities in the State during the year was Rs. 37·61 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 33·10 lakhs in the previous year.

10. The work of the department during the year was satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Concessions to persons desirous of investing funds in Indian Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

No. FL. 2347-48—G. F. 108-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1940.

Government of India Notification.
No. D/C 872, F., dated 25th July 1940.
No. D/C 230, F., dated 4th June 1940.

The marginally noted notifications of the Government of India regarding the issue of the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, and Post Office 10 year Defence Savings Certificates, are republished for general information (Annexures A and B).

2. The following concessions will be allowed by the Government of Mysore to their employees and others desirous of investing money in the above Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates :—

(*i*) Advance of pay, not exceeding six months' pay and also not exceeding Rs. 5,000 , carrying interest at 2 per cent per annum and recoverable in 24 monthly instalments, will be allowed to Government employees for subscribing to the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds (*vide* Annexure C for details).

(*ii*) Optional subscribers for the State Provident Fund will be granted permission to withdraw, permanently, or temporarily, from the Provident Fund balances at their credit, for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates, recovery in the case of temporary withdrawals being effected in not more than 24 monthly instalments.

(*iii*) Purchase of the Government of India Defence Bonds from the State Life Insurance Fund (both Official and Public Branches) will be effected on behalf of the policy holders at their option, in respect of policies maturing on or before 30th June 1942 (*vide* Annexure D for details).

(*iv*) Facilities will be given to persons desirous of investing money in the Government of India Defence Bonds, to transfer money freely from mofussil places to Bangalore by permitting the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par*, by the respective Treasuries, on the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, in favour of the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore, so as to enable them to obtain their requirements of the Defence Bonds by sending their applications to the Imperial Bank, with the Remittance Transfer Receipts.

3. The Comptroller is requested to take necessary further action in the matter and issue suitable circular instructions for the guidance of Treasuries and the public.

By Order,
A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. D/C 872-F.

Simla, the 25th July 1940.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946, repayable at Rs. 101 for every Rs. 100 nominal on the 1st August, 1946 and bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, which interest will be liable to income-tax, will be obtainable with effect from the 1st August 1940 until further notice.

1. APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS.—The Bonds will be available at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India, and at all Government treasuries.

2. INTEREST.—The first interest payment due on the Bonds for the full half-year ending the 31st January 1941 will be made on the 1st February 1941, and thereafter interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of August and the 1st of February. No interest will accrue on the Bonds after the date fixed for repayment.

3. ISSUE PRICE.—The prices at which the Bonds can be purchased are as follows :—

Bonds purchased on any date from the—

	Price per Rs. 100 nominal		
1st August 1940 to the 10th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**0**
12th August 1940 to the 17th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**9**
19th August 1940 to the 24th August 1940	**100**	**1**	**6**
26th August 1940 to the 31st August 1940	**100**	**2**	**3**

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent weekly up to the 31st January 1941. This weekly increase approximates to the net interest which accrues weekly on the Bonds.

Conversion Terms.

4. **5 per cent Loan, 1940-43**, will be received in payment of the purchase price of the Bonds at its full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for Rs. 100 nominal of the Loan tendered. If the maturity value of the Loan tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the Bonds, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the Loan tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

EXAMPLE.—An applicant tenders on the 19th August 1940, Rs. 25,000 nominal value of the 5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, in payment of the purchase price of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946. The value of the Loan tendered being Rs. 25,000, the applicant will receive Rs. 24,900 nominal of the Bonds and Rs. 76-10-6 in cash.

Interest on the securities accepted for the purchase of the Bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum up to the 30th September 1940, inclusive, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

Supplementary Provisions.

5. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(*i*) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(*ii*) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

6. Applications for the Bonds may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

7. Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the treasury or sub-treasury at which interest is required to be paid.

8. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below—

(*a*) CASH OR CHEQUE.—Cheques tendered at offices of the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Bank concerned and cheques tendered at treasuries in favour of the Treasury Officer.

(*b*) 5 PER CENT LOAN, 1940-43.—Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government,

(*i*) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and

(*ii*) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

9. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We .....

herewith tender cash Rs.....

Cheque for Rs.....

5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, of the nominal value of Rs.....

and request that securities of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946, of the nominal

value of Rs.....may be issued to me/us in the form of.....

Promissory Note(s)*/Stock Certificate(s), interest to be payable at .....

Signature.....

Name. (in full).....

Address.....

.....

Dated, the.....

NOTE 1.—Securities tendered for conversion should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant, if they are in the form of Promissory Notes, and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates.

NOTE 2.—Separate application should be made for each form of subscription, and for each form of scrip (Stock Certificate or Promissory Note) of the Bonds required.

* Promissory Notes will be issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. State here particular denominations required.

ANNEXURE B.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SUBJECT.

Defence Savings Certificates.

The Finance Department Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940 is reproduced below for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates may be obtained at any time on or after the 6th June 1940 at all Post Offices doing Savings Bank work.

2. These certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure A attached and will be issued at the issue price of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

3. A sum of Rs. 13-9-0 will be payable in respect of each sum of Rs. 10 invested on the completion of ten years from the date of purchase. But at any time within the ten years the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates set out in Annexure B attached.

4. Such payments will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the certificate duly discharged. But on application to the Post Master of the office of issue and on cause being shown, payment may be made at any other Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided at least three months have elapsed since its transfer from the former office.

5. No income-tax will be levied on the bonus on these certificates.

6. The maximum holding of these certificates by a single individual shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 issue price.

7. These certificates may be transferred free of charge from the Post Office at which they are registered to another Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided that the certificate has been registered in the former Post Office for at least three months or the previous permission of the head of the circle in which the Post Office is situated has been obtained.

C. E. JONES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A. (*Obverse.*)

No. Amount.

POST OFFICE 10-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE.

NOT TRANSFERABLE except with the permission of the Head Postmaster.

This is to certify that.....
is registered at the.....Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 10-Year Defence Savings Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of the Notification number printed on reverse, and subject to the application and declaration of the purchaser which shall be the basis of this Contract. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the.....
Rs.....or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs.....specified on the reverse of this certificate as due on such date.

Post Office.....Post Office.

Date Stamp.

Date of Issue..... *Postmaster.*

Register No.....

(See reverse.)

ANNEXURE A. (*Reverse.*)

RECEIPT ON DISCHARGE.

Amount to be invested ..... Received payment of Rs. a. p.

Rs. a. p. (in words and figures .....

On withdrawal at any time during the first two years .....

Signature(s) or thumb impression(s) of holder(s).

Date .....

.....

After 2 complete years from date of issue.
" 3 " " " " "
" 4 " " " " "
" 5 " " " " "
" 6 " " " " "
" 7 " " " " "
" 8 " " " " "
" 9 " " " " "
" 10 " " " " "
Savings Certificates of all issues ... NOTE.—The holder(s) is/are recommended to keep a note of the serial No. and date of issue of this Certificate and to notify immediately the Post Office in which the Certificate is registered, in the event of the Certificate being lost.

This Certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE B.

Table showing amount due on a Post Office Defence Savings Certificate of the issue price of Rs. 10 according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed—	Amount due including issue price. Rs.	a.	p.
Within two years of date of purchase	10	0	0
After 2 complete years	10	5	0
" 3 " "	10	10	0
" 4 " "	10	15	0
" 5 " "	11	8	0
" 6 " "	11	13	0
" 7 " "	12	2	0
" 8 " "	12	7	0
" 9 " "	12	12	0
" 10 " "	13	9	0

2. With effect from the 6th June 1940, the Defence Savings Certificates will be sold at the rates mentioned in the Finance Department Notification reproduced above by all Post Offices doing Savings Bank business, on the conditions specified in that Notification. These certificates may not however be available for issue to the purchasers for about a month, during which period preliminary receipts in form C. C.-4 will be granted to the purchasers to be exchanged with the Defence Savings Certificates. The approximate date by which the Defence Savings Certificates will be exchanged for the preliminary receipts will be intimated by the Post Office to the purchasers.

A. BROKENSHAW,
Off. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NEW DELHI:
The 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE C.

Rules for the grant of advance to Government employees for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds.

On payment by the borrower of a deposit of four per cent of the amount applied for and also the issue price in excess of Rs. 100 (per Rs. 100 nominal) referred to in para 3 of the Government of India Notification No. D. C. 872-F, dated 25th July 1940, Government will make an advance of the balance of the intended subscription, not exceeding six months' pay and not exceeding Rupees five thousand in any case.

2. The Government will purchase the kind of paper desired by the borrower and, pending the complete repayment of the advance, retain the scrip.

3. The amount advanced will be repaid in twenty-four equal monthly instalments.

4. On the amount advanced, interest will be charged to the borrower at a rate of two per cent per annum on the amount outstanding on the first of each month, and payable half-yearly. On the other hand, the borrower will be credited with the full interest realised on the Defence Bonds. Failure to repay an instalment will involve the charging of interest on the overdue instalment at *six and a quarter per cent per annum.*

5. The instalments due to Government will be deducted from pay monthly. If no pay or allowances are due to the employee in any month, the instalment must be paid in cash.

6. On complete repayment of the advance, the Government will transfer to the borrower the scrip and simultaneously present an account of interest adjustment.

7. Applications from employees desiring to subscribe under this scheme should be sent to the Comptroller in the form which will be prescribed by him not later than 30th November 1940. The first deduction from the pay will be made from the first pay bill drawn after the application is sanctioned by the Comptroller.

ANNEXURE D.

Scheme of purchasing Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds through the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department by insured persons.

Any person who has insured his life in the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department (Official or Public Branch) and whose policy will mature in the ordinary course on or before 30th June 1942, may intimate before the end of November 1940 to the Secretary, Government Life Insurance Department, that he would like to receive the whole amount of his policy or any part thereof, in Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds of the kind specified by him. On receipt of such intimation, the Secretary, Insurance Department will take necessary action, and on the policy maturing in ordinary course or by previous death, the claim will be discharged by the delivery of Bonds of the kind specified by the insured.

2. The interest on the bonds till the date of maturity will be credited to the Insurance Fund, and the difference between the interest hitherto earned by the Insurance Fund (4 per cent) and the interest which will be realised on the Bonds, will be paid to the Insurance Fund from General Revenues.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Deputy Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

ORDER No. 2001—C. B. 68-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND—5TH NOVEMBER 1940.

The appointment of a whole-time Financial Secretary to Government was sanctioned in the year 1916. The work of the Financial Secretary to Government has increased considerably since then on account of the increase in the activities of Government in the various departments. The Financial Secretary is also the President of the Government Life Insurance Department, Director in the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., and in the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and he has in addition to serve on several other committees. It has been found that in view of the large volume of work inclusive of routine, to be handled by him, he is unable to devote adequate attention to important items of work.

2. Government therefore consider it necessary that the Financial Secretary should be given the assistance of a Senior Gazetted Officer to relieve him of a substantial portion of the routine work now dealt with by him and enable him to devote greater attention to more important problems. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that a post of Deputy Secretary to Government, Financial Department, be

created with the rank and status of a Deputy Comptroller temporarily for a period of two years in the first instance.

3. The extra cost involved will be met by reappropriation during the current year and necessary provision will be made in the Budget of the next year.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Annual Report of the Medical Department for the calendar year 1939.

READ—

Letter No. G. C. 49, dated 2nd August 1940, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Department for the year 1939.

ORDER No. G. 3746-8—MED. 12-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Number of Institutions.*—At the close of the year 1939, the total number of medical institutions in the State was 330, compared with 311 at the close of the previous year. One private-aided institution at Mandagadde was closed and twenty new institutions were opened during the year. The latter include two tuberculosis institutions, six local fund dispensaries on a reduced scale, nine subsidised rural dispensaries and three malaria relief centres.

3. *Major Institutions.*—The essential statistics of work done during the year in the thirteen major institutions are as follows, figures for the previous year being given in brackets:—

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Number of beds	Number of in-patients admitted	Number of operations conducted	Number of out-patients treated
1	Victoria Hospital, Bangalore	290 (290)	7,311 (7,169)	10,131 (9,287)	83,330 (101,326)
2	Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore ...	303 (303)	7,168 (6,890)	2,852 (3,150)	67,459 (105,126)
3	Do do (Eye Department).	40 (40)	959 (848)	5,044 (5,671)	19,174 (20,824)
4	Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Field ...	52 (52)	1,983 (1,955)	2,759 (2,720)	92,016 (93,073)
5	District Hospital, Chitaldrug ...	30 (18)	603 (409)	393 (466)	36,123 (28,978)
6	Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan ...	42 (42)	961 (1,086)	560 (594)	30,078 (27,124)
7	Mallegowda General Hospital, Chikmagalur.	60 (60)	2,134 (1,994)	843 (989)	57,017 (59,939)
8	Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar ...	76 (64)	1,991 (1,688)	461 (1,812)	26,868 (21,890)
9	McGann Hospital, Shimoga ...	44 (44)	1,125 (1,085)	941 (647)	27,386 (23,823)
	Do do (Maternity Section).	29 (29)	966 (724)	... ...	19,270 (21,332)
10	District Hospital, Tumkur ...	36 (36)	1,268 (1,114)	849 (801)	46,152 (37,375)
	Do do (Maternity Section).	12 (12)	359 (327)	... ...	17,909 (14,537)
11	Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore ...	218 (218)	8,844 (8,361)	799 (911)	39,391 (37,221)
	Do do (Children's Hospital).	44 (44)	1,165 ...	... ...	... ...
12	Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore ...	108 (44)	2,997 (3,213)	588 (523)	19,183 (19,694)
13	Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Field ...	36 (36)	2,011 (1,952)	211 (171)	41,165 (38,446)
14	Minto Ophthalmic Hospital ...	125 (125)	3,347 (3,137)	8,302 (7,078)	53,945 (43,636)

4. *Special Institutions.*—The statistics of work done during the year in the following six special institutions are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of institution	Number of beds	Number of in-patients admitted	Number of operations conducted	Number of out-patients treated
1	Mental Hospital, Bangalore ...	300 (300)	691 (637)	416 ...	2,660 (2,140)
2	Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.	100 (106)	349 (327)	2,145 (2,516)	1,305 (2,152)
3	Leper Asylum, Bangalore ...	62 (74)	156 (158)	... ...	64 (54)
4	Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore ...	64 (66)	441 (368)	... ...	... ...
5	Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore ...	48 (48)	293 (356)	... ...	... ...
6	Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.	24 (24)	638 (503)	... ...	... ...

5. *Number of Patients Treated.*—The number of beds available for in-patients was 3,210 as against 3,056 in the previous year. A total number of 65,285 in-patients was treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries as against 61,537 in the year 1938. The number of out-patients treated was 6,140,706, as against 5,612,993 in the previous year.

The total number of parturition cases was 33,093, of which 13,808 were attended to inside the institutions.

6. *Midwives.*—The number of midwives working during the year was 339 as against 335 in the preceding year.

7. *Subsidised Medical Practitioners.*—Under the scheme for the subsidising of medical practitioners in rural areas, nine appointments were made during the year, making a total of sixteen such practitioners working in the State.

8. *Finance.*—The expenditure on the Medical Department during 1939 was Rs. 19,82,217 as against Rs. 19,53,674 in the previous year. The contributions from the local bodies amounted to Rs. 3,40,000 and the receipts from hospital fees to Rs. 1,17,213 as against Rs. 3,64,000 and Rs. 97,788, respectively, in the previous year.

9. *Donations.*—A sum of about Rs. 1,49,000 was received as donations during the year, either for the construction of buildings or for equipment.

10. *New Buildings.*—Eight new buildings were completed and opened for work, among which mention may be made of—

(i) The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) The Lady Willingdon Tuberculosis Clinic and Dispensary at Bangalore.
(iii) The Tuberculosis Dispensary at Davangere.
(iv) The New Pathological Block of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore.

11. *General.*—The work of the department continued to be satisfactory. *Rajasevasakta* Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao was in charge of the department throughout the year. One hundred and twenty-nine institutions were inspected by him during the period.

12. *Boards of Visitors.*—The Boards of Visitors of the several medical institutions continued to evince interest in their improvement and made valuable suggestions to increase their usefulness.

13. *Special Equipment.*—A special grant of Rs. 1 lakh was made during the year for providing up-to-date surgical instruments and other equipment to the major hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore, the district hospitals and certain selected local fund dispensaries, so as to bring the most modern methods of diagnosis and treatment within the reach of the rural population.

14. *Anti-Tuberculosis Work.*—A State Tuberculosis Association was formed for the organisation of a State-wide campaign against tuberculosis and for operating on the State share of the funds of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Report on the Working of the Stamp Department for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 20—39-40, dated the 3rd October 1940, from the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Working of the Stamp Department for the year 1939-40.

ORDER NO. FL. 2557-68—ST. 14-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH OCTOBER 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Report on the Working of the Registration Department for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. Per 21/39-40, dated 4th October 1940, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Registration Department for the year 1939-40.

ORDER NO. FL. 2722-88—REGIS. 19-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 7TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and the District Magistrates of Districts empowered to refund the amount paid in excess towards certain fees.

READ—

Letter No. R. C. 490—39-40, dated the 28th June 1940, from the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, in the matter of refund of Re. 1 to Mr. V. M. Joglekar of Messrs. B. M. Ranade Brothers, Arsikere, being the amount paid in excess by the party for obtaining a driving license in Mysore under Rule 18 (2) (*b*) (ii) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1924, as amended from time to time and requesting further that power may be delegated to sanction refunds of amounts credited in excess towards driving license fee, conductor's fee, trade license and weighment fees.

ORDER NO. T. 1011-21—R. T. 5-39-67, DATED BANGALORE, THE 7TH OCTOBER 1940.

Government direct that the excess amount of rupee one be refunded to Mr. V. M. Joglekar and empower the officers noted below to sanction refunds of amounts credited in excess towards certain fees noted against their names, refund however being made according to rules in Articles 124 and 125 of the Mysore Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Names of Officers	Fees
Inspector-General of Police in Mysore	(1) Trade License. (2) Weighment.
District Magistrates	(1) Driving Licenses. (2) Conductors' Passes.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

The road between Kergode and Irwin Canal Farm in Mandya District graded as Class II road.

READ—

Government Order No. 4185-95—Legis. 46-35-29, dated 28—29th December 1935, directing the classification of certain roads as Class II Roads.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. J. 3. P. R. 33—40-41, dated 10th October 1940, from the District Magistrate, Mandya, recommending that the road between Kergode and Irwin Canal Farm be classed as a II Class Road.

ORDER No. T. 1242-46—R. T. 16-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1940.

Government approve of the recommendation of the District Magistrate, Mandya, and direct that the road between Kergode and Irwin Canal Farm be graded as a II Class Road for the purpose of the levy of service tax on the buses plying for hire on the said road.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Concessions to persons desirous of investing funds in Indian Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

No. FL. 2347-48—G. F. 108-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD OCTOBER 1940.

Government of India Notification.
No. D/C 872, F., dated 25th July 1940.
No. D/C 230, F., dated 4th June 1940.

The marginally noted notifications of the Government of India regarding the issue of the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, and Post Office 10 year Defence Savings Certificates, are republished for general information (Annexures A and B).

2. The following concessions will be allowed by the Government of Mysore to their employees and others desirous of investing money in the above Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates :—

(*i*) Advance of pay, not exceeding six months' pay and also not exceeding Rs. 5,000 , carrying interest at 2 per cent per annum and recoverable in 24 monthly instalments, will be allowed to Government employees for subscribing to the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds (*vide* Annexure C for details).

(*ii*) Optional subscribers for the State Provident Fund will be granted permission to withdraw, permanently, or temporarily, from the Provident Fund balances at their credit, for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates, recovery in the case of temporary withdrawals being effected in not more than 24 monthly instalments.

(*iii*) Purchase of the Government of India Defence Bonds from the State Life Insurance Fund (both Official and Public Branches) will be effected on behalf of the policy holders at their option, in respect of policies maturing on or before 30th June 1942 (*vide* Annexure D for details).

(*iv*) Facilities will be given to persons desirous of investing money in the Government of India Defence Bonds, to transfer money freely from mofussil places to Bangalore by permitting the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par*, by the respective Treasuries, on the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, in favour of the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore, so as to enable them to obtain their requirements of the Defence Bonds by sending their applications to the Imperial Bank, with the Remittance Transfer Receipts.

3. The Comptroller is requested to take necessary further action in the matter and issue suitable circular instructions for the guidance of Treasuries and the public.

By Order,
A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

ANNEXURE A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. D/C 872-F.

Simla, the 25th July 1940.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946, repayable at Rs. 101 for every Rs. 100 nominal on the 1st August, 1946 and bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, which interest will be liable to income-tax, will be obtainable with effect from the 1st August 1940 until further notice.

1. APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS.—The Bonds will be available at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India, and at all Government treasuries.

2. INTEREST.—The first interest payment due on the Bonds for the full half-year ending the 31st January 1941 will be made on the 1st February 1941, and thereafter interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st of August and the 1st of February. No interest will accrue on the Bonds after the date fixed for repayment.

3. ISSUE PRICE.—The prices at which the Bonds can be purchased are as follows:—

Bonds purchased on any date from the—

	Price per Rs. 100 nominal		
1st August 1940 to the 10th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**0**
12th August 1940 to the 17th August 1940	**100**	**0**	**9**
19th August 1940 to the 24th August 1940	**100**	**1**	**6**
26th August 1940 to the 31st August 1940	**100**	**2**	**3**

and thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent weekly up to the 31st January 1941. This weekly increase approximates to the net interest which accrues weekly on the Bonds.

Conversion Terms.

4. **5 per cent Loan, 1940-43**, will be received in payment of the purchase price of the Bonds at its full maturity value, that is to say, at Rs. 100 for Rs. 100 nominal of the Loan tendered. If the maturity value of the Loan tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the Bonds, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the Loan tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

EXAMPLE.—An applicant tenders on the 19th August 1940, Rs. 25,000 nominal value of the 5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, in payment of the purchase price of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946. The value of the Loan tendered being Rs. 25,000, the applicant will receive Rs. 24,900 nominal of the Bonds and Rs. 76-10-6 in cash.

Interest on the securities accepted for the purchase of the Bonds at the rate of 5 per cent per annum up to the 30th September 1940, inclusive, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

Supplementary Provisions.

5. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(*i*) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(*ii*) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicants, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

6. Applications for the Bonds may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

7. Applications may be in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the treasury or sub-treasury at which interest is required to be paid.

8. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below—

(*a*) CASH OR CHEQUE.—Cheques tendered at offices of the Reserve Bank or the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Bank concerned and cheques tendered at treasuries in favour of the Treasury Officer.

(*b*) 5 PER CENT LOAN, 1940-43.—Applicants who tender securities in payment must transfer such securities to Government,

(*i*) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing them with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over their signature, and

(*ii*) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

9. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for Bonds bearing their stamp.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We.....

herewith tender cash Rs.....

Cheque for Rs.....

5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, of the nominal value of Rs.....

and request that securities of the 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946, of the nominal

value of Rs.....may be issued to me/us in the form of.....

Promissory Note(s)*/Stock Certificate(s), interest to be payable at .....

Signature.....

Name (in full).....

Address.....

.....

Dated, the.....

NOTE 1.—Securities tendered for conversion should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant, if they are in the form of Promissory Notes, and the transfer deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates.

NOTE 2.—Separate application should be made for each form of subscrip n, and for each form of scrip (Stock Certificate or Promissory Note) of the Bonds required.

* Promissory Notes will be issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. State here particular denominations required.

ANNEXURE B.

POSTAL NOTICE.

SUBJECT.

Defence Savings Certificates.

The Finance Department Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940 is reproduced below for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

It is notified for general information that Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates may be obtained at any time on or after the 6th June 1940 at all Post Offices doing Savings Bank work.

2. These certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure A attached and will be issued at the issue price of Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000.

3. A sum of Rs. 13-9-0 will be payable in respect of each sum of Rs. 10 invested on the completion of ten years from the date of purchase. But at any time within the ten years the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates set out in Annexure B attached.

4. Such payments will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the certificate duly discharged. But on application to the Post Master of the office of issue and on cause being shown, payment may be made at any other Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided at least three months have elapsed since its transfer from the former office.

5. No income-tax will be levied on the bonus on these certificates.

6. The maximum holding of these certificates by a single individual shall not exceed Rs. 5,000 issue price.

7. These certificates may be transferred free of charge from the Post Office at which they are registered to another Post Office doing Savings Bank work provided that the certificate has been registered in the former Post Office for at least three months or the previous permission of the head of the circle in which the Post Office is situated has been obtained.

C. E. JONES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE A. (*Obverse.*)

No. Amount.

POST OFFICE 10-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE.

NOT TRANSFERABLE except with the permission of the Head Postmaster.

This is to certify that..... is registered at the.....Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 10-Year Defence Savings Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of the Notification number printed on reverse, and subject to the application and declaration of the purchaser which shall be the basis of this Contract. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the..... Rs.....or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs.....specified on the reverse of this certificate as due on such date.

Post Office.....Post Office.

Date Stamp.

Postmaster.

Date of Issue.....

Register No.....

(See reverse.)

ANNEXURE A. (*Reverse.*)

RECEIPT ON DISCHARGE.

Amount to be invested Received payment of Rs. a. p.

Rs. a. p. (in words and figures).....

On withdrawal at any time during the first two years.....

Signature(s) or thumb impression(s) of holder(s).

Date.....

.....

After 2 complete years from date of issue.
" 3 " " " "
" 4 " " " "
" 5 " " " "
" 6 " " " "
" 7 " " " "
" 8 " " " "
" 9 " " " "
" 10 " " " "

Savings Certificates of all issues ... NOTE.—The holder(s) is/are recommended to keep a note of the serial No. and date of issue of this Certificate and to notify immediately the Post Office in which the Certificate is registered, in the event of the Certificate being lost.

This Certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. D/C 230-F., dated the 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE B.

Table showing amount due on a Post Office Defence Savings Certificate of the issue price of Rs. 10 according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed—	Amount due including issue price. Rs.	a.	p.
Within two years of date o purchase	10	0	0
After 2 complete years	10	5	0
" 3 " "	10	10	0
" 4 " "	10	15	0
" 5 " "	11	8	0
" 6 " "	11	13	0
" 7 " "	12	2	0
" 8 " "	12	7	0
" 9 " "	12	12	0
" 10 " "	13	9	0

---

2. With effect from the 6th June 1940, the Defence Savings Certificates will be sold at the rates mentioned in the Finance Department Notification reproduced above by all Post Offices doing Savings Bank business, on the conditions specified in that Notification. These certificates may not however be available for issue to the purchasers for about a month, during which period preliminary receipts in form C. C.-4 will be granted to the purchasers to be exchanged with the Defence Savings Certificates. The approximate date by which the Defence Savings Certificates will be exchanged for the preliminary receipts will be intimated by the Post Office to the purchasers.

A. BROKENSHAW,
Off. Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NEW DELHI:
The 4th June 1940.

ANNEXURE C.

Rules for the grant of advance to Government employees for subscribing to the Government of India Defence Bonds.

On payment by the borrower of a deposit of four per cent of the amount applied for and also the issue price in excess of Rs. 100 (per Rs. 100 nominal) referred to in para 3 of the Government of India Notification No. D. C. 872-F, dated 25th July 1940, Government will make an advance of the balance of the intended subscription, not exceeding six months' pay and not exceeding Rupees five thousand in any case.

2. The Government will purchase the kind of paper desired by the borrower and, pending the complete repayment of the advance, retain the scrip.

3. The amount advanced will be repaid in twenty-four equal monthly instalments.

4. On the amount advanced, interest will be charged to the borrower at a rate of two per cent per annum on the amount outstanding on the first of each month, and payable half-yearly. On the other hand, the borrower will be credited with the full interest realised on the Defence Bonds. Failure to repay an instalment will involve the charging of interest on the overdue instalment at *six and a quarter per cent per annum.*

5. The instalments due to Government will be deducted from pay monthly. If no pay or allowances are due to the employee in any month, the instalment must be paid in cash.

6. On complete repayment of the advance, the Government will transfer to the borrower the scrip and simultaneously present an account of interest adjustment.

7. Applications from employees desiring to subscribe under this scheme should be sent to the Comptroller in the form which will be prescribed by him not later than 30th November 1940. The first deduction from the pay will be made from the first pay bill drawn after the application is sanctioned by the Comptroller.

ANNEXURE D.

Scheme of purchasing Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds through the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department by insured persons.

Any person who has insured his life in the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department (Official or Public Branch) and whose policy will mature in the ordinary course on or before 30th June 1942, may intimate before the end of November 1940 to the Secretary, Government Life Insurance Department, that he would like to receive the whole amount of his policy or any part thereof, in Government of India Three per cent Defence Bonds of the kind specified by him. On receipt of such intimation, the Secretary, Insurance Department will take necessary action, and on the policy maturing in ordinary course or by previous death, the claim will be discharged by the delivery of Bonds of the kind specified by the insured.

2. The interest on the bonds till the date of maturity will be credited to the Insurance Fund, and the difference between the interest hitherto earned by the Insurance Fund (4 per cent) and the interest which will be realised on the Bonds, will be paid to the Insurance Fund from General Revenues.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Directs that the strength of the Depressed Classes Taluk Committees be fixed at not less than six and not more than eight.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7449-52—L. R. 161-39-23, dated 24th June 1940, directing the formation of Taluk Committees, to concert measures for the advancement of the Depressed Classes in Mysore.

2. Letter No. C. 2274—40-41, dated 22nd October 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending the increase in the strength of the Taluk Committees from six to eight.

ORDER No. R. 3251-300—L. R. 235-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1940.

The Revenue Commissioner states that according to the directions contained in the Government Order read above, the maximum number of members to the Taluk Committees will be six, including the Chairman (*vis.*, Amildar), of whom, three must be Adikarnatakas and two others interested in this branch of social work who need not necessarily belong to Depressed Classes. He considers that it is desirable to make these committees quite representative by nominating members of other Depressed Classes, such as Banajars, Voddars, etc., also and recommends, therefore, that the strength of these committees may be increased to eight so that it may be possible to give a fair representation to all Depressed Classes on the Committee.

2. Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner and are pleased to direct that the number of members of the Committees be fixed at not less than six and not more than eight, so that the representatives of the Banajar and Voddar Communities may be nominated as members wherever such representation is necessary.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Passes orders in the matter of reckoning the Malki Value in certain cases of land grants to Depressed Classes.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1637—40-41, dated 30th September 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, in the matter of not reckoning the value of the malki in certain cases while granting lands to Depressed Classes.

ORDER No. R. 3472-89—L. R. 311-40-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1940.

In assessing the value of land for purposes of grant, the value of the land as well as that of the malki standing on it is taken into consideration and lands are granted to the Depressed Classes free or for a reduced price, so long as the upset price of the land thus ascertained conforms to the limits prescribed in clause 5 of Rule 43 of Land Revenue Rules. It was represented at the Representative Assembly Session of June 1940 that, in the case of the Depressed Classes, the existing procedure of fixing the upset price of land was working as a hardship on the poor applicants, that in many cases, when the malki happened to be heavy, the applicants could not secure the lands although the lands themselves were not valuable, that, therefore, the value of the malki may not be taken into consideration and that, if necessary, the malki may be disposed of separately and the land granted to the applicants under the rules. The Revenue Commissioner who was consulted in the matter has proposed that in cases in which the upset price of the land goes far beyond Rs. 100 by reason of the existence of valuable malki on it and the grantee cannot afford to pay the value of the malki standing on the land, the malki may be disposed of separately in open sale and the land without it may be granted to the Depressed Class applicants under the concession rules applicable to them.

2. Government agree with the Revenue Commissioner and are pleased to sanction his recommendation.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Directs the discontinuance of the quarterly reports of Audit Objections and Irregularities to Government and prescribes a revised procedure.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 6065-6124—G. F. 218-23-1, dated 2nd May 1924, directing the submission to Government in the Finance Department of a quarterly report of Audit Objections and Irregularities noticed in the course of audit of the accounts of all Civil Departments, and defining the nature of objections to be included in the Report.

2. Note No. U. O. 165—B. 2, dated 20th September 1940, from the Comptroller on the subject.

ORDER No. FL. 2863-2935—G. F. 7-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1940.

In view of the altered conditions since 1924 and the scrutiny that is now being exercised by the Public Accounts Committee every year over the delay in the clearance of objections brought to notice in the Audit and Appropriation Reports, Government consider that the submission of the quarterly statements referred to above to Government in the Finance Department is not necessary. These statements will therefore be discontinued and the following revised arrangements adopted in future, with effect from the current official year :—

V(i) The Audit Office should send quarterly, by the 15th of the second month following the quarter to which it relates (*e.g.*, Quarterly Report for September to be sent on 15th November), list of objections and other items outstanding for more than three months to the head of each Department, once in three months, for arranging for immediate clearance.

(*ii*) A list of items outstanding for more than six months should be submitted to Government in the Administrative Department for review and issue of orders once in six months by the 15th of the second month following the half-year to which the items relate.

(*iii*) Lists of items outstanding for more than a year should be submitted to Government in the Finance Department after the close of each year, within two weeks after the June (Final) accounts are closed or on the 15th October, whichever is earlier.

2. Petty items not exceeding Rs. 5 in value need not be included in the lists submitted to Government in the Administrative and Financial Departments. It is enough if the total number of such items and the total amounts involved are indicated.

3. Important items of irregularities should, however, continue to be dealt with separately as ordered in the concluding para of the Government Order, read above. Separate orders will issue regarding the Public Works, Electrical and Railway Departments.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Directs the enhancement of Minimum Daily Allowance in respect of certain classes of Government Servants.

ORDER NO. FL. 3123-3211—S. & A. 189-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Government direct that the minimum rate of daily allowance admissible to officers in superior and inferior service coming under Classes VI and VII of Article 479, Mysore Service Regulations, be raised from annas four to annas six for halts at all District and Taluk Headquarters and in Kolar Gold Fields.

2. Amendment to Mysore Service Regulations will issue separately.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Abolition of Hulbanni Fees.

ORDER No. R. 3742-55—L. R. 331-40-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1940.

The question of abolishing the system of sale of the right of grazing on all unoccupied lands of Government has been pressed on Government for sometime past. Assessed waste lands in villages and miscellaneous kharab lands, such as unassessed waste tank beds, road margins, etc., form a substantial addition to gomal lands in providing pasturage for village cattle. Grazing on these lands was allowed free until the year 1865-66 when the practice of sanctioning the pasturage annually was introduced in all surveyed taluks. This system having led to complaints on the ground that speculators and outsiders were enabled to outbid the local villagers whose interests were thereby prejudiced, a change of system was introduced in 1884 whereby the inhabitants of each village were allowed the option of purchasing the hulbanni for a fixed lumpsum payment equivalent to the average revenue derived during the previous three years, and the right of pasture was auctioned only if the villagers declined to avail themselves of this privilege. The lumpsum fixed on the village was divided among the several raiyats in proportion to the number of cattle owned by them. As this arrangement was found to be defective in that it permitted overgrazing and reckless use of pastures by a section of the raiyat population, a revised procedure was sanctioned in 1924 and Government directed that the management of all lands sold for grazing under the hulbanni system be given over to Village Committees or Panchayets who were willing to come forward to regulate the grazing in them and to undertake to improve them. The transfer of such rights was subject to the condition that an amount calculated at the rate of two annas per acre of assessed and at one anna per acre of unassessed waste land should

be levied and that half of the revenue so realised would be assigned by Government to the village local bodies or Panchayets who would be expected to utilise the funds towards the improvement of the grazing lands, their conservation, watch, etc. In villages in which no local committee as indicated above was prepared to come forward, the right of grazing thereon had to be sold in auction, the purchaser of the grazing right being at liberty to sublet the grazing under any terms agreed upon between himself and the owners of cattle in the village. Practically no village community has come forward to manage these lands with the result that the grazing rights have mostly been disposed of in auction annually.

2. The raiyats have been contending that owing to the lease system there is speculation and hardship on the poorer raiyats and for several years past, representations have been made at almost every session of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council that the villagers are put to considerable hardship by the present arrangement of the sale of Hulbanni and that the Hulbanni fees should be abolished. The main difficulties alluded to are that—

in factious villages, the lessee harasses persons belonging to other parties and prevents their cattle from grazing on the Hulbanni lands, that the sale purchasers levy fees from others indiscriminately and arbitrarily, and largely, in excess of the annual lease amount, and that where patels and shanbhogs happen to be the purchasers, they collect a grazing fee at two annas per rupee of assessment.

The question of abolition of Hulbanni fees was discussed in connection with a resolution moved in the Representative Assembly on the 18th October 1940, during the Dasara Session, and the members brought to notice once again, the serious difficulties under which people in the rural parts were suffering under the present system and the entire Assembly resolved that the Hulbanni fees should be abolished.

3. The question of fixing in the Harajpatti itself the maximum rates which the sale purchasers could be permitted to levy was considered by Government but it had to be dropped as it was beset with considerable difficulties. The possibilities of transferring the entire revenue derived from the Hulbanni to the Village Panchayets and entrusting them with its assessment and collection was also considered, but this too, it was felt, would not give much relief to the villagers.

4. The average revenue realised from this source has been about Rs. 70,000 per year and although the amount is large, Government consider that, having regard to the abuses inseparable from a system of farming grazing revenue and the widespread satisfaction that its discontinuance is calculated to give to people in rural parts, it is expedient to comply with the unanimous and oft-voiced request made in the two legislative bodies in the matter and accordingly direct that the levy of Hulbanni fees be abolished from the current year.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Administration Report of the Muzrai Department for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A-2—40-41, dated 4th October 1940, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of the Muzrai Department for the year 1939-40.

ORDER No. 1077-91—MUZ. 144-40-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 19TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Rukn-ul-Mulk* Mr. S. Abdul Wajid, B.A., continued as Muzrai Commissioner during the year.

3. *Investigation of Cases of Defunct Institutions.*—There were 98 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 27 cases were detected during the year. Out of

these, 31 cases with an annual income of Rs. 80-9-0 from cash grants and Rs. 1,012-8-0 from lands and other sources were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 94 cases pending at the end of the year. The disposals in Bangalore, Mandya and Shimoga Districts were very unsatisfactory as only 2 cases in Bangalore, 1 in Mandya and 5 in Shimoga were brought to disposal against 13, 10, and 59 cases, respectively. More than half the balance for the whole State is pending in the Shimoga District. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, is requested to look into the matter and arrange for expeditious disposal of the pending cases.

4. *Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions.*—The opening balance at the credit of the Muzrai Institutions at the beginning of the year was Rs. 13,62,064-6-0, and the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,62,504-5-5 (8,99,501-2-11). A sum of Rs. 9,72,579-15-11 (8,53,026-7-6) was debited to the institutions concerned as expenditure, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,51,988-11-6 (13,65,654-9-2) at the close of the year. The increase of Rs. 1,63,003-2-6 under income during the year is largely contributed by the transactions of the *Mahamasthakabhisheka* ceremony in Sravanabelagola during February 1940, and the increase in expenditure is well within the increase under income.

5. *Constructions and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.*—The total outlay during the year was Rs. 1,05,771-2-6 in respect of 176 old works and 285 newly sanctioned ones. There were at the end of the year 452 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,06,923-3-8 remaining to be completed. The renovation of Halebid and Belur temples progressed during the year. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for completing certain miscellaneous works. The total amount so far sanctioned for the renovation, including the sums spent in previous years, was Rs. 68,450 to the end of June 1940. The electrification of Belur Temple which was taken up last year by the Electrical Department was nearing completion. Grants to the extent of Rs. 35,488 were sanctioned from the State and General Muzrai Funds for the construction and repairs of Muzrai Institutions during the year.

6. *Muzrai Funds*—(*a*) *General Muzrai Funds.*—The opening balance at the credit of this fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,839-3-2. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 48,270-12-7, and out of the total amount of Rs. 70,109-15-9, an expenditure of Rs. 36,780-4-10 was incurred during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 33,329-10-11. The total investments of the fund amount to Rs. 5,01,800.

(*b*) *Chattram Savings Fund.*—The Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 5,737-8-8 as corrected in the Comptroller's Office and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 80,954-13-2. Out of the total amount of Rs. 86,692-5-10, an expenditure of Rs. 61,636-2-11 was incurred during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 25,056-2-11. The total investments of the fund amount to Rs. 2,33,200.

Muzrai Establishment Fund.—The fund had an opening balance of Rs. 46,735-1-9 and the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 38,262-8-5. Out of the total amount of Rs. 84,997-10-2, an expenditure of Rs. 35,972-9-7 was incurred during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 49,025-0-7. The total investments of the fund amount to Rs. 74,300.

7. *Demand, collection and Balance in respect of Properties belonging to Mattas, Temples, etc., under Government Management.*—Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand in respect of these properties was Rs. 5,23,746-8-6, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,57,109-2-11 was collected or remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,637-5-7 at the end of the year. In addition to these cash arrears 5,088-23½ pallas of paddy and 645-5 maunds of areca are due to the institutions. The collections during the year in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya Districts were not satisfactory. Government trust once again that action will be taken to reduce the arrears appreciably during the current year.

At the end of the year under report, 1,389 Puduvat Loans involving Rs. 1,07,427-15-2 were outstanding recovery. The collections, *viz.*, Rs. 8,726-3-9 are very poor and the arrears continue to be very heavy in all the districts, except Kolar. No information is available whether all the loans are within time or any of them has become time-barred. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to issue suitable instructions for the prompt recovery of the loans without allowing them to

become time-barred, and to enforce the personal responsibility of the officers concerned if any amounts become irrecoverable owing to their negligence in taking timely action.

8. *Educational Institutions under the Muzrai Department.*—The Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, Mysore, the Sanskrit College at Melkote, the Veda Maha Pathasala at Bangalore, the Agama Classes in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the Veda Pathasalas aided by Government and the Karnick's Vaidika Dharma Patasala, Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

9. *Work of Dharmadarsis.*—Although the Dharmadarsis are reported to be evincing greater interest than before in the affairs of the institutions, they are not submitting the half-yearly reports of accounts and the annual administration report of the concerned institutions. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should once again impress on these Dharmadarsis the necessity for submitting these reports and take needful action to ensure improvement in this direction.

10. *Inspection.*—The largest number of major institutions has been inspected by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Shimoga Districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, did not inspect any minor institutions at all while the number of major institutions inspected by him are also small.

11. *General.*—The most important event of the year was the celebration of the *Mahamasthakabhisheka* ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola during February 1940, when, for the first time, the Government themselves took up the management of the function. Devotees from all parts of India attended the ceremony and the transactions in connection with the celebration ended in a net savings of Rs. 70,452-1-7.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Forest Settlement of the Metikurke Block in the Arsikere Taluk.

READ—

Government Notification No. G. 7094—Ft. 163-37-3, dated 2nd March 1938, issued under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Act, in the matter of the proposed constitution of the Metikurke Block in the Arsikere Taluk as a State Forest.

2. Letter No. C. 487—40-41, dated 29th October 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Forest Settlement Officer's report * on the conclusion of the settlement of the block and stating that the Chief Conservator of Forests is agreeable to the issue of the final notification.

* (Printed as Annexure.)

ORDER NO. A. F. 2759-62—FT. 104-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1940.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer and agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Conservator of Forests is approved. The notification under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act constituting the block as a State Forest with effect from the 15h January 1941, will be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, is requested to duly promulgate the boundaries of the block in the villages concerned.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

ANNEXURE.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

No. A. F. 2763, *dated* 11*th November* 1940.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Act, XI of 1900, that from the 15th January 1941, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Village	Area		Name of Block	Remarks
			A.	g.		
Hassan	Arsikere	Yerehalli	1,288	2	Metikurki	The Block is situated at a distance of 9 miles to the north-east of Arsikere and between Arsikere-Huliyar and Honnavalli-Huliyar Road.
		Madrahalli	64	8		
		Sasivala	779	0		
		Ramapur	306	0		
		Melenahalli	239	2		
		Gollarahalli	109	14		
		Thimbapur	70	0		
		Mallenahalli	885	16		
		Chik-metikurki	265	20		
		Total ...	3,506	17 or 5·478 square miles.		

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No. 135 of Yerehalli village, the line runs east along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 135, 137 and 131 of the same village for a distance of 29 chains and meets the south-east corner of last named Survey No. 131. Then the line turns south-east and runs along the western boundary of Survey No. 119 of the above village for a distance of 8 chains and meets the north-west corner of Survey No. 117 (katte) of the same village. Then the line turns south and runs along the western boundary of the above Survey No. 117 and meets its south-west corner. Then the line turns slightly north-east and runs along the southern boundary of the above Survey No. 117 (katte) for a distance of 6 chains and meets the westernmost corner of Survey No. 116 of the above village. Then the line turns south-east and runs along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 116 and 108 for a distance of 20 chains and meets the south-west corner of the abovenamed Survey No. 108. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundary of Survey No. 108 for a distance of 5 chains and meets the south-west corner of Survey No. 109. Then the line turns due south and runs along the western boundary of Survey No. 110 of the above village for a distance of 9 chains and meets its south-western corner. Then the line turns due east and runs along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 110 and 85 for a distance of 38 chains and then turns south, runs along the western boundary of the above Survey No. 85 for a distance of 5 chains and meets its south-west corner. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 85, 93 and 94 of the above village for a distance of 22 chains and meets the south-east corner of last named Survey No. 94. Then the line turns north and runs along the eastern boundary of above Survey No. 94 for a distance of 4 chains and meets the south-west corner of Survey No. 95. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundary of Survey No. 95 for a distance of 9 chains and meets its south-eastern corner. Then the line turns north, north-east and north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 95, 67, 66, 65, 61, 60 and 170 for a distance of 52 chains and meets the south-west corner of Survey No. 172 of the above village. Then the line turns south-east and runs along the southern boundary of the above Survey No. 172 for a distance of 14 chains and meets its south-east corner. Then the line turns north and runs along the eastern boundary of the above Survey No. 172 for a distance of 16 chains and meets its north-east corner. Then the line turns west and runs

along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 172 and 56 of the above Yerehalli village for a distance of 17 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 54 of the above village. Then the line turns north, north-east and north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 54 and 52 for a distance of 41 chains and meets the north-east corner of last named Survey No. 52. Then the line turns west and runs along the northern boundary of the above Survey No. 52 for a distance of 18 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 66 of Madrahalli village. Then the line turns slightly north-east and runs along the eastern boundary of the above Survey No. 66 for a distance of 25 chains and meets its north-east corner on the southern boundary of Puradakatte village of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, Tumkur District. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundary of the above Puradakatte village for a distance of 22 chains and meets the junction bondhs of Madrahalli and Puradakatte villages.

East.—Then the line turns south-east and runs along the western boundary of Puradakatte village of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk for a distance of about 40 chains and meets the junction bondhs of Puradakatte and Ramaghatta villages of the above taluk. Then the line runs south-east and south-west along the western boundaries of Ramaghatta, Kengalapur and Kamalapur villages of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, Tumkur District and meets the junction bondhs of Kamalapur and Rudrapur (Tiptur Taluk) villages. Then the line turns south-west and runs along the western boundaries of Rudrapura, Vaderahalli and Malladevarahalli villages of Tiptur Taluk and meets the junction bondhs of Malladevarahalli and Rathenahalli villages of the above Taluk.

South.—Then the line turns south-west and runs along the western boundary of Rathenahalli village of Tiptur Taluk for a distance of 42 chains and meets the junction bondh of above Rathenahalli and Kamasamudra village of Arsikere Taluk. Then the line turns north-west and runs along the northern boundary of Kamasamudra village for a distance of about 7 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 13 of Mallenahalli village. Then the line turns north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 13, 15 and 16 of Mallenahalli village and meets the north-east corner of last named survey number. Then the line turns west and runs for a distance of 7 chains and meets a halla in Survey No. 12. Then the line runs west along the said halla for a distance of 27 chains and meets a big halla on the eastern boundary of Kamasamudra village.

West.—Then the line turns north-west and runs along the above halla for a distance of 15 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 3 of Mallenahalli village of Arsikere Taluk. Then the line turns north, north-east and north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 3, 4, 8 and 9 of the above village and meets the north-east corner of last named Survey No. 9. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundary of Thimbapura village for a distance of 14 chains; then it runs in north-easterly direction through Survey No. 15 of Thimbapura village for a distance of 56 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 17 of Gollahalli village. Then the line runs in the same direction along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 16 and 14 of the above village for a distance of 32 chains and meets the easternmost corner of the last named Survey No. 14. Then the line turns north-west and runs along the eastern boundary of the above Survey No. 14 and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 41 of Melenahalli village. Then the line turns north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 41, 44 and 39 of Melenahalli village till it meets the north-east corner of last named Survey No. 39. Then the line turns north-east and runs along the southern boundary of Ramapura Tank and then north and south-west along the eastern and northern boundaries of the above tank and meet the central point of the tank in its northern boundary. Then the line turns north and runs through Survey No. 148 of Ramapura village for a distance of 78 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 98 of Sasivala village. Then the line runs in the same direction through the above Survey No. 98 for a distance of 28 chains and meets the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 98, 164 and 197 of the above village. Then the line runs south-east and north-east along the southern boundary of Survey No. 197 and meets its easternmost corner. Then the line turns south-east and runs through Survey No. 98 for a distance of 41 chains and meets its south-east corner. Then the line turns north-east and runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 98, 173, 172, 171 and 170 for a distance of about 40 chains and meets the north-east corner of the last named Survey No. 170. Then the line turns east and runs along the southern boundary of Survey No. 87 (Tank) for a distance of 11 chains and meets its south-east corner. Then north for 3 chains along the eastern boundary of the above (Tank) and then north-east and runs through Survey No. 86 of Sasivala village for a distance of 30 chains and meets the southernmost corner of Survey No. 85. Then the line runs in the same direction along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 85 for a distance of 16 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 175 of Sasivala village. Then runs north along the eastern boundary of the above Survey No. 175 for a distance of 8 chains and meets its north-east corner. Then

the line turns slightly north-west and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 175 and 176 for a distance of 16 chains and meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 177 of the above village. Then runs north along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 177, 182 and 183 of the same village for a distance of 20 chains and meets the north-east corner of last named Survey No. 183. Then the line turns west and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 183 and 184 for a distance of 20 chains and meets the north-west corner of the above Survey No. 184. Then along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 185 for a distance of 7 chains and meets its north-east corner. Then the line turns north-west and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 185, 161, 186, 84, 81, 82 and 187 of Sasivala village for a distance of 82 chains and meets the north-west corner of last named Survey No. 187. Then runs south along the western boundary of the above Survey No. 187 for a distance of 12 chains and meets the north-west corner of Survey No. 83; then south-west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 72 for 13 chains and meets the north-east corner of Survey No. 8 of Chikmetikurke village. Then the line turns north-west and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 8, 6 and 33 for a distance of 34 chains and meets the north-west corner of last named Survey No. 33. Then south along the western boundary of Survey No. 33 and meets the trijunction bondhs of Survey Nos. 33, 34 and 38 of Chikmetikurke village. Then north-west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 38 for a distance of 18 chains and meets its north-west corner. Then the line turns south-west along the western boundary of the above Survey No. 38 for a distance of 15 chains and meets the north-east corner of Survey No. 29. Then west along the northern boundary of the above Survey No. 29 for a distance of 24 chains and meets its north-west corner. Then the line turns north and runs along the eastern boundaries of Doddametikurke and Madala villages for a distance of 108 chains and meets the starting point.

Enclosure.—Survey No. 182 of Ramapura village is treated as an enclosure.

The following rights of ways are admitted in the Block :—

1. Foot-path from Gollarahalli to Rudrapura (Tiptur Taluk).

It enters the block in its western boundary at a point which is 2 chains north-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 14 of Gollarahalli village and runs in an easterly direction through Survey No. 15 of the same village for a distance of about 15 chains and leaves the Block in its eastern boundary at a point which is 5 chains north from the trijunction bondhs of Rudrapura and Vaderahalli of Tiptur Taluk.

2. Foot-path from Yerahalli to Madala village.

It enters the Block in its northern boundary at a point about 1½ chains north-west from north-west corner of Survey No. 117 (Tank) of Yerehalli village and runs in a south-westerly direction through Survey Nos. 118, 132, 133 and 134 of the same village for a distance of 35 chains and leaves the Block in its western boundary at a point which is 18 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 135 of Yarehalli village.

3. Foot-path from Yerehalli to Chikmetikurke village.

It enters the Block in its northern boundary at the south-west corner of Survey No. 108 of Yerehalli village and runs southward through Survey Nos. 107 and 99 of Yerehalli village and 32 and 7 of Chikmatikurke village for a distance of 63 chains and leaves the block in its western boundary at a point which is one chain east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 33 of Chikmetikurke village.

4. Foot-path from Sasivala to Yerehalli.

It enters the forest in its western boundary near the north-west corner of Survey No. 81 of Sasivala village and runs north through Survey Nos. 84 of Sasivala and 99 and 96 of Yerehalli village for a distance of about 57 chains and leaves the Block in its northern boundary at the south-east corner of Survey No. 93 of Yerehalli village.

5. Foot-path from Sasivala to Kengalapur, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk :—

It enters the forest in its western boundary at the south-east corner of Survey No. 175 of Sasivala village and runs through Survey No. 85 of the same village in north-easterly direction for a distance of 45 chains and leaves the Block in its eastern boundary at a point which is 5 chains north-west from the trijunction bondhs of Kengalapur and Kemalapur of Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.

6. Foot-path from Sasivala to Kemalapur.

It enters the Block in its western boundary at a point which is 6 chains south-west from the south-east corner of Survey No. 175 and runs south-east through Survey No. 85 of the same village for a distance of 28 chains and leaves the Block in its eastern boundary at a point which is 40 chains south-west from the trijunction bondhs of Kengalapur and Kemalapur villages.

STATEMENT B.

Register of claims to lands, rights to Forest Produce or Easement in the proposed Metikurke Block in Arsikere Taluk.

Serial Number	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer.	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of court and final appeal and settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Villagers of Rampura	16th June 1939.	Pray for the right of way running in Survey No. 148, leading to Kamalapura from Rampura and the area granted for cultivation out of Survey No. 148 may be excluded from the area to be constituted for the Forest.	.....	(1) Seventy-five acres out of Survey No. 148 given already for cultivation should be excluded. (2) The right of way from Rampura to Rudrapura and Kamalapura cannot be recognised as it is not shown in the survey map.	I agree. May be done I agree	
2	Villagers of Chickametikurke		Pray for the reservation of Survey No. 30 for the benefit of their cattle as Survey Nos. 8, 6 and 20 have already been disposed of in Darkhast for cultivation and the gomal is insufficient for their cattle. And also pray for the right of way to katte in Survey No. 31.	.....	(1) Portions already given for cultivation should be excluded in Survey Nos. 29 and 38 of Chickametikurke. (2) There is sufficient gomal. There are 90 cattle and 50 acres of gomal. Therefore, their objection is not tenable.	No objection May be rejected	
3	Villagers of Gollarahalli		Pray for Survey Nos. 14, 15 and 16 for the benefit of their cattle as the gomal left is not sufficient, and also pray for the right of way to Halappanakatte.	.....	(1) The way to Rudrapura is allowed. (2) As the gomal left out is not sufficient, Survey No. 14 also is excluded.	I agree I have no objection	
[illegible]	[illegible]agers of Melenahalli		Pray for more gomal as the area left for gomal is insufficient and also pray for the right of way to Hallapanakatte (Rampura).	.....	(1) Right to water is permitted. (2) Gomal is more than necessary. Then this prayer cannot be granted.	I agree I agree	
5	Villagers of Sasivala		Pray for the right of way to Dudlapura, Kamalapura, Kenglapura and Yarehalli, running in Survey Nos. 84, 85 and 86 and for the reservation of a portion of 4 acres and odd granted out of Survey No. 98 for cultivation purposes.	.....	(1) All the three paths as they are shown in the map may be excluded. (2) The portion of 4 acres and odd under cultivation in Survey No. 98 should be excluded.	I agree I have no objection	
6	Villagers of Yarehalli	Petition presented on 15th June 1939.	Pray for the cancellation of the proposal of constituting the Forest as they will be put to difficulties to graze their cattle, etc.	.....	(1) About 300 acres of gomal is left for the village for about 500 cattle. Therefore the objection is not tenable. (2) There are two paths one to Madal and another to Chickametikurke as shown in the map. The right to them is allowed.	May be rejected I agree	
7	Villagers of Kamasamudra owning lands at Mallenahalli a Bechirak village.		Pray for the reservation of 150 acres of land for the benefit of their cattle out of the area proposed for the formation of Forest.	.....	It is a Bechirak village. Nothing can be done.	I agree	
8 9	Thumbapura Maddarahalli	Petition presented on 15th May 1939.	Though notices were served on the villagers of these two villages, no body attended the enquiry and represented their grievences.	.....	.....	.....	

D. NARASIMHAMURTHI RAO
District Forest Officer,
Hassan District.

A. RAZAQ,
Sub-Division Officer and Forest Settlement Officer,
Hassan District.

15-6-1939.

STATEMENT "C"

Statement of lands taken up for the Metikurke State Forest Block in Hassan District.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied			Assessed Waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Area remaining for the village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignments for gomal		Gomal plus assignments from kharab		Total	Number of Cattle	Remarks
								S. No.	Area A. G.	Assessment	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18
Arsikere	Kanakatte	Yerehalli	A. G. 2,516 19	A. G. 1,054 4	A. G. 439 30	A. G. 167 36	A. G. 854 29	105 106 118 132	4 13 22 2 6 9 13 24		96 97 100 101 102 103 104 107 133 134 60	47 20 56 18 55 11 33 35 37 11 30 7 29 21 29 0 30 17 32 25 15 0				99 98 59 58 57 53	358 22 113 16 88 24 112 20 116 28 64 39		4 28 29 63 117 158 169 170	22 15 2 27 2 12 25 7 4 39 6 26 18 30 13 33 71 7 Phut kharab				425	
		Total	2,516 19	1,054 4	439 30	167 36	854 29	...	46 8	...	...	387 5	...	...	...	...	354 29	1,288 2	...	167 36	...	...	167 36	425	...
		Madarhalli	845 3	581 17		111 18	152 8									65	64 3	64 3	1 2 3 4 5 22 60 79 80	1 29 0 23 2 14 2 26 6 7 9 23 14 3 49 11 0 25 24 17 Phut kharab	66 72 73	51 9 9 13 27 23		168	
		Total	845 3	581 17	...	111 18	152 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 3	64 3	...	111 18	...	88 5	199 23	168	...
		Sasivala	2,449 29	1,167 5	79 10	671 8	532 6							84 85	190 0 270 0	86 98	270 0 49 0		84 85 30 67 87 108	22 10 89 22 21 14 6 12 11 0 3 35 56 35 Phut kharab	86 98	57 6 156 0		471	
		Total	2,449 29	1,167 5	79 10	671 8	532 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 0	...	319 0	779 0	...	211 8	...	213 6	424 14	471	...
		Rampura	1,647 14	854 37	11 32	91 10	689 15									148	306 0	Phut	3 28 kharab	1 34 13 2 76 14	100 147 148	6 9 221 30 155 16		465	
		Total	1,647 14	854 37	11 32	91 10	689 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306 0	306 0	...	91 10	...	383 15	474 25	465	

STATEMENT C.—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village	Assessed occupied	Assessed waste	Kharab	Gomal	Details of area taken: Occupied			Assessed waste			Kharab		Gomal		Total	Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal: Kharab less assignments for gomal		Gomal plus assignments from kharab		Total	Number of cattle	Remarks
								S. No.	A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	Assessment. Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	S. No.	A. G.	A. G.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11		12		13	14		15		16	17	18
Arsikere	Kanakatte	Melenahalli	1,211 10	670 20	...	325 27	215 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	289 2	...	... Phut	... kharab	56	22 19 64 6	76 78 79 87 102 113	6 10 46 28 27 17 43 28 69 17 21 23	...	286	
		Total	1,211 10	670 20	...	325 27	215 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289 2	...	...	239 2	...	86 25	...	215 3	301 28	286	
		Gollarahalli	512 18	294 13	7 37	49 30	160 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	109 14	...	...	49 30	16 14	30 38 20 6	...	76	
		Total	512 18	294 13	7 37	49 30	160 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 14	109 14	...	49 30	...	51 4	100 34	76	
		Thumblapura	362 6	154 0	...	18 3	190 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 Phut	70 0 kharab	...	...	18 3	15	120 3	...	220	
		Total	362 6	154 0	...	18 3	190 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	...	18 3	...	120 3	138 6	220	
		Mallenahalli	786 19	264 22	61 31	460 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11 12	192 19 17 37 175 0	... ...	... ... Phut	... ... kharab	13 14 30 31 33 34 35 ...	20 20 8 26 3 17 7 7 9 8 8 13 0 5 17 14	...	...	Bechirak	Village	
		Total	786 19	264 22	61 31	460 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385 16	...	...	385 16	...	74 30	...	...	74 30	...	
		Chickmetikurke	638 37	310 35	102 13	125 31	99 38	...	...	...	30 32	49 10 50 33	...	31	101 24	7 Phut	63 33 kharab	...	9 20 ...	5 27 3 22 14 38	8 13	29 6 6 39	...	93	
		Total	638 37	310 35	102 13	125 31	99 38	...	...	...	...	100 3	...	...	101 24	...	63 33	265 20	...	24 7	...	35 5	59 12	93	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 8	...	...	487 8	...	...	1,186 2	...	1,786 39	3,506 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	

D. NARASIMHA MURTHI RAO,
District Forest Officer,
Hassan District.

S. P. GUNDA SETTY,
Forest Settlement Officer,
Hassan District.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

CORRIGENDUM.

No. G. 4514-16—MED. 12-40-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND NOVEMBER 1940.

In the last sentence of para 11 of Government Order No. G. 3746-8—Med. 12-40-3, dated 1st November 1940, reviewing the Annual Report of the Medical Department for the year 1939, *for* "one hundred and twenty-nine institutions" *read* "two hundred and seven institutions."

By Order,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Extension of time for applying for concessions *re*: investing funds in Indian Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

READ—

Government Notification No. Fl. 2347-48—G. F. 108-40-2, dated 23rd October 1940, allowing certain concessions to persons desirous of investing funds in Indian Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates, and requiring the submission of applications therefor before the end of November 1940.

2. Comptroller's Un-official Note No. S. L. 1436, dated 27th November 1940, suggesting for reasons stated, extension of time for the submission of applications for these concessions till the end of December 1940.

ORDER No. FL. 3663-65—G. F. 108-40-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1940.

The Comptroller's recommendation is sanctioned.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Extension of the term of the Central Recruitment Board by a further period of three months.

READ—

Government Order No. 4351-450—C. R. B. 61-39-1, dated 5th February 1940, directing the continuance of the existing Central Recruitment Board for a period of six months.

2. Government Order No. 623-698—C. R. B. 11-40-1, dated 5th August 1940, directing the continuance of the existing Central Recruitment Board for a further period of three months from 5th August 1940.

ORDER No. 2785-2865—C. R. B. 11-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the term of the Central Recruitment Board, constituted as hereunder, be extended by a further period of three months from 4th November 1940.

Chairman.

The Second Member of Council.

Official Members.

1. The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore.
3. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government.
5. The General Secretary to Government.

Non-official Members.

1. Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon, B.A.
2. ,, M. C. Linge Gowda.
3. ,, B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
4. ,, M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia
5. ,, Sylvester Pais, B.A.
6. ,, L. Vema Reddy.
7. ,, R. Chennigaramiah.
8. *Rao Saheb* M. Ramaswamy.

Secretary.

One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Grazing fee on nomad cattle.

READ—

Subject No. 94 of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly held in October 1940, regarding the abolition of the grazing fee on nomad cattle which resort to the forests of other district or districts.

2. Letter No. F. 37-204-40, dated the 8th November 1940, from the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, recommending that the grazing fee on cattle which go from one district to the other district or districts for grazing may be charged a fee of only one and a half times the ordinary rate instead of double the ordinary rate, the present higher rate being charged only on cattle resorting to grazing in the State Forests from outside the State.

ORDER NO. A. F. 4004-14—FT. 113-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1940.

At the meeting of the members of the Representative Assembly in October 1940, some of the members of the Chitaldrug District represented to Government that at present the cattle going by chance from their district to Shimoga forests for grazing are charged at eight annas per cow and one rupee for a buffalo, whereas for all Chennagiri cattle grazing permanently in Shimoga forest only ordinary rates are charged, and prayed that the Forest Department may be instructed not to levy any fee on cattle of their district going to Shimoga forest for grazing occasionally. The Chief Conservator of Forests, however, states that the cattle of the Chitaldrug District do not go to the forests of Shimoga District by accident or occasionally, but they go there regularly on account of the better kind of grass growing there and the existence of water facilities and that the levy of higher rate on such cattle and the cattle coming from outside the State is to control grazing incidences and to discourage cattle of one district from going to other districts where the grazing incidence is already heavy. He, however, recommends that the cattle of the State going from one district to another may be charged one and a half times the ordinary fee, the higher (double the ordinary) rate being charged only on cattle resorting to grazing in our forests from outside the State.

2. In view of the discussions at the Representative Assembly, Government are pleased to direct that only the ordinary rates may be charged on the cattle of the State going from one district to another for grazing and that control may be exercised by the Forest Department by restricting the number of cattle from other districts permitted to graze, wherever grazing facilities are limited, so that the cattle of the district in which the forest is situated may not suffer.

3. They also approve of the recommendation of the Chief Conservator of Forests to continue the existing higher rates in the case of cattle coming from outside the State for grazing in the State Forests.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Report on the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. F. Per. 39-40, dated 18th September 1940, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, forwarding the report* on the Administration of the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act No. XIV of 1928 as amended by Act III of 1936, in the State during the year 1939-40.

(*Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. 2238-47—I & C. 130-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

ANNEXURE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1939-40.

Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The total number of cases that came up for consideration before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the year under report was 213 as against 184 in the year 1938-39. Of the 213 cases, 55 related to accidents which proved fatal, 63 to non-fatal accidents and 95 to Memoranda of Agreements. Including the 20 cases (13 fatal, six non-fatal and one Memorandum of Agreement) pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal was 233, of which 68 related to fatal cases, 69 non-fatal accidents and 96 Memoranda of Agreements. The number of cases disposed of during the year under report was 215, of which 62 related to fatal accidents, 57 to non-fatal cases and 96 Memoranda of Agreements, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year was 18.

A sum of Rs. 14,461-15-0 was pending distribution at the commencement of the year and a sum of Rs. 36,296-11-9 was deposited during the year with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, making a total of Rs. 50,758-10-9 available for distribution. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 38,302-10-8 was distributed during the year (Rs. 37,954-8-0 in fatal cases and Rs. 348-2-8 in non-fatal accidents) and a sum of Rs. 1,328-9-1 was returned to depositors, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,127-7-0 pending distribution at the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 13,718-14-3 remained in deposit in the Government Savings Banks at the beginning of the year for the benefit of minors and a sum of Rs. 2,376-12-11 was invested during the year, bringing the total investments to Rs. 16,095-11-2. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,870-7-3 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,225-3-11 in deposit at the end of the year.

The total amount collected as Court Fee during the year was Rs. 162-6-0 as against Rs. 151-12-0 during the year 1938-39.

Of the 211 cases disposed of during the year, 120 cases were contested and the remaining were uncontested.

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Co., Ltd., Bangalore, deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bangalore City, a sum of Rs. 328-2-8 under Section 8 (2) of the Act for disbursement to the injured workmen in non-fatal cases and the entire amount was disbursed to workmen during the year.

Statements are appended showing the particulars of cases filed and disposed of and the amount of compensation deposited with and disbursed by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the State and proceedings before them during the year under report.

The Mysore Silicosis Rules framed under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act came into operation during the year under review, as a result of which the cases instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Kolar District, showed an increase by 29 and 20, respectively, the cases filed during the year being 198 as against 169 in the year 1938-39 and the number of cases disposed of being 198 as against 178 in the previous year.

Personnel.—During the year, Mr. M. S. Ramchendra Rao, Director of Industries and Commerce was the *Ex-officio* Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation till 1st February 1940, when he went on leave and I assumed charge of the office.

BANGALORE,
Dated 16th September 1940.

B. G. APPADORAI MUDALIAR,
Ex-Officio *Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.*

Proceedings before the Commissioners for the year 1939-40.

District	Cases pending at the commencement of the year			Cases filed			Total for Disposal			Cases disposed of			Cases pending		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memorandum of agreement	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memorandum of agreement	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memorandum of agreement	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memorandum of agreement	Fatal	Non-fatal	Memorandum of agreement
Bangalore City ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Bangalore District ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kolar ...	8	6	...	44	62	92	52	68	92	50	56	92	2	12	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	1	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...
Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Mandya ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	6	1	55	63	95	68	69	96	62	57	96	6	12	0
	20			213			233			215			18		

Statement showing the amount of compensation deposited with the Commissioners and distributed during the year 1939-40.

District	Amount pending distribution at the commencement of the year	Total amount deposited during the year	Total amount distributed during the year in fatal cases	Total amount distributed in non-fatal cases	Total amount distributed	Amount returned	Amount pending distribution	Amount transferred
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore City ...	550 0 0	328 2 8	110 0 0	328 2 8	438 2 8	...	440 0 0	...
Bangalore District ...	...	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
Kolar ...	11,831 15 0	30,620 0 0	34,699 8 0	...	34,699 8 0	1,030 0 0	6,722 7 0	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	900 0 0	2,530 0 0	1,450 0 0	...	1,450 0 0	...	1,980 0 0	...
Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	550 0 0	...	...	...	...	550 0 0	...
Mysore ...	...	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	...	...
Mandya ...	1,180 0 0 (Transferred from Mysore.)	848 9 1	295 0 0	...	295 0 0	298 9 1	1,435 0 0	1,180 0 0 To Mandya
Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,461 15 0	36,296 11 9	37,954 8 0	348 2 8	38,302 10 8	1,328 9 1	11,127 7 0	...
	50,758 10 9				50,758 10 9			

Report on the administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 47, dated 7th October 1940, from the Meteorologist, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1939-40.

ORDER No. G. 4595-606—G. M. 70-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Corrigendum to the annexure to Government Order No. G. 2466-8—Med. 65-40-2, dated 20th September 1940.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. G. 4627-8—MED. 65-40-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1940.

In the annexure to Government Order No. G. 2466-8—Med. 65-40-2, dated 20th September 1940, in No. I Revised List showing the classification of operations and fees prescribed, *omit* "Thoracoplasty" under Class IV, and *insert* it under Class VI.

By Order,
C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Recognition of the "Abhaya Ashraya" maintained by the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene, Bangalore City, as a "Rescue Home."

READ—

Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No. V. S. 1074-3, dated 11th May 1940, from the Director of Public Health, stating that the "Ashram" maintained at Bangalore City by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in Mysore may be recognised as a "Rescue Home" in connection with the application to Bangalore City of the Act for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic in the Mysore State.

ORDER No. G. 4719-24—P. H. 52-40-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to direct that the "Ashram" known as the "Abhaya Ashraya" maintained by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in Mysore, Bangalore City, be recognised as a "Rescue Home" for the purposes of Sections 7 and 8 of Act VIII of 1936, for the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic in the Mysore State.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

Progress made in the villages selected for intensive work in the State for the half-year ended 30th June 1940.

READ—

Letter No. C. per Hy. 21-1—39-40, dated the 26—27th September 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the brief report on the progress made in the villages selected for intensive work in the State during the half-year ended 30th June 1940.

ORDER No. L. 4133-4—V. P. 25-40-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. The accompanying report is published for general information.

H. V. NARAYANA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ANNEXURE.

Report on the progress of work done in the villages selected for concentrated propaganda for Rural Welfare in the State during the half-year ended 30th June 1940.

The scheme for organizing concentrated propaganda for rural welfare worked in 261 villages (including a few Banajara Tandas) as against 256 in the previous year.

2. The district reports give in detail the several improvement works done or proposed to be done in each village. The following is a brief summary of the progress achieved:—

I. Revenue Department—(*i*) *Raising the standard of Village Panchayet Administration.*—Almost all the selected village panchayets have been taking good deal of interest in managing their local affairs and there was considerable improvement in the collection of village panchayet taxes in most of them. One thousand two hundred and ninety-two meetings were held during the half-year, of which 206 were special meetings. One hundred and seventy-seven village panchayets have prepared budget estimates. The accounts of 109 village panchayets were audited by the Revenue Officers and 8 by the Local Audit Staff of the Comptroller's Office. Seventeen village panchayets are levying optional taxes.

(*ii*) *Water Supply.*—All the selected villages command facilities for drinking water. Separate wells for Adikarnatakas or other depressed classes have been sunk in 123 villages.

(3) The following villages enjoy protected water-supply facilities:—

Bangalore District	...	Jigani, Attibele, Mayasandra, Yediyur and Satnur.
Kolar "	...	Vokkaleri, Ablodu, Melur, Doddakurugod and Bisalahalli.
Tumkur "	...	Hebbur, Gulur, Kyathasandra, Chikthotlukere, Nidasale, Yeliyur, Mangalwada, Hoskote, Thovinakere and Thumbadi.
Mysore "	...	Antharasanthe.
Hassan "	...	Mudalahippe, Halli Mysore, Kattebelaguli, Kadavinakote, Hirisave, Nuggihalli, Cholenahalli, Navile and Yeliyur.
Kadur "	...	Narvey, Jayapura, Rishyasringapura, Hariharapura and Baggavalli.

Borewells have been sunk in Konandur, Doddikoppa and Ayanur villages in Shimoga District, Chinkuli in Mandya District, Sakrepatna in Kadur Taluk and two selected villages of Mysore District. The question of fixing up a hand-pump to the borewell at Sakrepatna and supplying water through pipes has been referred to the Sanitary Engineering Department. Pipe line scheme of water-supply to Banakal village in Mudgere Taluk is almost completed and that to Lakkuvalli is under correspondence. Besides these, miscellaneous improvements were affected to the existing drinking water wells in a majority of the selected villages.

(*iii*) *Improvement of Village Sites and Streets according to a definite Plan and Drainage, etc.*—Improvement of streets according to a definite plan is being done in about 106 selected villages. Separate extensions for Adikarnatakas or other depressed classes have been formed in 114 villages. The formation of a separate extension for Adikarnatakas in Belagola village in Seringapatam Taluk sanctioned in Government Order No. L. 8559-63—V. P. 42-39-6, dated 4th April 1940 has been taken up.

In Sugganahalli, Closepet Taluk, lands were acquired for the construction of a Primary School building, a market and a playground for the children. New roads were formed and existing roads improved in eight selected villages of Tumkur District at a cost of Rs. 733. Block plans have been prepared in respect of all the selected villages of Chitaldrug District and of the villages of Tangali, Lakkavalli, Balehonnur, Banakal, Keempanahalli, Lingadahalli, Singatagere, Mattighatta and Sakrepatna of Kadur District, and action is being taken for opening out roads, etc.,

according to approved plan. Streets have been aligned in the villages of Sakrepatna, Singatagere, Yagate, Kalasa, Banakal, Allampura and Karthikere. Roads were formed and drains constructed in the marginally noted villages at a cost of Rs. 774-12-0. The insanitary drinking water honda at Sakrepatna was filled up and two existing wells were deepened and repaired for providing adequate water-supply. A special R. R. grant of Rs. 350 was sanctioned to Kempanahalli Village Panchayet towards the formation of a drive to the Ratnagiri hills and for effecting other improvements.

Singatagere.
Mathighatta.
Tangali.
Yagate.

4. Measures for the beautification of villages such as (1) white-washing the walls of houses, (2) construction of tiled houses in place of thatched ones, (3) replacing small windows by large ones, (4) putting up name stones and ornamental gate pillars, (5) formation of parks and planting fruit, flower and shade trees therein or in front of villages and (6) street-lighting in villages by means of petromax lights or electric lights etc., were undertaken in some villages. There is satisfactory drainage in almost all the selected villages and about 151 village panchayets are maintaining sweeping and scavenging establishments.

II. Education Department—(*i*) *Increasing the number of School-going Children.*—According to the information received, the strength of the school-going children increased by about 875. The training in health habits introduced in the schools of Maiganahalli, Bidadi and Sugganahalli in Closepet Taluk by the Rural Health Unit at Closepet as an experimental measure is reported to have produced good results in improving the personal hygiene of the school children. An attempt is being made in this respect in the schools of some of the selected villages of Hassan District also and the Deputy Commissioner has reported that although rapid progress could not be shown in this direction, still wash basins, towels, soaps, combs, etc., were supplied wherever possible, which has resulted in some improvement.

(*ii*) *Adult Schools.*—Adult schools have been opened in the following villages:—

District.	*Village.*	*Strength of the School.*
Bangalore ...	1. Varthur	40
	2. Hasigala	20
	3. Mubabala	18
Tumkur ...	1. Kodigenahalli	25
	2. Byalya	17
	3. Hosakere	25
	4. Hosakote	24
Mandya ...	1. Vydyanathapura	22
	2. Induvala	
Hassan ...	1. Dudda	20
	2. Palya	20
	3. Kiragadalu	16
	4. Belagumba	16
Kadur ...	1. Balehonnur Coffee Farm	
Chitaldrug ...	1. Belaghatta	not working satisfactorily.
	2. Hirehalli	
	3. Konasagara	
	4. Bagur	
	5. Dummi	
	6. Thalya	

At Kodigenahalli in Madhugiri Taluk, a night school has been opened for the benefit of Muslim adults and 27 students are attending the classes. There are two adult schools, one at Kadalur and another at Poorigali for the Adikarnatakas. Adult literary classes were conducted for a period of one month in Maiganahalli village, Closepet Taluk, and 19 adults received training. The Karnataka Sangha at Gorur conducted a "Literary Week" during April and May 1940, during which a series of lectures embracing all aspects were delivered. Small rural libraries have been started in Dudda and Buvanahalli in Hassan Taluk. The Karnataka Sanghas at Gorur and Channarayapatna are reported to have done much to spread literacy in the surrounding villages and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25 each from the R. R. grant was given to these as well as other Karnataka Sanghas that attempted adult education.

(iii) *Scouting.*—Scouting has been introduced in 88 selected villages in the several districts as noted in the margin. Special attention is being paid to physical culture also.

Bangalore ...	12
Kolar ...	14
Tumkur ...	12
Mysore ...	8
Mandya ...	4
Hassan ...	10
Shimoga ...	12
Kadur ...	6
Chitaldrug ...	10

III. Department of Health—(i) *Vaccination.*—It is reported that about 6,774 vaccinations were conducted during the half-year in some of the selected villages of all districts except Kadur.

(ii) *Maternity Homes.*—Maternity homes have beeu opened in the following villages :—

Kolar District ...	Holur, Vokkaleri, Peerasandra, Marganakunte and Beechaganahalli.
Tumkur " ...	Kadaba, Huliyur, Honnavalli, Hoskote and Nonavinakere.
Mysore " ...	Bilikere, Ravandur and Gargeswari.
Hassan " ...	Dudda.
Shimoga " ...	Gajanur, Kulambi, Agumbe and Konandur.

The question of opening maternity homes in some more villages is in various stages of correspondence.

(iii) *Distribution of Quinine.*—Arrangements have been made for the distribution of quinine pills according to the needs of the locality. It is reported that the District Boards of Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan distributed 4,000, 1,180 and 5,000 quinine pills, respectively, in the selected villages of their districts during the half-year. The village panchayets of Dodbelavangala and Tubagere in Bangalore District distributed 500 quinine pills among the villagers. The District Health Officer and other local officers of the Health Department distributed 42,275 "Tota Quina" tablets in the selected villages of the Shimoga District. About 1,000 quinine pills were distributed by the Mandya District Board in the selected villages of Krishnarajpete Taluk. The village panchayets of Vydyanathapur and Kadalur in Mandya District distributed 445 and 210 pills, respectively, in their villages.

IV. Department of Agriculture including Veterinary—(i) *Better Farming Methods including Supply of good Seeds and Implements.*—Propaganda and demonstration regarding better farming methods were undertaken by the officers of the department in a majority of the selected villages. The popularisation of improved seeds, manure and implements is being carried out by means of demonstration plots, as a result of which a large number of raiyats have taken to improved methods of farming. The Deputy Commissioners' reports narrate in detail the various demonstrations conducted during the half-year under report.

(ii) *Poultry Farming.*—Poultry farming has been introduced in the following villages :—

Bangalore District ...	Bidalur, Yediyur, Hasigala, Mathikere, Maiganahalli, Bidadi, Doddabelavangala, Mayasandra and Dodmalur.
Tumkur District ...	Huliyar, Nidasale, Kibbanahalli, Thandaga and Kadaba.
Mysore District ...	Bilikere, Gargeswari, Chatnahalli and Kodagahalli.
Mandya District ...	Halebidanur and Induval, Belagola, Kumbarasettihalli, Palahalli, Kooragahalli, Naroonahalli, Baburayanakoppal.
Hassan District ...	Adagoor, Halebid, Arehalli, Keralapur, Basavapatna, Nuggihalli, Yeliyur, Hirisave, Jayachamarajapura, Doddametikurke, Gandasi, Kattebelaguli and Kenchammanahosakote.
Shimoga District ...	Gajanur, Talaguppe and Konandur. A private poultry farm is maintained at Santhekadur in Shimoga Taluk.
Kadur District ...	Kempanahalli.
Chitaldrug District ...	Chikjajur, Doddabati, Bagur, Dummi, Talya, Ramagiri and Holalkere Banajara Tanda.

The village panchayet of Konandur in Tirthahalli Taluk have maintained English Breed of Poultry in the village. The chairmen of the village panchayets are being advised to popularise poultry farming in their villages.

(*iii*) *Bee-keeping.*—Bee-keeping has been introduced in the following villages :—

Bangalore District	...	Yediyur, Harohalli, Satnur, Hasigala, Magubala and Bidadi.
Kolar District	...	Kappalamadagu, Byrakur and Dodkurugod.
Tumkur District	...	Gulur, Kyathasandra, Kodigenahalli, Byalya and Doddayennegere
Hassan District	...	Kenchammanahosakote, Ballu, Belagod, Yeslur, Arehalli.
Shimoga District	...	Gajanur, Avinahalli, Talaguppe, Haidravathi, Agumbe, Mandagadde, Beguvalli and Konandur.
Kadur District	...	Jayapura and Hariharapura.
Chitaldrug District	...	Janakal and Adivala.

A bee-hive with a colony stationed at Mayaganahalli by Mr. M. B. Gurulingiah is reported to have yielded honey during the half-year and he has added one more bee-hive colony. He has also started the manufacture of bee-hives as per models furnished by the department. The officers of the department are taking interest by giving timely advice and other facilities for maintaining bee-hives and extracting honey, and some of these are getting on very successfuly.

(*iv*) *Dairying.*—Nil.

(*v*) *Planting of Fruit Trees.*—Kitchen gardens have been formed in the villages of Kengeri, Yediyur, Krishnarajapura, Varthur, Madivala, Harohalli and Satnur in Bangalore District; Nangli and Byrakur in Kolar District; Thovinakere, Kibbanahalli, Mayasandra, Kadaba, Hagalwadi, Chelur, Nidasale and Yeliyur in Tumkur District; Murkunahally, Madapura, Gondenahally, Kikkeri, Aghalya, and Sindaghatta in Mandya District; Anavatti, Moodi and Hosabale in Shimoga District and Mathighatta, Sakrepatna and Singatagere in Kadur District. Fruit plants of various kinds have been planted in a majority of selected villages either in the village parks wherever they have been opened or in the back yards of houses or by the side of important roads. There is cultivation of vegetables on a commercial basis at Holehonnur in Shimoga Taluk and arrangements have been made to supply improved seeds. The vegetable gardens maintained by the villagers of Soratur in Honnali Taluk are reported to be in a satisfactory condition and the Chairman of the village panchayet is taking measures for extending the area under gardens. Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, the village panchayet of Agumbe have undertaken to form a fruit orchard in the village to demonstrate to the people the advantages of fruit cultivation.

(*vi*) *Improvement of Live-Stock.*—A majority of the selected villages have maintained breeding bulls. He-buffaloes have been maintained in five of the selected villages of Tumkur District. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, reports that in order to encourage the villagers to maintain good stud-bulls, a scheme of granting suitable subvention to deserving private breeders is under contemplation and that as a first step in this direction, a sum of Rs. 51-8-0 was sanctioned to a private breeder in Hole-Narasipur Taluk. Goat-keeping and rearing introduced in five villages of the Shimoga District as an experimental measure with a view to popularise goat's milk is reported to be working well in all these villages except one. Cross-bred Merino rams are maintained in Mudlahippe and Nuggihalli villages of Hassan District.

(*vii*) *Improvement of Gomal Lands.*—It is reported that demonstrations by way of planting Napier grass have produced good results and that raiyats have begun to appreciate its advantages.

V. Department of Industries and Commerce.—(*i*) Sericulture industry has been introduced in the villages of Chikjala, Bidalor, Haralahalli, Satnur and Bidadi in Bangalore District and Poorigali, Hadli and Uppanahalli in Mandya District. The Sericultural grainages at Thalagavara and Melur in Kolar District are reported to be working well. The Deputy Commissioner reports that this has encouraged the people of the neighbouring villages to take up the cultivation of mulberry crop on a large scale. Instructions have been issued to the local Revenue Officers to encourage the village panchayets in sericultural areas to raise mulberry topes.

(*ii*) *Handloom Weaving and other Cottage Industries.*—Handloom industry is in progress on a small scale in Harohalli, Satnur and Jigani villages in Bangalore District; Lakkur and Dodkurugod in Kolar District; Chinnadagudihundi in Mysore District; and Kooragahalli and Palahalli in Mandya District. The possibility of

starting a coir industry at Ballekatte in Tumkur District is under consideration. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District reports that the village of Gorur has become prominent in cottage industry. Mat-weaving and Khadi cloth have been improved, while tile-making, pottery and paper-making are gaining ground. One boy of Thyajavalli in Shimoga District, who was sent to Hiriyur for training in mat-weaving has returned and it is reported that he is able to start the industry in the village. His application for a loan of Rs. 50 has been recommended to the Director of Industries and Commerce for sanction. Two students have been selected from Begavalli in Tirthahalli Taluk to undergo training in smithy in the Industrial School at Shimoga and one from Konandur to undergo training in mat-making at Hiriyur and a scholarship of Rs. 50 has been sanctioned to the latter by the village panchayet concerned. The rural weaving centre at Shivane in Kadur District is working satisfactorily and doing useful work. Mat-making and tanning industries introduced in Doddasiddavvanahalli in Chitaldrug Taluk are very popular. The Adikarnatakas of this and surrounding villages have been taking keen interest. More than 15 people have learnt the improved tanning methods. A button-making section has also been opened along with tanning and 15 persons are undergoing training in button manufacture. A Khadi centre has also been opened in the village. Mat-weaving industry at Babbur, Harthikote and Maradihalli continued to work satisfactorily. The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District, has reported that the tanning experiments at Chamanahalli have been quite successful and afford a good opening for Adikarnatakas.

(*iii*) *Standard Weights and Measures.*—It is reported that standard weights and measures are in use in the following villages:—

Bangalore District ...	Kengeri, Varthur, Satnur, Attibele, Mayasandra and Jigani.
Kolar District ...	Nangli, Byrakur, Nandi and Peerasandra.
Mysore District ...	Hebbal, Chandagal and Hampapura.

VI. Co-operative Department.—Co-operative societies exisit in most of the selected villages. Action is being taken by the officers of the Co-operative Department to put them into working order as some of them are still in a moribund condition. The question of starting cocoanut marketing society at Jayachamarajapura and Doddametikurke in Arsikere Taluk is stated to be under consideration, while the Halebid Co-operative Society is reported to have resolved to undertake the stocking and selling of cotton and cotton seeds. The Kattebelaguli Co-operative Society has encouraged poultry farming in the area by advancing loans to intending breeders. The Gorur Society has been working satisfactorily and it meets the monthly charges of Rs. 3 of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon for his weekly visits. Government have sanctioned a subvention of Rs. 100 for initial expenses and a loan of Rs. 750 free of interest for two years to the Nuggihalli Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Society with a view to give an impetus to the commercial credit co-operative societies. The system of supplying agricultural implements, manures, seeds and koleroga materials through the co-operative societies at Kigga, Jayapura and Balehonnur in Kadur District continued to work well.

5. *General.*—Radio sets have been installed at Vokkaleri, Kolar Taluk and Melur in Sidlaghatta Taluk. The set installed as an experimental measure at Gulur in Tumkur Taluk is working well. Mr. S. L. Muddubasaviah has donated a Radio set to Sugganahalli Village Panchayet in Closepet Taluk for the entertainment of the villagers.

The work done in the selected villages can be said to be satisfactory although much remains to be done yet.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Report on the working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. S. P. F. 38, dated 13th November 1940, from the Comptroller to Government submitting the Report on the Working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1939-40 :—

"I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Working of the State Provident Fund for the year 1939-40.

Membership.—The number of subscribers to the Fund which stood at 4,817 at the beginning of the year came down to 4,727 at the end of the year. The number of admissions and withdrawls made during the year as compared with the preceding year are as shown hereunder :—

	1938-39 Rs.	*1939-40* Rs.
Membership at the beginning of the year	4,875	4,817
Admissions in the year (compulsory)	55	64
Do (Optional)	274	285
Total ...	5,204	5,166
Withdrawals on account of Retirement	129	132
Resignation	5	5
Death	40	54
Dismissal	6	7
Inability to continue	207	241
Total ...	387	439

Progress of the Fund.—A comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals during the year with those for the year 1938-39 is given below :—

	1938-39 Rs.	*1939-40* Rs.
Opening balance	20,52,090	21,39,573
Subscription's received during the year ...	3,52,837	3,18,529
Advances repaid during the year	1,46,285	1,67,275
Total ...	25,51,212	26,25,377
Amount withdrawn.—		
Permanently	2,41,970	2,59,942
Temporarily	1,69,669	1,95,049
Total ...	4,11,639	4,54,991
Balance at credit	21,39,573	21,70,386

Interest.—The amount of interest credited to the Provident Fund Account for the year under report was Rs. 96,700 as against Rs. 90,700 in the preceding year. The total balance at credit of the depositors inclusive of interest at the end of the year was Rs. 22,67,086 as against Rs. 23,15,648-13-2 in 1938-39.

Advances and Repayments.—The transactions on this account during the years 1938-39 and 1939-40 were—

	1938-39 Rs.	*1939-40* Rs.
Amount advanced	1,69,669	1,95,049
Amount repaid	1,46,285	1,67,275
Total outstanding at the end of the year ...	2,14,449	2,42,223

The number of advances sanctioned in the year was 1,202 as against 1,294 in the preceding year.

Nominations.—The number of declarations regarding nominations received in the year was 29 as against 32 in the year 1938-39. The total number of declarations registered from the inception of the Fund to end of 1939-40 was 1,991.

Yearly Advices to Depositors.—Statements of balances with interest on 30th June 1939, were furnished to 3,489 subscribers in the year 1939-40. Similar advices for 1939-40 have been despatched during the year, *i.e.*, 1940-41 and the total number so far sent is 2,910.

The rate of interest on subscriptions to the State Provident Fund continued at 4 per cent per annum."

ORDER NO. FL. 3670-3734—G. F. 151-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 28TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

Administration Report of the Income-tax Department for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. C. 63—40-1, dated the 6—15th October 1940, from the Commissioner of Income-Tax in Mysore, forwarding the report on the working of the Income-Tax Department for the year 1939-40.

ORDER NO. FL. 3642-43—I. T. 3-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

A. N. RAGHAVACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Directing the conversion of Periyapatna, Alur and Harihar Sub-Taluks into Taluks with effect from 1st January 1941.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 14144-94—L. R. 338-15-71, dated 6th—21st May 1919, passing orders in the matter of abolition of the existing Sub-Taluks and the formation of new Taluks.

2. The letters noted below from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting proposals for the conversion of Periyapatna, Alur and Harihar Sub-Taluks in to Taluks.

1. Letter No. C. 3095—(B) 36-37, dated 29th November 1937.
2. Letter No. C. 3095—(B) 36-37, dated 15—26th November 1938.
3. Letter No. C. 157—38-39, dated 2nd August 1939.

ORDER No. R. 3648-703—L. R. 519-39-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 25TH NOVEMBER 1940.

In accordance with the policy laid down by Government in their order read above, Government are pleased to direct that the Sub-Taluks noted below be converted into Taluks with effect from 1st January 1941.

1. Periyapatna Sub-Taluk.
2. Alur Sub-Taluk.
3. Harihar Sub-Taluk.

2. The following proposals of the Revenue Commissioner in regard to the territorial jurisdiction of the new Taluks are also approved.

(*a*) Periyapatna Taluk will comprise of the existing three Hoblis of Kasaba-Periyapatna, Bettadapura and Haranahally consisting of the 183 villages of the Sub-Taluk together with 13 villages of the southern portion of the Chilkunda Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, as indicated below. These villages will form part of the Kasaba

Hobli. The remaining 20 villages of Chilkunda Hobli will be left in Hunsur Taluk with Ravandur as the Headquarters of the Hobli.

Shanbhogi Firka.	*Villages.*
1. Chilkunda.	1. Chilkunda.
	2. Haranahalli.
	3. Attikuppe.
	4. Muttarayana Hosahalli.
	5. Muttarayana Hosahalli Kaval.
	6. Chilkunda Kaval.
2. Kempalapura.	1. Kempalapura.
3. Kallahalli.	1. Kallahalli.
	2. Kallahalli Kaval.
	3. Kottagala.
	4. Yamagumba.
4. Inam Villages.	S. I. Lalanakere.
	S. I. Habbanakuppe.

(*b*) The Alur Sub-Taluk which now consists of three Hoblis with 181 villages will be constituted into a Taluk with four Hoblis, *viz.*, Alur Kasaba, Palya, Kundur and Kenchammana Hoskote with 273 villages by the addition of certain villages from the neighbouring taluks of Manjarabad, Belur and Hassan as follows :—

(i) nine villages of Hassan Kasaba Hobli to be added on to Alur Kasaba Hobl and 19 villages of Alur Kasaba Hobli to be transferred to Palya and Kundur Hoblis as noted below, thus bringing the total number of villages in Alur Kasaba to 46 :—

Seven villages to Palya Hobli ;
Twelve villages to Kundur Hobli ;

(ii) seven villages of Alur Kasaba, 20 villages of Belur Taluk and 5 villages of Manjarabad Taluk to be added on to Palya Hobli and 9 villages of Palya Hobli to be transferred to Kundur Hobli. With the addition and transfer of the above villages, the new Palya Hobli will consist of 81 villages.

(iii) The new Kundur Hobli will consist of 86 villages by the addition of 12 villages from Alur Kasaba and 9 from Palya Hobli and the transfer of 10 villages of Kattaya Hobli, Hassan Taluk to Kundur Hobli and 12 villages of Kundur Hobli to Kenchammana Hoskote Hobli in Manjarabad Taluk.

(iv) Kenchammana Hoskote Hobli in Manjarabad Taluk with its 48 villages, and 12 villages transferred from Kundur Hobli excepting the three firkas noted below will be included in the new Alur Taluk :—

1. Ummathur.
2. Nidagere.
3. Vadur.

As a result of the above, the Alur Taluk will, after its formation, consist of four Hoblis with the villages specified in the statement appended to this order.

(*c*) The existing Harihar Sub-Taluk will be formed into a Taluk without any change in its present territorial jurisdiction.

3. Sanction is also accorded to the revision of scale of the establishment and contingencies for the new Taluks, as shown in the accompanying statements and for the supply of additional furniture at a cost not exceeding Rs. 500 for each Taluk.

4. As regards buildings for the new Taluks, the Revenue Commissioner considers that for the Periyapatna Taluk a new building of the type-design at a cost of Rs. 20,000 is necessary and that for meeting immediate needs, improvements may be effected to the exisiting building where the Sub-Taluk office is located at a cost of Rs. 4,600. He has further stated that improvements required for the buildings at the other two places are estimated at Rs. 1,000 for Alur and Rs. 3,600 for Harihar. These proposals are also sanctioned.

5. The expenditure required for giving effect to the above proposals will be met out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 made for the purpose in the current year's budget. A demand for an additional grant to the extent necessary will be placed before the Legislative Council in due course.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

Establishment sanctioned for the New Taluk Office at Haribar.

Designation	Present scale				Designation	Present scale			
	Pay			Average cost		Pay			Average cost
	Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum			Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Duty Amildar ...	100	5	125	116 2/3	1 Amildar ...	150	2 1/2	250	212 1/2
Fixed Travelling Allowance.	35	...	35	35	Fixed Travelling Allowance.	50	...	50	50
3 Clerks	25	1	40	101 4 0	1 Taluk Sheristedar ...	60	4	80	75
1 Additional Clerk (Temporary).	25	1	30	28 12 0	1 Head Clerk ...	40	2	50	47 1/2
1 Daffedar	12	...	...	12 0 0	8 Clerks	25	1	40	270
2 Peons	11	...	...	22 0 0	1 Shroff	25	1	35	31 1/3
6 Peons	10	...	...	60 0 0	2 Gollars	11	1/2	15	27 1/2
2 Revenue Inspectors ...	40	...	...	80 0 0	1 Dafterband ...	13	1	13	13
Horse allowance. ...	10	...	...	20 0 0	1 Daffedar	14	...	14	14
1 Village Panchayet Clerk.	20	...	...	20 0 0	1 Village Panchayet Clerk.	30	...	30	30
1 Record of Rights Clerk.	30	...	...	30 0 0	1 Record of Rights Clerk.	35	...	35	35
Contingencies ...	2	...	...	2 0 0	9 Peons				
					2 on Rs. 12 ...	12		24	24
					2 on Rs. 11 ...	11		22	22
					5 on Rs. 10 ...	10		50	50
					2 Revenue Inspectors ...	40	...	80	80
					Horse allowance ...	10		20	20
					1 Sweeper	10		10	10
					1 Masalchi	10		10	10
					4 Barr Guards ...	15×4		60	60
					Contingencies ...	6		...	6
Total ...	...	...	...	527 2/3	Total ...	...	...	1,087 29/30	1,087 29/30
								527 2/3	...
								560 29/30	...

			Rs.
ADD: TREASURY GUARD.			
1 Daffedar ...	21	... ...	21
4 Police Constables on Rs. 15 each ...	60	... ...	60
			641 29/30
DEDUCT			
Cost towards 4 Barr guards referred to above.	60	... ...	60
			581 29/30 per mensem
			or
			6,975 13/15 per annum

Establishment sanctioned for the New Taluk Office at Periyapatna.

Designation	Present scale				Designation	Present scale			
	Pay			Average cost		Pay			Average cost
	Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum			Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Duty Amildar ...	100	5	125	$116\frac{2}{3}$	1 Amildar	150	$2\frac{1}{2}$	250	$212\frac{2}{3}$
Fixed Travelling Allowance.	35	...	35	35	Fixed Travelling Allowance.	50	...	50	50
1 Head Gumasta	25	1	40	$33\frac{2}{3}$	1 Taluk Sheristedar ...	60	4	80	75
2 Clerks	25	1	40	$67\frac{1}{6}$	1 Head Clerk ...	40	2	50	$47\frac{1}{6}$
1 Daffedar	12	...	12	12	8 Clerks	25	1	40	270
5 Peons	10	...	10	50	1 Shroff	25	1	35	$31\frac{2}{3}$
3 Revenue Inspectors ...	40	...	40	120	2 Gollars	11	$\frac{1}{6}$	15	$27\frac{5}{6}$
Horse allowance ...	10	...	10	30	1 Village Panchayet Clerk.	30	...	30	30
6 Peons to Revenue Inspectors.	10	...	10	60	1 Record of Rights Clerk	35	...	35	35
Contingencies ...	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{6}$	1 Dafterband ...	13	...	13	13
					1 Daffedar	14	...	14	14
					14 Peons				
					1 on Rs. 12 ...	12	...	12	12
					2 on Rs. 11 ...	22	...	...	22
					11 on Rs. 10 ...	110	...	...	110
					3 Revenue Inspectors ...	40	...	40	120
					Horse allowance ...	10	...	10	30
					Contingencies ...	...	...	...	6
					3 Barr Guards 15×4 ...	15×4	...	15	60
Total ...	...	...	...	$529\frac{5}{12}$	Total ...	...	...	...	$1,165\frac{55}{60}$ $529\frac{5}{12}$ $636\frac{19}{180}$

ADD : TREASURY GUARD

1 Daffedar ...	... 21	...	...	... 21
4 Police Constables on Rs. 15 each	... 60	...	...	... 60
				$717\frac{19}{180}$

DEDUCT :

Cost towards 4 Barr Guards referred to above	60	...	...	... 60

$657\frac{19}{180}$ per mensem
or
$7,890\frac{13}{12}$ per annum

Establishment sanctioned for the new Taluk Office at Alur.—*concld.*

Designation	Present scale				Designation	Sanctioned scale			
	Pay			Average cost		Pay			Average cost
	Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum			Minimum	Rate of increase	Maximum	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Deputy Amildar ...	100	5	125	$116\frac{2}{3}$	1 Amildar	150	25/2	250	$212\frac{2}{3}$
Fixed Travelling Allowance.	35	...	...	35	Fixed Travelling Allowance.	50	...	...	50
4 Clerks	25	1	40	135	1 Taluk Sheristedar ...	60	4	80	75
10 Peons	10	...	...	100	1 Head Clerk ...	40	2	50	$47\frac{1}{2}$
1 Sweeper	9	...	...	9	8 Clerks	25	1	40	270
8 Revenue Inspectors—					1 Shroff	25	1	35	$31\frac{2}{3}$
1 on Rs. 40 ...	40	...	...	40	2 Gollars	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	$27\frac{2}{3}$
2 on Rs. 35 ...	35	...	...	70	1 Dafterband ...	13	...	...	13
Horse Allowance to Revenue Inspectors.	30	...	...	30	Contingencies ...	6	...	...	6
Malnad Allowance ... (135+40×$\frac{22}{28}$)	$15\frac{5}{18}$			$15\frac{5}{18}$	4 Revenue Inspectors.—				
					1 on Rs. 50 ...	50	...	...	50
					3 on Rs. 40 ...	40	...	...	120
					Horse Allowance to Revenue Inspectors...	10	...	...	40
Total ...	...	...	...	$550\frac{47}{48}$	1 Daffedar ...	13	...	...	13
					14 Peons—				
					2 on Rs. 11 ...	11	...	...	22
					12 on Rs. 10 ...	10	...	...	120
					1 Sweeper	10	...	...	10
					1 Masalchi	10	...	...	10
					Malnad Allowance to Revenue Establishment. (559$\frac{23}{28}$÷16)	...	...	...	$34\frac{1423}{1428}$
					Total ...	...	...	...	$1,152\frac{1423}{1428}$

ADD: TREASURY GUARD.

		Rs.
1 Daffedar on Rs. 21 ...	...	$550\frac{47}{48}$
4 Police Constables on Rs. 15 each	60	$601\frac{1423}{1428}$
Malnad Allowance ...	...	81
(Rs. 2 to Daffedar ...	...	$682\frac{1423}{1428}$
(and Re. 1 to each of the Police Constables)	...	$688\frac{1423}{1428}$

DEDUCT:

Cost of one Revenue Inspector on Rs. 40+10 to be transferred from Manjarabad Taluk.	50
Two peons on Rs. 10 each of the Revenue Inspectors ...	20
One clerk on Rs. 25—1—40 to be transferred from Manjarabad Taluk ...	$33\frac{2}{3}$
Malnad allowance of the Revenue Inspector and Clerk ...	$4\frac{22}{84}$
	$580\frac{1831}{2856}$ per mensem.
	or
	$6,967\frac{1423}{1428}$ per annum.

List of Villages to be transferred from Hassan, Manjarabad and Belur Taluks to the New Alur Taluk.

HASSAN TALUK.

HASSAN TALUK (KASABA HOBLI).

1. Kanagalu
2. Ummadevarahalli
3. Kattehalli
4. Basavanapura
5. Kavalikere
6. Rajenahalli
7. Mudigere
8. Sompura
9. Hasapura

KATTAYA HOBLI.

1. Madihalli
2. Muttanahalli
3. Thammaganahalli
4. Settihalli
5. Ballekere
6. Kallahalli
7. Dandanaikanahalli
8. Ravathanahalli
9. Sarvamanya Malligavalu
10. Siraj Bore Kaval

MANJARABAD TALUK.

BELGODU HOBLI.

1. Megatavalli
2. Hullahalli
3. Belame
4. Chikkakote
5. Manchalgod

KENCHAMMANA HOSKOTE HOBLI.

1. Killagere
2. Mallapura
3. Bigathur
4. Jodi Hyaragalale
5. Kayamgutta Kodalagavadi
6. Kittagalale
7. Muttigi
8. Hadya
9. Kadlur
10. Karadibetta Estate
11. Jodi Bembalur
12. Kaganur
13. Nagavara
14. Hemmige
15. Kakkahalli
16. Kaganur Estate
17. Jodi Harihalli
18. Haidur

KENCHAMMANA HOSKOTE.—*concld.*

19. Bosmanahalli
20. Honkaravalli
21. Anegalale
22. Malagalale
23. Hosahalli
24. Haliyuru
25. Salagodu
26. Kudadele
27. Siragavara
28. Sarvamanya Halasuru
29. Madugodu
30. Daitapura
31. Jannagaravalli
32. Hittalakere
33. Maranayakanahalli
34. Hosamatta
35. Daturu
36. Mallenahalli
37. Thippapura
38. Bekkadi
39. Abbana
40. Hiduvanahalli
41. Hachagodanahalli
42. Yedahalli Nanjapura
43. Huskuru
44. Kargode
45. Nergalale
46. Navilahalli
47. Magge
48. Kanive Basavanahalli

BELUR TALUK.

BIKKODU HOBLI.

1. Thalur
2. Gowla katte
3. Madagere
4. Hulavalli
5. Kallukere
6. Jodi Kuppe
7. Beerakanahalli
8. Bellavara
9. Channenahalli
10. Samudravalli
11. Nilwagal
12. Hosahalli
13. Jodi Ajjenahalli
14. Kadadaravalli
15. Kerehalli
16. Hunase
17. Bommanamane
18. Kamati
19. Belgavalli
20. Lakkammanahalli

Names of villages proposed to be transferred from the Taluks to which they now belong to the new Alur Taluk.

KASABA HOBLI.

1. Alur
2. Gollar Thimmanahalli
3. Kigghatta
4. Kirahalli
5. Hunasavalli
6. Yadur
7. Mavanur
8. Bhartavalli
9. Chowlagere
10. Dadahalli
11. Morasu
12. Beechalapura
13. Samadale
14. Machenahalli
15. Hosahalli
16. Sugganahalli
17. Vajarahalli
18. Kenchanahalli
19. Kodagihalli.
20. Thogaranahalli
21. Hosur
22. Rayasamudra
23. Channapura
24. Nerlakere
25. Hanthanamane
26. Bedachavalli
27. Byrapura
28. Soppanahalli
29. Bachanahalli
30. Bijjanahalli
31. Byaba
32. Bellur
33. Gekaravalli
34. Imatipura
35. Nakalgodu
36. Jodi Bandithimmanahalli
37. Kiragadlu
38. Kanagal
39. Ummadevarahalli
40. Katihalli
41. Basavanpura
42. Kavalikere
43. Mudagere
44. Rajanahalli
45. Somapura
46. Hosapura

PALYA HOBLI.

1. Palya
2. Shankaranahalli
3. Bhandikere
4. Basavanahalli
5. Kanadahalli
6. Kottiganahalli
7. Manikyathanahalli
8. Singatagere
9. Singodanahalli
10. Jodi Singapura
11. Kaggarvalli
12. Baliganahalli
13. Danihalli
14. Muddanaikanahallipura
15. Bettahalli
16. Nallur

PALYA HOBLI—*concld.*

17. Ballur
18. Jodi Harohalli B
19. Jodi Vasudevanahalli B
20. Jodi Sindhuvalli
21. Jodi Ballurpura
22. Bellur
23. Kolamanahalli
24. Kittaganamane
25. Rangenahalli
26. Thippapura
27. Heddurga
28. Chigalur
29. Nidanur
30. Hosahalli
31. Chennahalli
32. Kenchanahallipura
33. Jodi Honnenahalli
34. Jodi Dindaghatta
35. Khayamgutta Boodanahalli
36. Muradur
37. Kallahalli
38. Hollahalli
39. Banasavalli
40. Khayamgutta Madabalu
41. Konagavalli
42. Madanahalli
43. Thimmanahalli
44. Neelanahalli
45. Kanathur
46. Siddapur
47. Virupapura
48. Yerehalli
49. Yalaganahalli
50. Karjuvalli
51. Thalur
52. Gowlakatte
53. Madagere
54. Haluvalli
55. Kallukere
56. Jodi Kuppe
57. Beerakanhalli
58. Bellavara
59. Channahalli
60. Samudravalli
61. Nilavagilu
62. Hosahalli
63. Jodi Ajjenahalli
64. Kadadaravalli
65. Kerehalli
66. Hunase
67. Bommanamane.
68. Kamthi
69. Bilagavalli
70. Lakkammanahalli
71. Chikkanagala
72. Hosahalli
73. Kumbarahalli
74. Jannapura
75. Thimmanahalli
76. Jodi Thorgaravalli
77. Megatavalli
78. Hullalli
79. Chikkote
80. Belame
81. Manjalagodu

List of villages—*concld.*

KUNDUR HOBLI.

1. Kundur
2. Valagarahalli
3. Devarajanahalli
4. Sanihalli
5. Jodi Sulagodu
6. Kabbarle
7. Rajapura
8. Dyavanaikanahalli
9. Bhandimallenhalli
10. Muddanahalli
11. Thippanahalli
12. Basavanahalli
13. Khayamgutta Ponnathpur
14. Appagodanahalli
15. Kakanahalli
16. Siddapura
17. Ganjigere
18. Holemargondahalli
19. Kuduravalli
20. Ammalepura
21. Chennapura
22. Gangara
23. Santhebasavanahalli
24. Bilagaravalli
25. Thippanahalli
26. Devihalli
27. Maniganahalli
28. Moodnahalli
29. Ghatnahalli
30. Aniganahalli
31. Govindanahalli
32. Kithabur
33. Honnenahalli
34. Merve
35. Ramanahalli
36. Yadavanahalli
37. Bhaktharavalli
38. Mandira
39. Hanumanahalli
40. Thimlapura
41. Devarapura
42. Malenahalli kaval
43. Kalasettibidu
44. Thattekere
45. Cheekanahalli
46. Nelligere
47. Garighatta
48. Kamenahalli
49. Kyathanahalli
50. Ajagodanahalli
51. Karkahalli
52. Lakkodanahalli
53. Jodi Samasoge
54. Jodi Malalahalli
55. Jodi Malenahalli
56. Hothanahallipura
57. Thimmanahalli
58. Chakanahalli
59. Karugodanahalli
60. Hasaganur
61. Thuruganahalli
62. Muttige
63. Patna
64. Bettadahalli
65. Kabbanahalli
66. Kadalu
67. Sathagala
68. Kadabagala
69. Hosahalli
70. Chittanahalli
71. Kenchanahalli
27. Bommachavalli
73. Kiriganahalli
74. Hanchur
75. Hanjahalli

KUNDUR HOBLI—*concld.*

76. Manchenahalli
77. Madihalli
78. Muttanahalli
79. Thammaganahalli
80. Settihalli
81. Ballekere
82. Kallahalli
83. Dundanaikanahalli
84. Ravanahalli
85. Sarvamanya Malligavalu
86. Siraj Borekaval

KENCHAMMANAHOSKOTE HOBLI.

1. Kithagere
2. Mallapura
3. Bigattur
4. Jodi Hyaragalale
5. Kayamgutta Kodagal
6. Kithagalalellovadi
7. Muttige
8. Hadya
9. Kadlur
10. Karadibetta Estate
11. Jodi Bembalur
12. Kaganur
13. Nagavara
14 Kakkehalli
15. Hemmige
16. Kaganur Estate
17. Jodi Harihalli
18. Hydur
19. Bosmanahalli
20. Honkarvalli
21. Angalale
22. Malagalale
23. Hoshalli
24. Halliuru
25. Sulagodu
26. Kudadale
27. Siragavara
28. Sarvamanya Halsur
29. Madagodu
30. Daitapura
31. Jinigaravalli
32. Hittalakere
33. Marnaikanahalli
34. Hosamata
35. Datoor
36. Mallenahalli
37. Thippapura
38. Bekkadi
39. Abbana
40. Hiduvanahalli
41. Hachagondanahalli
42. Yedehalli Nanjapura
43. Huskuru
44. Kargode
45. Nergalale
46. Navilahalli
47. Magge
48. Kanive Basavanahalli
49. Bhartur
50. Kodagathvalli
51. Kattehosur
52. Nagavara
53. Hanjalige
54. Kanigere
55. Hulasanahalli
56. Magadihalli
57. Adabylu
58. Madihalli
59. Hulkunda Estate
60. Jodi Purabyranahalli

Continuance of the concessions in connection with the Economic Depression until the close of the official year 1940-41.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2504—40-41, dated 22nd November 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending that the concessions sanctioned by Government from time to time, to afford relief to the raiyats on account of economic depression may be continued until the close of the official year 1940-41, as it is desirable to continue these concessions although the seasonal conditions during the current year are comparatively satisfactory.

ORDER No. R. 3993-4004—L. R. 333-40-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1940.

Government are pleased to sanction the continuance of the following concessions until the close of the official year 1940-41 :—

I. RECOVERY OF LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

(1) All notice and istihar fees to be invariably remitted if the arrears are paid before the end of the official year, the power to remit such fees being vested in the Amildar.

(2) In cases where lands have been brought to sale and resumed to Government for want of bids and the parties, after payment of all arrears and costs, apply for restoration of khate within a reasonable time, no penalty by way of levy of an upset price or otherwise to be recovered for such restoration.

(3) Forfeiture of lands for arrears of land revenue to be confined to those survey numbers in a khate on which arrears are known to have accrued.

(4) Where lands are resumed to Government after forfeiture and the khatedar or other person interested applies for the restoration of one or more of the survey numbers in the khate paying the arrears on such survey number or numbers, such restoration to be permitted even if the arrears on the remaining survey numbers in the khate were not cleared.

(5) Deputy Commissioners to make a liberal use of the powers vested in them under Rule 35 of the Land Revenue Rules, as regards the remission of arrears without recourse to further process by distraint of moveables or by proceeding against the other properties of the defaulter in cases where a holding which has been forfeited for default in payment of land revenue due thereon is not sold or when the sale proceeds thereof are not sufficient to meet the arrear.

(6) Notice fee leviable under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code, to be fixed at four annas irrespective of the amount of revenue due.

(7) Time to be allowed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners for the payment of land revenue proper in the case of persons who have to make large payments.

II. TAKAVI, LAND IMPROVEMENT AND FRUIT CULTURE LOANS.

(1) Amildars to be allowed in their discretion to suspend the repayment of the instalments due for the current year and in special cases to suspend the repayment of one annual instalment in arrear, if such repayment is found to be unduly burdensome, the relief being given only on the application of the party.

(2) Rates of ordinary and penal interest on land improvement loans issued from 1st January 1934, to be reduced from 6½ per cent and 8 per cent to 5½ per cent and 6½ per cent, respectively.

(3) Rate of ordinary interest on takavi loans to be reduced to 4 per cent per annum and the rate of penal interest thereon from 8 per cent to 6½ per cent.

III. CONTRIBUTION FOR TANK RESTORATION AND TANK MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

In regard to the recovery of contribution for tank restoration where it has to be paid in instalments and also of tank maintenance advances, Deputy Commissioners to give time for payment in appropriate cases.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlement for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. 52, dated 8th October 1940, from the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlement for the year 1939-40.

ORDER No. R. 3981-92—L. S. 24-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. *Field Work Done During the Year.*—(i) Survey, classification, bandh pahani and other miscellaneous work was carried out in 44 inam villages involving an area of 11,365 acres and 5 guntas against 13,055 acres and 17 guntas in 69 villages in 1938-39. Detailed survey was done in 8 villages, original classification in 8 villages, and re-classification in 3 villages.

(ii) There was noticeable increase in the volume of work done under phod and measurement, the area attended being 70,797 acres and 29 guntas against 58,444 acres in 1938-39. The number of darkhasts and other records disposed of during the year also marked an improvement over that of the year preceding, the number disposed of being 10,779 against 10,127 in 1938-39.

Classification work was carried out in 2,323 villages in respect of 7,826 numbers comprising 37,104 acres.

(iii) The Land Records and Record of Rights staff attached to the taluks detected 2,059 cases of encroachment involving 370¼ acres and representing an assessment of Rs. 585-3-7.

There has thus been a general improvement in the volume of work done during the year under all heads. Although there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of phod records with the Surveyors, the pendency which is 6,649 is still heavy. Besides, representations are frequent that phod work should be accelerated and the old cases brought to speedy disposal. Special efforts should therefore be made by the department to take a complete stock of the entire arrears including those in taluks and other offices with a view to adopt suitable measures to bring the work up-to-date, the oldest cases receiving prior attention.

The introduction of Survey and Settlement to inam villages proceeds but slowly. So far only 610 villages have been surveyed and settled and as many as 1,400 villages remain to be dealt with. The question of accelerating the introduction of Survey and Settlement into these villages should be carefully examined and proposals submitted, drawing up a programme for completing the work within a reasonable period of time.

3. *Inams.*—The number of land inams resumed during the year was 38, of which 37 were minor inams and 1 was a whole inam village. The resumptions resulted in a decrease of Rs. 229-3-11 under Inam Revenue and a net increase of Rs. 628-13-9 under Land Revenue. Seven village Service Inams of an extent of 31 acres and 1 gunta were granted afresh during the year.

4. *Remuneration to Shanbhogs and Patels.*—The department attended to the work connected with the decennial revision of potgi of village officers of 1,632 villages in 13 taluks, the biennial revision of potgi of 165 villages in 5 taluks and supplemental potgi of 2 villages. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to report separately the circumstances under which there was an excess payment of potgi in Goribidnur, Chikballapur and Seringapatam Taluks, and the action taken to regularise the excess.

5. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—The preliminary work relating to Record of Rights in the Madhugiri, Srinivaspur and Krishnarajnagar Taluks was taken up and completed during the year and the work relating to 4 more taluks, *viz.*, Krishnarajpet, Koratagere, Hoskote and Kankanhalli, and Chinkurli Hobli in French-Rocks was in progress. It is reported that an extent of 21,683 acres and 37 guntas comprised in 4,697 survey numbers with an assessment of Rs. 47,460-2-1 was under unauthorised cultivation. Government trust that necessary action has been taken in all these cases on takrar takhtas.

Hissa survey field work and checking work was done in 9 taluks, the number of hissas measured being 239,707 and the number of hissas checked in monsoon

tapasani being 184,914. The Record of Rights staff also attended to the preparation of the Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers in 8 taluks. Nineteen Record of Rights Surveyors worked in 16 taluks in connection with the clearing of arrears of mutation cases and measured 15,898 hissas in 3,445 villages.

The Commissioner has observed that the hissa survey work was hampered by reason of the large number of missing stones which had to be refixed and that in 558 villages in the undermentioned 7 taluks, as many as 43,663 boundary marks were fixed in respect of 14,684 survey numbers, the largest number of such missing stones having been noticed in Malvalli, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur and Krishnarajnagar Taluks. This indicates that bandh pahani work is not being systematically attended to by the Village Officers, the Revenue Inspectors and the Amildars. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take suitable disciplinary action against the officers concerned and to issue necessary instructions in the matter and warn the officers concerned against slackness in attending to this important work.

Taluk	Village	Survey Nos.	Boundary marks
Krishnarajnagar	66	902	6,505
Mulbagal ... ... } Srinivaspur	156	2,533 1,246	13,772
Sira	66	1,308	2,804
Madhugiri	80	989	1,857
Hassan	90	2,411	6,614
Malvalli	100	5,575	12,111
Total ...	558	14,684	43,663

6. *Maps.*—During the year under report maps of 153 villages were prepared, changes and corrections made in Durasti records were incorporated in 10,985 copies of maps and the printing of 99 village maps was attended to.

A sum of Rs. 2,678-8-0 was recovered by the sale of 2,120 village maps, and 384 Taluk, District, Provincial and Tour maps were sold for Rs. 594-8-0. The number of village and other maps supplied free of cost was 1,689 valued at Rs. 2,175. The total cost of maps in stock in the department was Rs. 5,27,144.

7. *Tour and Inspections.*—The Superintendent of Land Records toured for 127 days and besides inspecting the District Survey Offices and the Offices of the Record of Rights Special Deputy Amildars, tested the field work done by the Surveyors and re-tested the work done by the Supervisors and District Survey Officers. The District Survey Officers toured for over 150 days in connection with field work and inspected in detail the survey records in the taluk offices in their charge.

8. *Cost of the Department.*—The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 3,71,344-12-3, of which the Land Records Department cost Rs. 1,59,065-5-3 and the expenditure on the Record of Rights Scheme was Rs. 2,12,279-7-0.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Government Presses and allied offices for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. P. 729, dated 6th September 1940, from the Superintendent, Government Printing Bangalore, submitting the Administration Report of the Government Presses and allied offices for the year 1939-40.

ORDER No. A. F. 4090-92—P. & S. 37-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

2. Mr. B. Krishnaswamy Chetty continued to be the Superintendent, Government Printing, during the year.

3. *Plant and Stores.*—The total value of the plant at the Central and the Branch Presses at the end of the year was Rs. 2,72,569 and Rs. 71,450, respectively. The total value of the stores at these Presses amounted to Rs. 21,302. The cost of paper supplied by the Stationery Depot for printing purposes amounted to Rs. 84,903 against Rs. 81,119 in the previous year.

4. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Central and the Branch Presses for the year was Rs. 2,32,155 and Rs. 36,080, respectively, against Rs. 1,55,898 and Rs. 33,649 in the previous year.

5. *Outturn of Work.*—The work done at the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore during the year comprised 86,706 standard pica foolscap folio pages composed, 44,512,706 impressions printed and 1,609,599 books bound, as against 85,459, 35,190,187 and 1,135,422, respectively, in the previous year.

6. *Mysore Gazette.*—The cost of printing the Gazette, including the value of paper, amounted to Rs. 55,536 against Rs. 54,475 in the previous year, while the receipts comprising subscriptions and advertisement and publication charges, were Rs. 9,213.

7. *Registration of Books.*—The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 324 against 328 in the previous year.

8. *The Government Central Book Depot.*—The sale of educational publications was made through 117 agencies and 24 branch book depôts and of official publications through 27 agencies. The total receipts of the Depôt and its agencies amounted to Rs. 61,286 against Rs. 63,363 in the previous year.

9. *Vocational Classes, Elementary Education Classes and Co-operative Society.*—The vocational classes in printing and book-binding for high school students and the elementary education classes to the younger employees of the Press were continued to be held during the year. The Press Co-operative Society had 179 members on its roll and the total transactions amounted to Rs. 20,195. The Branch Press Employees' Co-operative Society had 52 members on its roll.

10. *General.*—(*i*) Good work was done by the Committee appointed to go into the question of standardising the printed forms and registers of the several departments with a view to effecting economies and increasing the facilities for their timely supply.

(*ii*) The proposal to make the passing of certain technical examinations compulsory for certain technical appointments in the Government Presses was sanctioned by Government.

(*iii*) Five high speed printing machines were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 69,928 and installed at the Central Press for printing educational text books and improving the supply of forms.

The work of the Government Presses and their allied offices during the year continued to be satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Reviews the Administration Report of the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year 1939-40.

READ—

Letter No. 92, dated 5th October 1940, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, submitting the report on the working of the Government Museum, Bangalore, for the year ending 30th June 1940.

ORDER No. A. F. 4108-10—MUS. 5-40-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 6TH DECEMBER 1940.

Recorded.

C. E. NORONHA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Printed by the Superintendent at the Government Press, Bangalore.